SIXTY-FOUR PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIXTY-FOUR PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 66. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904. SIXTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Wife of Russian officer, escaped from Port Arthur, tells of scenes in the beleaguered fortress.

DOMESTIC.

United States soldiers drop in their tracks from poisoning.

Congressmen arrange for a trip to the Panama canal zone in order to legislate intelligently.

Secretary Payne's life is fast ebbing away.

Three treacherous attempts were made to destroy the battleship Connecticut.

Earl and countess of Yarmouth attend theater together and stop all talk of a disagreement between them.

Senator McComas says Maryland will go Republican.

Man who has adopted Cuba as his home seeks American girl for a bride.

Manufacturers are unearthed who put bars of iron in life-preservers to bring them up to legal weight.

Chicago pyromaniac describes his peculiar physical and mental sensations when setting fire to buildings.

Protestant Episcopal convention will discuss the divorce canon, the use of the revised version of the Bible and missions.

The Ohio Republicans open the campaign for Roosevelt by a great demonstration at Warren.

President Roosevelt's proposed peace conference does not contemplate interference in the present war in the far east.

High school professor, newly wedded, treated to champion long-time serenade.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator Philander C. Knox opens the Republican campaign in Philadelphia.

LOCAL.

Pittsburg chamber of commerce will be ready to occupy its new and spacious quarters tomorrow.

Lutherans prepare for the session of the state league of the denomination.

James M. Swank relates how a Pennsylvanian's enterprise made the iron and steel industry.

Young naturalists hold an enthusiastic meeting and elect officers.

Girl confessed that she strangled her babe.

McKeesport woman died at the supper table.

Elliott borough woman, who had been evicted from her home, slept on lawn until arrested and lodged in jail.

Controller Larkin says he holds agreement of engineer to build Pittsburgh filtration plant for $5,000,000.

Fred Tschume, the Allegheny liquor dealer, makes many admissions while a witness in the proceedings brought to revoke his license.

Court approved the report of the creditors of the Prudential Trust Company.

William A. Jackson gets 16 years and Ben Kelly eight years, for murder.

Citizens' party leaders profess to be Republicans, but are strengthening their own organization.

Several arrests will be made this week in connection with the graft charges made against Allegheny police officials.

Mayor Hays applies to county courts for sweeping mandamus to compel Controller Larkin to issue bonds.

Supt. Hamilton delivers interesting talk at first meeting of Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute for the current year.

Three important promotions are made by Second National bank.

Controller Larkin hopes to pay city employes tomorrow.

SPORTING.

The auto races on the Brunots Island track were a great success. Barney Oldfield broke another world's record in the 10-mile event.

The Pirates managed to win the first game from the Quakers 11 to 5, but lost the second game 10 to 3.

The W. U. P. football team opened its season with a victory, defeating the Grove City eleven 10 to 0.

The big college elevens all had hard games to play yesterday and they made a good showing.

San Francisco fight promoters think "Kid" McCoy as good as ever and will arrange fights for him.

Hans Wagner still leads the National league batters and will likely finish the season in the lead.

Golfers had a busy day and many matches were played on the local links.

FINANCIAL.

In a buoyant market Steel preferred, Northern Securities, St. Paul and Union Pacific advanced to the highest prices of the year. Large increase in bank loans and decrease in surplus reserve. Wheat is firm on foreign cables.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Editorial—Sophie Gates Kerr.
Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau.
Fiction. "The Barbarous Babes," by Edith S. Ayrton (Mrs. Israel Zangwill).
Little poem No. 41. "Literary Mrs. Mountcairn, or the Misguided Motto."
I Go A-Gossiping—Mistress Pepys.
Children of Modern Artists Posing in the Home Studio, by Nina Carter Marbourg.
Selections from the Poems of Robert Burns.
Catherine Howard's Fashions.
Practical Household Topics.
Fashions for Autumn Wear, by Mme. Fullerton.
Good Form in the Wedding Invitation, by Mrs. James Brown Courtney.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story-Telling Time.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Is the Bible in Danger?
John Morley.
Gov. Curtin's Troubles Before the War.
The Mining Gulch at the Fair.
Workingmen in Europe and America.
The Genial Idiot.
Books and Bookmen.
Plays and Players.
Financial Review.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Co-La-La and Mister Coon.
Betsy Bouncer and Sammy Sneeze.
The Handy Man and Little Kary.
Buster Brown Buys Tige a Collar.

When in New York stop at Gregorian hotel, 35th st. West, near 5th ave.

KNOX INSPIRES HIS AUDIENCE

Quay's Distinguished Successor Opens Campaign in the Quaker City.

IS GIVEN OVATION

Five Thousand Persons Are Swayed by His Eloquent Address.

GEN. SMITH FOLLOWS HIM

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Press Building.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 1.

Senator Philander C. Knox of Pittsburgh tonight delivered the first political speech made by him since he was appointed by Gov. Pennypacker to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator M. S. Quay.

Since his transfer from legal to political life, Mr. Knox's success has been almost Aladdin-like. He stepped from the cabinet into the chair held by the most distinguished political general in the history of politics. As Quay's successor, Mr. Knox tonight attracted greater attention than comes to most men in the delivery of their maiden political speech. Four years ago Senator Quay made his first and last speech in the city of Philadelphia. It was delivered in the Academy of Music. The audience that listened to Senator Quay was the greatest that had ever assembled within this great amphitheater. Senator Knox had the distinction tonight of having as great, if not a larger, crowd than that which greeted his illustrious predecessor.

Crowd Packs House.

Before 7 o'clock the parquette, orchestra, circle, boxes and the three balconies were filled. At every entrance the police reserves, with their backs against closed doors, were fighting back the thousands clamoring for admission. The overflow filled Broad street for four blocks, and Locust street for as many more.

From the roof garden of the Manufacturers' club in Walnut street a continuous pyrotechnic display illuminated the downtown portion of the city. The roar of rockets and other fireworks made one think it was a Fourth of July demonstration instead of formal opening of a presidential campaign.

One thousand men, with a half-dozen bands—members of the Young Republican club, commanded by Philip H. Johnson, president—paraded. With their torchlights and campaign uniforms, they aroused tremendous enthusiasm. The Academy was a blaze of light. The Broad street front held immense pictures of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, draped with American flags, all lighted by electricity. The audience was one of the most representative ever assembled in Philadelphia. At least one-third of those present were women. While the seating capacity was estimated at 4,000, it is said that not less than 5,000 had gained admission when the doors were closed. Every woman, upon entering, was presented with a silken American flag.

Knox Gets an Ovation.

It was 8 o'clock when Senator Boies Penrose, Republican state chairman; Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham, President Fayette Plumb of the Manufacturers' club and Senator Knox appeared on the stage. The audience stood, gave three cheers for Senator Knox, the women waved their flags and the demonstration was on. President Plumb presided. His speech was brief and well received.

After the resolutions had been adopted Senator Knox was introduced. He spoke slowly, but with a voice that carried to every part of the hall. His acknowledgement of the cordial reception tendered him was eloquent in its appreciation, apt and forceful. He was given a great ovation.

It is not perhaps so much what Senator Knox says, the way he says it, or his personality as an orator, that attracts attenton, but the conviction of the speaker's sincerity which his listeners at once concede and which holds them so completely. One who did not know Knox as the lawyer or as the man, might have thought tonight, in the first few moments of his address, that he was about to be attacked by stage fright. But no such danger threatened.

Mr. Knox was in complete control of himself and in absolute control of the audience, yet the experience was to him not only novel but somewhat diverting. His realization that he was not addressing a jury, the supreme court of the United States or an Alaskan boundary commission weighed somewhat heavily for a brief time. As the junior senator of Pennsylvania, and as such one who must speak for the party and its policies; as an ex-member of the cabinet, he found himself in a new field, that of practical politics.

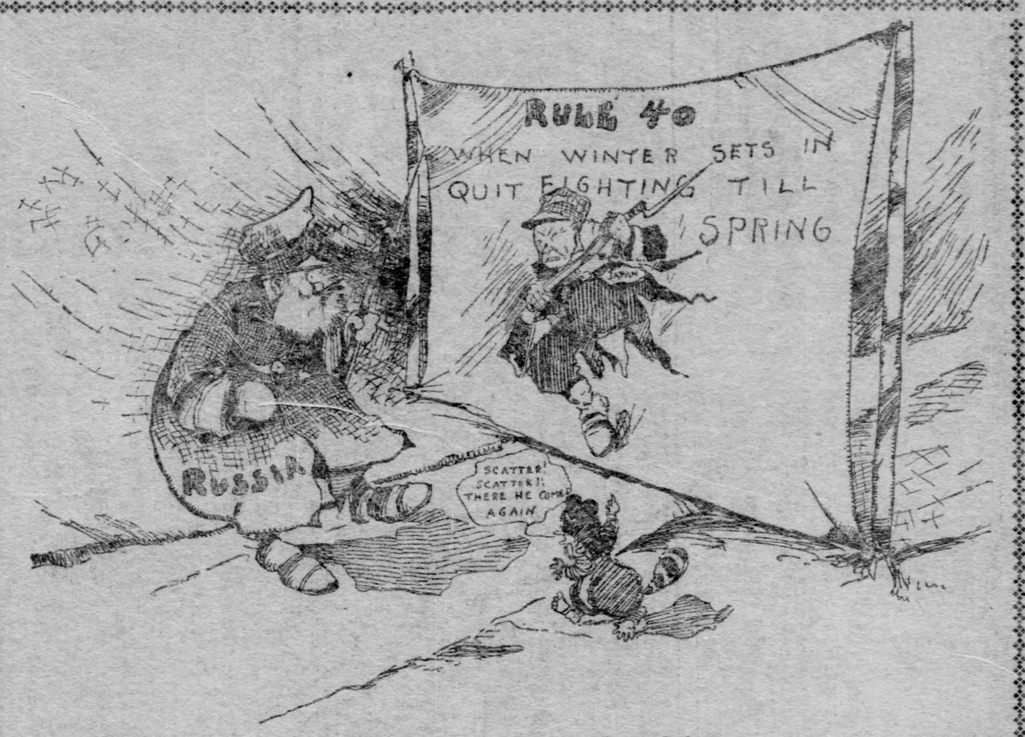
Scored a Great Success.

Whether the departure was one to his liking, it is granted that Mr. Knox scored a pronounced success. That what he would say would in a measure voice the sentiments of President Roosevelt had been thoroughly discounted, and whether this be true, his deliverance was one of the most powerful and masterly which has or will be heard in the present campaign.

Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emery Smith followed Mr. Knox. Gen. Smith is one of the most brilliant, most magnetic and most delightful speakers who ever held a place on the political stage. He was given a very hearty welcome, and, like Mr. Knox's, his address was frequently interrupted by applause.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

The Speech Delivered Last Night by SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX Will Be Found on Page 2, Second Section.



Going Right Through Another Paper Rule.

YARMOUTHS SMILE AT "MRS. WIGGS"

Their Mutual Enjoyment Seems to Dispel Reports of Connubial Infelicities.

WILL SAIL NEXT WEDNESDAY

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The earl and countess of Yarmouth are occupying apartments at the Lorraine hotel in this city. The countess arrived in New York yesterday from her mother's summer home at Cresson, Pa., and was accompanied by her brother, Josiah Copley Thaw of Pittsburgh.

Last night the earl and countess and Mr. Thaw occupied a box at the Savoy theater and seemed to heartily enjoy the performance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which is having a very successful run at that house. Their apparent happiness at being together puts at rest stories that have been floating about since the arrival of the countess in America.

Neither the earl nor the countess could be seen this evening, but it was stated at the Lorraine that they intend to sail for England on Wednesday.

Mr. Thaw left today for Hot Springs, Va.

FORTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS SUFFER FROM POISON

Members of Coast Artillery Drop in Their Tracks While on Parade.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Their faces drawn and white with the agony of ptomaine poisoning, 47 members of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Coast artillery at Fort Hamilton dropped in their tracks while on parade and several of the men are expected to die.

The post officers were unable to determine the cause of their illness, which resulted from the food which had been served at morning mess.

A strict investigation was begun by Maj. Greenough, the commandant of the post.

PITTSBURGH PHYSICIAN RESCUES LIFE SAVERS

Dr. Francis H. Wade Assists in Taking Five Men from the Breakers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WEST CHATHAM, MASS., Oct. 1.—Dr. Francis Henry Wade of Pittsburgh, who has a magnificent summer home here, is the hero of the rescue and resuscitating of five shipwrecked life savers from the Pollock Rip lightship, before daybreak today.

The men were coming ashore when their little steamer broke down in the seething billows. They were cast ashore at the bottom of a high bluff near the doctor's cottage. Hearing their cries, he and servants hastened down and directed the men through the breakers. The sufferers were taken to the doctor's home, given warm drinks, dry clothing and put to bed, while servants prevented the launch from pounding.

CORTELYOU TAKES A HAND.

Will Send an Emissary to the Third West Virginia Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—It was said today Chairman Cortelyou would send an emissary to Charleston, W. Va., to straighten out the tangle over the Republican nomination for congress in the Third West Virginia district, where W. S. Edwards is running as an independent candidate against Representative Gaines.

There is a Republican majority in that district of about 2,700, which the Republican leaders think is not enough margin to justify the party in taking chances on two Republican candidates. The understanding here until today was that Edwards would withdraw, as the Republican congressional committee, after hearing the claims of both factions, decided in favor of Representative Gaines.

TO KEEP HANDS OFF IN FAR EAST

Roosevelt's Proposed Peace Conference to Have No Bearing on War.

WOULD NOT OFFEND NATIONS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

State department officials said today the president's contemplated note to the powers, suggesting a peace conference in compliance with the petition of the international parliamentary conference, would not be taken up for consideration for several weeks. There are reasons for deliberate action, which in the general approval of the spirit of the movement for the avoidance of war, may be overlooked.

This government has no desire, while the war between Japan and Russia is pending, to take any action which would prove embarrassing to either combatant, or to the nations friendly to either. It is desired that the invitation for a peace conference shall not have the appearance of an effort to interfere in the present war. This would be offensive to Russia and it would also do harm to Japan, through the resentment of powers now observing neutrality. Therefore, it must be remembered that the proposed conference has no application to the war in Manchuria.

Furthermore, while the conference will be distinctly a new body, and independent of the last conference at The Hague, or the permanent court of arbitration, it will be expected to take up questions that were left by those bodies for future consideration. The Hague congress adopted resolutions urging that another congress be arranged to consider means of ameliorating the horrors of war, to make new rules as to the rights and duties of neutrals, to consider the expediency of reducing the constantly increasing war budgets, to provide new usage as to private property on the high seas and also as to the bombardment of cities and the use of muskets and marine artillery of certain calibers. Since that conference the momentous events attending the Russian-Japanese war have brought forward other questions that would properly come before a peace conference.

MR. PAYNE'S LIFE FAST EBBING AWAY

Postmaster General Is Unconscious and All Hope Is Abandoned.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—At 8:15 a bulletin was given out at the Arlington hotel by Drs. McGruder and Rixey to the effect that Postmaster General Payne was worse at that time than he was this afternoon.

At 9:15 Postmaster General Payne was unconscious and it is stated went to sleep in that condition. This statement was made almost immediately after the news was given out that the postmaster general had braced under medicines and had rallied from the condition at 8:15 p. m.

The physicians are now administering a powerful stimulant. The patient does not now rally as rapidly as within the past day or two from the sinking spells. The general belief about the bedside of Mr. Payne is that his chances for life are fast diminishing.

FOR ONCE IN HIS LIFE BRYAN IS RETICENT

His Only Comment on Democratic Campaign Is That "Reports Are Encouraging."

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LINCOLN, NEB., Oct. 1.—W. J. Bryan has just returned from a vacation spent in Colorado. He declares he went west to rest, that he secured it, and he never felt better in his life. When asked about the political outlook he suddenly became reticent and declined to go into detail.

"We are receiving encouraging reports," he said.

After spending the coming week in Nebraska, making speeches for the fusion state committee Mr. Bryan will devote two days to political work in Missouri, and then four days in Indiana.

TWENTY SEVEN DAYS OF NOISE

Newly Wedded High School Professor Gets Record-Breaking Seranade.

MUCH ICE CREAM DEMANDED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CADOTT, WIS., Oct. 1.—This village has broken the world's charivari record with a continuous performance of 27 days, and there is no intimation there is to be a cessation of the din until the weather attains the frigidity of the arctic circle and drives the performers indoors.

This amazing charavari began on the evening of September 5, when Prof. Verbeck, principal of the High school, arrived home with his bride. They had been married during the summer vacation and the youth of the village, including a number of the High school boys, decided it was the duty of the professor to furnish ice cream and cake for his admirers. They called at the Verbeck cottage in a body and presented their petition, accompanied by "horse fiddles," tinware, "kazoo" horns and other instruments of torture. The professor proved obdurate. He absolutely refused to give a cracker, and told the boys to go on with the disturbance.

That was the start. If anything it has been growing worse every night. Several days ago, when the patience of the professor was about gone, a truce was patched up. For one night the leaders of the charivari party and the professor labored over the details of a treaty of peace. It is said the ice cream was the breaking point.

"Ten gallons," the committee of the charavari union demanded.

"Five will have to do," answered the professor.

"Then," said the committee, "the stuff is off."

And the union resumed work the next night with a larger number of recruits.

PUT BARS OF IRON IN LIFE PRESERVERS

Government Detectives Unearth Conspiracy of Manufacturers to Outwit Inspectors.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A conspiracy which has been developed by officials of the department of commerce and labor and of the department of justice today resulted in the arrest at Camden, N. J., of J. H. Stone, H. C. Quintard, Charles W. Russ and James Russ, officers of the Nonpareil Cork works.

They were apprehended by a United States marshal under an indictment found on September 29, charging them with conspiring to defraud the government and prejudice the administration of the steamboat inspection laws by putting upon the market compressed cork blocks for use in making life preservers, each of which blocks contained in its center a piece of bar iron about six inches long and weighing eight ounces. The iron bar was inserted and concealed in the block for the purpose of increasing the weight to the legal requirement of six pounds of good cork for each life preserver.

The men will be arraigned probably early next week to plead to the indictment.

KERR CABLES WITHDRAWAL IN CLEARFIELD DISTRICT

CLEARFIELD, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—A cablegram was received today from James Kerr, who at present is in London, declining the Democratic nomination for state senator in Clearfield, Center and Clinton counties. Mr. Kerr's reason is his absence in England until election time. Ex-State Senator Heinle of Bellefonte is spoken of as Kerr's successor.

COMES HERE TO GET POINTERS FOR CHINA

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Tsang Hse Nun, who is charged by the empress dowager of China to make an inquiry into the system of the governments of the world in order that any points suitable to the people of China may be introduced in the empire, arrived here today.

WOULD WRECK BIG WARSHIP

Treacherous Attempts to Destroy the Connecticut.

THREE TIMES FOILED

Holes Were Bored Through the Half-Inch Steel Keel Plates of the Bottom.

WATER IN COMPARTMENTS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

Three times within a half year has the hand of treachery been foiled in attempts to wreck the magnificent battleship Connecticut, launched at the New York navy yard on Thursday. Only today was the last drop of water pumped from a compartment, which filled from a hole bored through the half-inch steel keel plates of the ship's bottom.

The 3,000 workmen at the New York navy yard have been informed of these dastardly attempts to injure the powerful fighting craft. It is expected that their loyalty will assist the care of the authorities in frustrating further attempts and lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the previous outrage. The guard on the Connecticut has been strengthened and the sentinels understand that if they kill a man in the act of trying to injure the ship they will more likely receive the thanks of the navy department than punishment.

Six months ago when the watertight compartments in the bottom of the ship were tested, the observers noticed water trickling down the timbers of the ways. Examination showed that holes had been bored through the center of the rivets which fastened together the keel plates. Only an experienced workman could have done it.

When the dastardly deed was completed the perpetrator, or his accomplices, put a plug in the end of the hole and placed a beam against it in such a manner as to enable the injuries to escape the frequent inspections of the vessel's sides. New rivets were immediately put in in place of the injured ones, and precautions were redoubled. Not content with the effort to disable the ship after it had reached the water, the miscreants essayed to wreck it as it slid down the ways in the presence of thousands of spectators. Beneath the surface of the water in the bottom of the great timber pathway of the battleship, a bolt one inch and a half in diameter was driven vertically into a heavy timber. It protruded solidly five or six inches into the air. This was enough to catch the sliding ways after the ship was released.

Had the battleship, moving slowly, struck this hidden obstruction, the ship would have stuck midway down to the water. Then, when the tide went down from the sides of the ship, the entire weight would have been thrown upon the timbers not calculated to bear any great sustained weight. They would have surely crumbled under the great hull. The ship plunging downward would probably have been battered.

The third attempt to injure the ship was discovered immediately after it entered the water. In one of the compartments water was discovered. It entered through a hole bored straight through the keel plate, instead of the rivets. The compartment quickly filled and immediate steps were taken to pump it out. It was dry today. So far as is now known the battleship is intact.

PYROMANIAC TELLS OF HIS STRANGE EMOTIONS

Experienced Physical Sensation of Real Pleasure When Flames Burst Forth.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—"I burn barns for the same reason other fellows get drunk. The feeling gets up here above my eyes, and I have to set fire to something. I can't help it. When I see the flames shoot up, I am satisfied."

James Thomas Brain, 17 years old, who in this remarkable statement today confessed himself a pyromaniac, is locked up at Warren avenue police station, charged with causing eight West Side fires.

"I've been burning barns for two years," he continued. "I have known all along it was wrong, but if I saw a barn door open and no one near the desire to enter the building and set fire to it was more than I could stand. When I saw the flames leap into the air, glide along the walls and play among the rafters, I would experience a physical sensation of real pleasure. It wasn't the excitement of seeing the crowds, the running horses and engines. I never waited for the engines."

"TO MEET HIS FAMILY."

That Is The Reason a Franklin Man Gives for Retiring from Business.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—John M. Riesenman, aged 50 years, who has been in business practically all his life, has retired to "become acquainted with his family." That is the reason he gave this afternoon as he sat in his parlor for the first time on a week day afternoon for several years.

He began life as a poor boy and by industry established himself in the drug business. He retired today from the presidency and general managership of the Franklin Drug and Chemical Company. Mr. Riesenman's family consists of a wife and five children.

EVER TRUE TO REPUBLICANISM

Ohio Voters Open Great Campaign for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

OLD BATTLEGROUND

Herrick, Taft and Foraker at the Scene of McKinley's Early Triumphs.

WARREN SHOWS ITS LOYALTY

Special Telegram from
E. W. STRAYER, Staff Correspondent.

WARREN, O., Oct. 1.—The Republican campaign in Ohio was opened here this afternoon with a great parade and a mass meeting in the park that constitutes the public square. It was a meeting full of enthusiasm and replete with significance. It gave to the party throughout the country an object lesson in fealty to principle and it demonstrated beyond any possible doubt that, though there is not the usual fuss and feathers in this campaign, yet there is a deep interest.

There was a parade of brass bands, marching clubs and citizens in carriages, followed by a monster platform meeting, at which issues of the campaign were ably discussed by Gov. Myron T. Herrick, Secretary of War Taft and Senator Foraker. Then, in the evening, the Columbus Glee club gave a concert and an address was made by James R. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor.

To the old-timers today's event recalled bygone days in Ohio politics. It recalled the days of McKinley's campaigns for congress, although Warren was not in the old McKinley district. But it was just such a crowd as came to hear McKinley discuss national issues in the earlier years of protection. Then they listened to the apostle of this principle and they came to believe. They are still firm in the faith. The Western Reserve has never faltered in its Republicanism and those who marched and debated and voted with McKinley many years ago, are still in the procession, and their sons with them. The principles of the Republican party have become firmly imbedded in the Western Reserve.

Men Seek the Truth.

I remember, about 16 years ago, of attending one of these Republican mass meetings in a grove at Copley Center, in Summit county. McKinley was the principal speaker and he never failed to draw a crowd, for in those days men sought the truth on the national issues, just as they do now. For miles around farmers took a day off and drove to Copley Center. They brought their wives and families along, and in the bed of each wagon was a feed bag and hay for the horses, and a well filled lunch basket for the family. From the nearby towns hundreds of persons came in carriages, hay wagons and any sort of vehicle that offered the means of transportation. The horses were unhitched and tethered where they could graze or munch hay, the children crowded as near the band as they could possibly get, while the men and women seated themselves on the grass or such improvised benches as came to hand, ready to listen to the speeches.

First there was a selection by the band and then the chairman of the meeting called for order and introduced McKinley. This was one of the times when he literally spoke from the stump, since the butt of a large tree served in the capacity of speaker's stand. It was rather a quiet, sober gathering that listened to McKinley expound the protective tariff. Perhaps if some of the present day leaders had been there they might have said there was a feeling of apathy apparent. But McKinley explained in homely, earnest language the benefits to the farmer and the business man and the workingman that would accrue from the adoption of the protective tariff policy. These farmers, workingmen and business men listened attentively to the arguments, and as they drove home in the dusk of the evening, they thoroughly digested the arguments they had heard. Then they came to believe with McKinley and on election day they voted with McKinley.

Much Like the Old Days.

In all its essentials, today's meeting here was like one of McKinley's in the old days. Weather conditions had been studied with anxiety, but the weather was propitious from dawn to sunset. Before the people of Warren were through with their breakfasts the country visitors began to arrive. They came in wagons and buckboards and carriages, and they brought their families along. Every livery stable was crowded to its limit by noon and the circus grounds were used for hitching grounds.

Times and conditions have changed in 20 years, and transportation facilities are better than they were. The interurban cars began dumping crowds of people into the city and by 9 o'clock the excursion trains commenced arriving. Half-past 12 was the hour set for the parade to start, but it was slow in moving. Political parades always are, but that does not mar the pleasure of the occasion. It merely cuts down the time of the speakers a trifle. By 2 o'clock, delegations were still coming into the town and it was half an hour later when the parade started.

It has been said there is a lack of enthusiasm in this campaign and that it is impossible to get the people interested. There was no apathy to be noted in Warren today. Nearly every town and city in the northern end of the state sent a delegation. There was the Union League club and the Fifth District association from Cleveland, fully 1,500 of them altogether. The famous Lincoln Rail-Splitters or Cherry Pickers from Toledo, traveled over 200 miles to take part in the parade. Columbus sent a big club that made an impression with uniforms of silk hats and long rain coats, and there was the Young McKinley club of Canton. The W. Aubrey Thomas club of Niles was resplendent in uniforms of

bright blue with white vests and campaign hats. They carried a banner announcing that "McKinley's birthplace will not go back on Roosevelt."

Some Old Wheel Horses Left.

There were delegations from Akron, Alliance, Salem, Youngstown, Ashtabula and many other places, thousands of them all told, and with their brass bands so thick it was hard to sandwich them in between the clubs. Every street along the route of the parade was thronged with people, who cheered as the marchers passed by, and nearly every business house and private residence was decorated with bunting, while likenesses of Roosevelt and Fairbanks greeted the public from the front windows.

When at last the parade was over and the crowds gathered about the speakers' stand in the park, it was easy for the older citizens to hark back two decades and see in their minds' eyes almost the same scene. A new generation has sprung up in the management of Ohio politics during that time, but many of the old wheel horses are left. Dick and Herrick and Taft are of the newer generation.

They have risen to prominence in later years, but there was Foraker, who has been on the firing line in the Buckeye state for more years than he would care now to confess. He is the same old fighter as of yore. His hair is no longer jet black, but is now quite white and rather sparce on top. His moustache has also blanched with age and his form is not so erect as it once was. But he has the same old fire in his eye and his voice that he had 20 years ago, and the same spirit is in his breast that won for him the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe."

His opponents used to call him "Fire Alarm Joe," because they said he always went about with a chip on his shoulder. But he is still in the front rank when there is a political fight on, a position he was always wont to take. Thousands of his old friends greeted him here this afternoon. He was the last speaker on the program, and it was growing dusk when he began. The official stenographer could scarcely see the lines on his notebook and the bands marching to their trains raised such a din that the senator was about to give it up when the crowd yelled, "Go ahead, we'll stop the bands; don't stop now; tell us about the Philippines." And he did go ahead, and made a rattling speech that held every listener until the street lamps began to glitter.

Esteem a Good Fighter.

When he closed there was a burst of applause that told of the high esteem in which the people here hold a good fighter like Foraker.

Over to the west of the park, where today's meeting was held, and just across the street from the court house, is a little triangular patch of ground known as Monumental park. It has well-kept walks, fringed with benches, and in the middle is a large granite monument, erected to the memory of the Warren soldiers who fell during the civil war. Upon this spot, just 24 years ago last Wednesday, was held one of the greatest and most important mass meetings in the history of the United States. This meeting resulted in the election of James A. Garfield to the presidency, and while I am writing these words, his honored son is within a few feet of that historic spot preaching the doctrines of Republicanism.

The Republican national convention of 1880, which nominated Garfield, also resulted in a serious split in the party, which threatened defeat at the polls. Republican leaders, after the heat of passion engendered by the convention had somewhat cooled, realized the danger. It was suggested if some of the stalwarts, those opposed to Garfield, could be induced to hold a mass meeting in his district it would have a good effect. This suggestion was acted upon and a gathering at Warren was arranged. Roscoe Conkling was the principal speaker wanted, since he was the man who was most bitterly opposed to Garfield.

Conkling was urged to come, but declined, because he said he could not speak in the open air. The committee replied that a hall would be provided, and as no other excuse could be found for refusing, Conkling agreed to come. A big wigwam was erected on the present site of Monumental park and the meeting was attended by enormous crowds. Conkling, John A. Logan and Simon Cameron were the speakers, and Gen. Grant presided. It is said that on this occasion Grant, on taking the chair, made the longest speech he ever made in his life.

Conklin Urged Harmony.

Conkling urged Republicans to support the ticket, but it is a notable fact that he did not mention Garfield's name during his address. However, the effect of this Warren meeting was just what its projectors had hoped for. It prevented a bolt at the polls and Garfield was elected. When the big meeting was concluded, it was suggested that Conkling should go to Mentoir to call on Garfield, it being hoped that the two men, if brought together, would patch up their differences. At this Conkling balked.

Finally, after repeated urging, he consented to go and all the speakers journeyed to Mentor. So far as effecting a personal reconciliation, however, the visit was a failure, as Conkling could not be pacified.

In view of this historic mass meeting 24 years ago, the people of Warren felt an added pride in today's gathering. While the meeting today may not have been so important as the one a quarter of a century ago, yet it was fully as much of a success. It has furnished an object lesson to the whole country, for it is argued that if this can be done here, in a state and district where there is no danger of defeat, and hence no great incentive to fight, what might not be accomplished where the lines are more closely drawn.

Tonight, the weary and footsore bands are straggling to the railroad stations, energetically tooting "There'll Be a Hot Time" and other popular airs. The distinguished guests have left for their homes and the citizens of Warren are resting in the satisfaction that comes from successful efforts. They are well

Senator Joseph B. Foraker. Hon. William H. Taft.

pleased with themselves, and they have a right to be.

United States District Attorney J. J. Sullivan called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Charles Dick as permanent chairman. Gen. Dick said that this meeting presages a Republican majority in this state this fall that will exceed that given a Republican candidate in Ohio. He introduced Gov. Myron T. Herrick, who spoke as follows:

The Wealth of Our Nation.

After 43 wears (with the exception of eight) in which the Republican party has had complete control of the affairs of the nation, it returns again to the people to render an account of its stewardship, and to inquire whether or not it shall continue in service. And it comes this time with greater assurance and confidence of the approval of the people at the next election than ever before in its history; perhaps not more confident that it will be retained in power than it has in times in the past, but with the feeling that through its efforts never before have all the people been so contented, happy and prosperous as at the present time. When have we ever before entered upon a campaign when agriculture, labor, manufacturing, finance and commerce were in so healthy a condition?

Nations are not great of themselves. Their deeds make up their measure. This being true, what shall be said of our country? Here dwell 5 per cent of the world's population within 7 per cent of the earth's habitable area. Small as this division may seem, yet it serves a valuable purpose in measurement. The American 5 per cent owns 25 per cent of the combined wealth of the world and 52 per cent of its banking power. Twenty-three per cent of the world's stock of gold is here and 17 per cent of its silver. Of the combined deposits in savings banks, 30 per cent are held in these United States—a most significant fact. We produce over 40 per cent of the world's steel and a third of its coal. Forty per cent of the pig iron smelted annually is of American origin and 51 per cent of the earth's copper is mined here. Out of the granaries we produce 21 per cent of the entire wheat yield and 73 per cent (nearly three-fourths) of the corn crop. We help to clothe the world with 82 per cent of the cotton produced and 11 per cent of all the wool.

Our Literary Riches.

In another way we are rich, for the figures tell us that 36 per cent of the world's newspapers and periodicals are published in this country, indicating that in the fight for wealth the mind is not starved at the body's expense. This brief review gives us a glimpse of the substantial prosperity which is our boast. In the great industrial march of our country, which has gone by leaps and bounds, often some branch or constituent part of our commonwealth has for a time been left behind in the race, while others have unduly prospered, but at this particular time there seems to be more nearly a perfect equality of distribution of the fruits of prosperity than ever before in the history of our party and the country. The miner is receiving more than double the wages that he received in '93; the agricultural industries, which languished for so many years, have advanced to a profitable basis, resulting in payment of mortgages throughout the entire state; the manufacturing industries are being conducted at a profit and so are the railways. In fact, every line of industry is moving steadily forward.

The Blessing of Peace.

We are living at home, as a great, happy, contented family. While other nations are at war, we are at peace with the whole world. Great national and international questions have been disposed of with an exactness, intelligence and certainty that have filled the people with confidence. Our hearts' desire for 75 years or more, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has been satisfied, and the work is going forward. Our Alaskan boundary troubles have been settled; the Venezuelan "gad-fly" no longer vexes our statesmen at Washington; the policy in the Philippines, one of the most difficult and perplexing problems which has presented itself to any naton in the past years, has been unalterably determined by three representatives of our great people, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Ohio's great son, the secretary of war, who honors us with his presence today, William H. Taft.

When Democracy Fell.

I would not boast of this record of our party, which never can be excelled. If equaled, in the history of the republic, were it not that a change is demanded. "What has brought about this happy condition which has made our nation so great?" is asked. We may proudly answer, "The Republican party." "How was it accomplished?" It was accomplished because in its marvelous rule, the Republican party has impartially represented and promoted the best interests of all citizens alike, regardless of race or color, place or position, wealth or poverty. The Democratic party, previous to the organization of the Republican party, had some bright pages in history, but those were written before it departed from the fundamental principles upon which our republic was founded. It opposed the establishment of the American protective tariff; it opposed the abolition of slavery and advocated its extension; and it went wrong on finance. Each fatal error was a stroke of paralysis to the party. There its great career ended. The prosperous conditions, which I have outlined, exist today largely because "the victory has been planted beside the barn;" we manufacture our own products from our own raw material, we consume the bulk of the product of our soil. Thus we have captured our own home markets. The leaders of the party were, long ago, able to foresee that the home market was more important to us than all the others of the world outside. While the eyes of the Democratic party were on the markets beyond the seas, the Republican party was obtaining a market at home, which exceeded in value the imports and exports of all other nations combined, and one which brought with it the complete financial and industrial independence to our people.

America's Roll of Fame.

Another reason for this happy condition today is the settlement of the money question through the establishment of the single gold standard. This is now as irrevocably established as that other great American institution, the protective tariff, if the Republican party is continued in power. Other potent and contributing reasons were the summary settlement of the Spanish war, the disposition of the Boxer trouble in China, and the advancement of our country to its rightful position among the world powers. The men chosen by the people of the United States to perform this work have won for themselves marked distinction. High in the hall of fame are written their names: William McKinley, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt. We, in Ohio, were pleased to see in the president's able letter of acceptance a statement to the effect that he believes that the great American protective policy should be augmented by the establishment of a merchant marine. It means, with his determination and powerful influence, that the work begun in this direction will be completed during his next administration. We now have our home markets and we have much of the foreign markets, but we want more. Why? Because we are the largest exporting nation in the world, and have a larger surplus of things in demand by foreign countries than any country in the world.

Why We Want More Markets.

We desire to more fully exploit these markets, for America can feed and clothe the world cheaper than it can be fed and clothed by any other country. We have, besides, more of oil, cereals of all kinds, tobacco, cotton and mineral wealth than any other country, all of which we can furnish the foreigners cheaper than they can produce them. We have a larger littoral than the four chief maritime states of the world combined. Fifty years ago, when ships were constructed of wood, our clippers were the fastest in the world, and our sea-born commerce was scarcely second to that of any nation. England, however, discovered that she could build cheaper and better ships of iron than of wood; she had also possession of the iron and coal and funded wealth, while we were in the throes of a civil war. Through these possessions, and aided by the government subsidies, England took our maritime supremacy from us, and obtained control of the seas. Just how long England or Germany can continue to dominate the ocean against a country that has the means of putting two tons of iron shipping afloat to either of their one, will be determined, I believe, in the next four years, simply by our following the example of other nations and giving our merchant marine assistance and protection, as we did our manufacturing industries in their infancy.

Benefit of a Subsidy.

Our wealth in iron and coal and coast line, together with a slight encouragement from the government, will make the United States, in a few years, indisputably the greatest maritime power, commercially and politically. When the building of ships, 90 odd per cent of which is labor, we employ so many of our workmen and produce a market for so much of our material; when these ships, floated, will employ our Americans as seamen, besides enabling us to pay to American ship owners, who will carry in American bottoms our American merchandise, the $200,000,000 and more which we now pay to foreign ship owners; why should congress hesitate? Another most potent reason is that we have a navy able to protect a merchant marine. Does Spain or any other nation doubt the ability of our navy to afford ample protection to a merchant marine or any other American interest on or beyond the seas? Here at our very doors we have a magnificent illustration of the benefits that will accrue to our shipping interests under protecting legislation. Through the operation of the maritime laws, limiting coastwise commerce to ships of American register, we have been enabled to completely dominate the navigation of the great lakes, as witness the enormous tonnage carried by our vessels passing through canal: Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, 48,000,000; 1900, 52,000,000; 1901, 56,000,000; 1902, 72,000,000; 1903, 70,000,000.

Why Make a Change.

You are asked this year as to whether you desire to continue in power the party which renders an account of a stewardship like this. The calm and steadfast purpose of the people throughout this nation is so apparent that this question seems to be practically answered. What would you say as to the action of the stockholders of the great Pennsylvania railroad system, or the New York Central, or the Lake Shore, or any other great railway business which is being conducted with such certainty and success, who would at their next annual meeting put in control of these great corporations men without experience in railroad affairs, who hold conflicting theories in railroading and who were not united on any policy of management? Strong and powerful as these companies are, it requires but little judgment to predict their ignominious failure and disaster to all transacting business with them. Yet this is what we are asked to do today in placing in power the Democratic party. The people of the United States have so recently experimented in this matter, with such disastrous results, that they will continue the condition which exists today, for by a vast majority they are sane. One year ago, on the stump of this state, the opposition prophesied that this country was on "the verge of financial and industrial collapse." There was a slowing down at that time and some apprehension existed. Much of it was caused through fear of what might take place this year. The manner in which the question was disposed of last year in this state did much, in my opinion, to indicate to the people of the United States what would take place this fall. I am quite inclined to believe that it is for that reason that we hear no prophesies, at the present time, of panics, disasters, industrial collapse and other catastrophies which were rife one year ago.

This is a national campaign, and national issues, I understand, are to be chiefly discussed, although there seems to be little in issues when one sums up the presentations of the two parties. It seems indelicate to refer to the Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900 in face of the remarkable history of prosperity which has been written—and which is to their lasting discredit. These were "lights that failed." The campaign is peculiar in this respect. It appears to be largely a question of whether we will retain in power the party with the remarkable record I have quoted, which has brought the nation into the unparalleled condition of today, or whether we shall place in power the party without modern experience, replete with conflicting and untried theories.

Taft Talked of Philippines.

Secretary of War Taft followed Gov. Herrick with an address in which he defended the policy of the Republican party in the Philippines. Among other things he said:

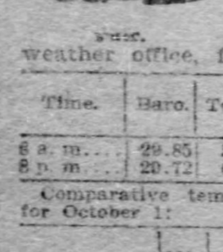
"We charge that our taking the Philippine islands was from a spirit of aggrandizement. The man who had most to do with that was William McKinley, and I am able to testify by personal interview of his feeling with respect to our taking those islands. I received a telegram from him one day asking me to come to Washington, and I went there and he nearly gave me a case of heart disease by proposing that I go to the Philippine islands. I said to him: 'Why, Mr. President, I didn't want to take those islands. I don't want them.'

"Said he: 'Neither do I, but they have come upon us and we can't get rid of them. Honor requires that we should do the best we can with them, and I ask you as a citizen of this country to help me out with them.'

"That is the spirit of aggrandizement that actuated William McKinley, who represented the Republican party, and the Republican party has the right to say that what McKinley thought and what his purpose was shall be the purpose of the Republican party.

"Our soldiers had scarcely been in the islands 24 hours before there were detailed from each company soldiers to teach school to the ignorant Filipinos. When the civil government was established the system was greatly enlarged. We imported about 1,000 American school teachers, employed 3,000 Filipino school teachers and opened schools in every town possible over the islands."

THE WEATHER



Fair weather is promised for the next two days for Pittsburgh and vicinity by the observer at Washington. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 and the minimum 51 degrees. The sun rose clear at 6:17 and set cloudy at 6:03 yesterday. The daily weather report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.85	53	67	W.	Clear
8 p. m.	29.72	63	42	W.	Cloudy

Comparative temperature and precipitation for October 1:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum	69	78	Mean	60	69
Minimum	51	60	Precipitation	..	T.
Nor. temp. 31 yrs.	62		Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.08	
Dfcy. for day	2		Dfcy. since Oct. 1	.08	
Dfcy. since Oct. 1	2		Exc. since Jan. 1	.65	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1	521				

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Forecast: Western Pennsylvania, Ohio—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh west winds. West Virginia—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

St. Louis	64	Cloudy	Indianapolis	66	Clear
Cairo	58	Cloudy	Chicago	66	Clear
Memphis	68	Cloudy	Cincinnati	68	Clear
Omaha	64	Clear	Louisville	64	Clear
Buffalo	54	PtCldy	Nashville	62	Clear
Vicksburg	86	Clear	Washington	64	Clear
St. Paul	60	Clear	Philadelphia	64	Clear
Huron	72	Clear	New York	58	Clear
Duluth	52	Cloudy	Cleveland	62	Cloudy
Helena	72	Clear	New Orleans	88	Clear
Salt Lake	68	Clear	Montgomery	84	Clear
Denver	70	Clear	Kansas City	58	Cloudy

UNPUBLISHED POLITICAL HISTORY MADE KNOWN BY THE GAZETTE

Some hitherto unpublished political history was made public by Mr. L. W. Strayer, The Gazette's staff correspondent, in his special telegram from Cleveland printed in yesterday's Gazette. In an interview with Mr. E. O. Eshelby, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, that gentleman told the circumstances leading to the publication of editorials in his paper urging the nomination of some other man than Mr. Roosevelt. Although Mr. Hanna's name was not mentioned, yet many letters asking him to be a candidate were received. Mr. Hanna told Mr. Eshelby that he promised Mr. Roosevelt that he would not be a candidate and refused to entertain any suggestions that he permit his name to be mentioned in connection with the presidency. And to further show his loyalty, he went so far as to publicly snub Mr. Eshelby in the Arlington hotel, Washington, so that nobody could say that he was in collusion with Mr. Eshelby in seeking an opponent to Mr. Roosevelt.

All in all, it was an interesting contribution to political history, and The Gazette takes pride in being the first paper to make it known.

MARYLAND WILL GO REPUBLICAN

Senator McComas Says Party's Prospects Are Bright in His State.

PARKER'S LETTER A FROST

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

"The Republican prospects in Maryland," said Senator McComas today, "are most encouraging. After the nomination of Judge Parker and his telegram many independent Democrats and many sound-money Democrats in Maryland went back to the party; after his speech of acceptance his popularity suffered a frost. His letter did not greatly improve his chances with these two classes. I have met business men who in July intended to vote for Parker, but will now vote for Roosevelt. There is a marked tendency among business men to vote against a change. My information is the young voters incline strongly to Roosevelt, and so do the railroad men and the miners in Maryland. Some investigations among the skilled labor vote show that most of them do not want a change. They remember how they voted out Harrison and prosperity and voted in Cleveland and calamity 12 years ago."

"Of course, the Republicans are all together in this national campaign. We have never had in Maryland a presidential campaign in which all Republican were not in line for the ticket and the platform. On the contrary, the Democrats have several times in a presidential fight in our state been divided upon both candidate and platform. There is something of this now among Democrats and besides there are some local Democratic dissensions in several congressional districts. In every county and in Baltimore the Republicans believe they are going to carry the state for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. That belief inspires active work.

"The campaign has been exceedingly quiet, but the few meetings held indicate a lively closure in October and November. The Democrats practically concede one congressional district. The Republicans concede none to them, and are honestly trying to win all, as we did four years ago. It is conservative to say we have the best chance to carry at least four congressional districts out of six, and of course with this the electoral ticket for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

"What do you hear about West Virginia and Delaware?"

"I hear much about both states and the information in the last couple of weeks that I received is all one way. It is that Roosevelt and Fairbanks will carry both West Virginia and Delaware."

DINNER AND LOVING CUP TENDERED COL. THOMPSON

Fourteenth Regiment Officers Pay Tribute to Their Commander With a Banquet at the Henry.

The staff officers of the Fourteenth regiment did honor to the re-elected commander of the organization, Col. William Emery Thompson, last evening in a manner that will long be remembered by all those present. In the banquet room at the Hotel Henry a testimonial dinner was spread. The guests included Col. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. J. Harry Corbett, the line officers of the regiment, representatives of the Second brigade, the other regiments in the brigade and the governor's and division staffs. At the conclusion of the speeches Col. Thompson was presented with a handsome silver loving cup. The Fourteenth regiment orchestra furnished excellent music.

Lieut.-Col. Corbett introduced Gen. Willis J. Hulings, commander of the Sixteenth regiment, as toastmaster, and the duties of that position were well performed. In turn Gen. Hulings called on Col. Barnett of the Tenth, Col. Patterson, Capt. Harris, U. S. A.; Capt. Miller, chaplain; Col. Rutledge of the Eighteenth, Col Alexander E. McCandless, Col. Penney, Capt. Rees, Capt. Kreps, U. S. A., and others. All responded and paid tribute to the colonel, who has led in the progress which has won for the Fourteenth its present high standing in the Pennsylvania guard.

In the midst of his duties, Gen. Hulings paused to propose in an eloquent speech the toast, "Our Dead Comrades." With every man standing the toast was drunk in silence.

The event of the evening came when Gen. John A. Wiley, commander of the Second brigade, presented to Col. Thompson on behalf of the regimental officers the loving cup. Col. Thompson paid a tribute to the loyalty and worth of the officers of his command.

Those present at the dinner were: Gen. Wiley, Gen. Hulings, Col. Thompson, Col. Barnett, Col. Rutledge, Col. Frank K. Patterson, Col. A. E. McCandless, Lieut.-Col. Corbett, Maj. John P. Penney, Maj. Franklin Blackstone, Maj. William McKee, Maj. W. McC. Johnston, Capt. William T. Rees, Capt. Charles W. Miller, Capt. Joseph A. Rising, Capt. George B. Shields, Capt. Howard B. Oursler, Capt. Karl Emmerling, Capt. D. C. Farrar, Capt. J. F. Kreps, Capt. P. C. Harris, Capt. Murray G. Livingston, Capt. Hugo Leidenroth, Capt. A. V. Crookston, Lieut. George L. Hayes, Lieut. C. C. McGovern, Capt. Thomas B. Easton, Lieut. Frank Boyle, Lieut. Paul R. Vitte, Lieut. Ralph E. Flinn, Lieut. Owen H. Garrison, Lieut. Louis M. Baker, Lieut. A. E. Nicholson, Lieut. H. W. Studt, Lieut. Dallas C. Boyle, Lieut. James O. Corbett, Lieut. James A. Hastings, Lieut. Maurice E. Barr, Lieut. William J. Sterrett, Lieut. James E. King and Lieut. A. P. Davis.

OPENED AT FAIRMONT.

Republican Campaign Begins in West Virginia With Enthusiasm.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Oct. 1.—The Republicans opened their campaign here today, and the opera house, where the meeting was held, was filled. The speakers were:

Hon. B. B. Dovener, congressman; candidate for re-election from this district, Hon. William Dawson; secretary of state and candidate for governor, Hon. Z. T. Vinson, attorney and an orator. Dovener spoke on the national issue, while Dawson and Vinson spoke on the tax question. Each of the speakers spoke hopefully of the state, believing it will give a larger Republican majority next month than ever before.

SULTAN GAVE DINNER FOR MR. AND MRS. LEISHMAN

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—An event of great social and diplomatic importance this week was a dinner given by the sultan in honor of the American minister and Mrs. Leishman. It tends to discredit stories recently circulated to the effect that the United States minister was not a persona grata at the Yildiz Kiosk. A few nights previously Mr. Leishman gave a large dinner and dance for the diplomatic corps.

USED PIANO PLAYERS

$250 Players for $125 and $150.

A lot of slightly used Piano Players at half price to close out. Works just as good as new, the cases a little dull in finish, but not marred. Time given at the HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD., 611 and 613 Smithfield St., 5 doors from Sixth Ave.

Gov. Myron T. Herrick. Hon. James R. Garfield.

JUDGE PARKER ATTENDS WEDDING OF HIS WARD

Miss Kathryn Ellinge Lawton Becomes the Bride of Robert R. Livingston.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ESOPUS, N. Y., Oct. 1—Judge Parker and the members of his family drove to West Park this morning this morning to attend the wedding of his young ward, Miss Kathryn Ellinge Lawton, to Robert R. Livingston. The marriage, which took place in the village church, was a quiet affair, only intimate friends and immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom being present.

Miss Lawton is the daughter of the late Judge William Lawton, in whose office Judge Parker studied law. She was given away by her brother, Alexander A. Lawton.

Judge Parker had no visitors during the day. He took his customary horseback ride during the afternoon.

WANTS A WIFE TO COOK FOR HIM ON CUBAN ESTATE

Would Take His Bride to His Island Plantation, Which Contains Twenty Varieties of Fruit.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Frank Merrit of Chatham, N. Y., is looking for a good Christian girl to go to Cuba and cook for him. He wants to marry the young woman, and says he will take her to his estate, worth $10,000, on which are to be found 20 varieties of fruit, including a stack of bananas, a section of pineapples and an orange grove.

Mr. Merrit says he has just returned from Cuba after having lived there for three years. He frankly admits he doesn't know exactly what kind of a wife he wants, but he does know Cuba is a very lonesome place. He says he was one of the first colonists at La Gloria and the place in which he invested $1,000 is now worth 10 times as much.

He says there are lots of dances and entertainments, but all the colonists' daughters are either married or engaged and he cannot get a girl to look at him.

BRUNOT VISITORS HELD UP.

Watchman of Wharfboat Refused Passengers a Landing Place and Damage Suits May Result.

People who attended the automobile races at Brunots island were held up on their return to the city last evening by the man in charge of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Company's wharfboat at the foot of Wood street. The watchman refused to allow the people who come in on the steamers Mayflower and the Beauty to land at the wharfboat and about 1,400 people were greatly inconvenienced and very indignant.

The auto races were held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Automobile club, of which George E. Turner is president. The auto club threatens to enter suit for damages against the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Company. Alexander Henderson, manager of the packet company, was paid for the use of the wharfboat by Andrew H. McSwigan, who had charge of the transportation facilities to and from Brunots. When the man in charge of the wharfboat was told Mr. Henderson had been paid for the use of the boat, he said he did not care and refused to open the doors. John Kline, who owns the steamers, offered the man $5 to allow them to land, but he refused to allow the boat to be used under any circumstances.

Several men climbed around the Mayflower to reach the wharfboat to try to induce the watchman to open the doors, but without success. Both steamers, after being held up nearly 20 minutes, were taken down the river and after much inconvenience the passengers were landed on the Monongahela wharf at the foot of Market street.

TAKES IN WHOLE WARD.

Republican Marching Club Will Slight No Residents of the Eleventh.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Marching club will have a parade on Tuesday evening, and the route has been so arranged that every man in the ward can get a sight of the marchers from the windows of his house. The club will assemble on the parade grounds in Ledlie street at 7:45 p. m.

The route is as follows: To Cliff street, Gum street, Bedford avenue, Erin street, Webster avenue, Arthur street, Wylie avnue, Kirkpatrick street, Center avenue, Dinwiddie street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Sixth avenue, Grant street, Fifth avenue, Wylie avenue, Fulton street, Center avenue to Dunwiddie street, where the parade will be dismissed.

There will be 150 marchers in line and 75 men, members of the ward committee and the finance committee of the club, will ride in carriages.

SUNDAY DINNER LOST.

Miller Took It to Allegheny City and Sold It for 50 Cents.

Policeman James Callahan ran around the Allegheny market house several times last night in pursuit of G. H. Miller, who was locked up in central station charged with larceny.

The prisoner was in a store at Eleventh street and Penn avenue last night when he saw a large market basket abundantly loaded with a Sundy supply of edibles. He picked it up and walked off. F. H. Sweitzer of Munhall, the owner of the basket, followed Miller to Allegheny, but lost sight of him in a crowd in Federal street. Some time later Miller was discovered by Sweitzer and Policeman Callahan. When he saw the two Miller started to run. When locked up he admitted taking the basket and said he had sold it for 50 cents to a stranger.

Ashtabula Ore Trade.

ASHTABULA, O., Oct. 1.—The marine report for September for this port shows that 330,960 tons of iron ore and 2,930 tons of stone were received. The coal shipped aggregated 275,341 tons, of which 9,356 tons were to foreign ports.

AN HONEST ADVICE.

Avoid free offers. I do not claim to give you anything free, or to cure all the defects in your system, or to cure you by mail; neither do I offer you bargains in gold or goldoine spectacles. My scientific knowledge condemns such quackery. I have gained a reputation in this city through my lifetime study on one subject only, and this is the eye, the most important organ of your body. If you have the following symptoms, which are: A dizzy feeling in your head, frown when looking at an object, eyes ache, smart or water, lids become inflamed, before subjecting yourself to an unnecessary operation or filling your stomach with the unnecessary medicines, CONSULT ME. I will so advise you. On the other hand, if your case can be helped with the aid of glasses, I guarantee absolute satisfaction. All lenses are cut and grounded in my special department under my personal supervision. Glasses are not recommended only when absolutely necessary.

DR. S. F. MOHR,
Optical Specialist,
313 SMITHFIELD STREET,
opposite Postoffice, 2d floor. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

BEAVER REPUBLICAN OPEN GREAT CAMPAIGN

Hear Rousing Speakers and Appoint a Committee to Draft Resolutions for M. S. Quay.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BEAVER, PA., Oct. 1.—The Republican campaign was formally opened in Beaver county at a meeting of the Republican county committee in the court house this afternoon. Previous to the meeting a street parade was held by the Lincoln club.

County Chairman Charles H. Stone presided and made the opening address. The Hon. T. L. Kennedy of New Brighton and John W. Carson of Beaver Falls, nominees for the legislature, made addresses. Charles A. Bradshaw of New Brighton and John C. McClure of Beaver, nominee for district attorney; District Attorney H. C. Calhoun of New Brighton, John A. Elliott of Beaver Falls and Edward Frithey of New Brighton, president of the United Trades councils, made addresses.

This was the first meeting of the committee since the death of Senator M. S. Quay. On motion of John A. Elliott a committee was appointed to frame suitable resolutions upon his death. The committee is composed of E. K. Hum and William Hamilton of Beaver, Garrett T. Bertile of Rochester, Arthur C. Townsend and Charles A. Bradshaw of New Brighton and H. W. Reeves and J. L. B. Dawson of Beaver Falls.

CENTRAL WOULDN'T ANSWER SO SHE SMASHED TELEPHONE

Because the central refused to answer her call promptly, a Homestead woman, the wife of a prominent contractor in that borough, picked up a hatchet and completely demolished the telephone in her home yesterday. The smashing of the instrument caused the indicator in the exchange to drop and the operator, being unable to call the contractor's residence, sent an inspector to learn the trouble and found the telephone broken into pieces. The woman admitted wrecking the instrument, claiming she had lost her patience at the central's delay. Her husband paid for the wrecked telephone.

Simko Was Too Gay.

Andrew Simko of Lorain, O., a former resident of Rankin, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice G. H. Jaquay for trial at court on complaint of John Berdis, who alleges that after Simko was entertained at his home he insulted Mrs. Berdis and later returned, calling Berdis to the door and striking him.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, October 1.

New York—Philadelphia, Southampton.
Queenstown—Arabic, New York.
Southampton—New York, New York.
Liverpool—Lucania, New York; Cretic, Boston.
Rotterdam—Noordam, New York.
Geneva—Romanic, Boston.
Cherbourg—Grosser Kurfust, New York, for Bremen, and proceeded.
Hongkong—Athenian, Vancouver, via Yokohama, etc.
Yokohama—Coptic, San Francisco, via Honolulu for Hongkong; Lyria, Tacoma and Seattle.
Yokohama—Quito, Seattle and Tacoma for Hiogo, etc.

Sailed, October 1.

New York—Minnehaha, London, Phoenicia, Hamburg; St. Paul, Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Umbria, Liverpool; Kroonland, Antwerp, via Dover; Calabria, Leghorn and Naples; Astoria, Glasgow.
Liverpool—Etruria, Cedric, New York.
Copenhagen—Hekla, New York.
Boulogne—Hamburg, New York.
Rotterdam—Ryndum, New York.
Glasgow—Columbia, New York.
Bremen—Konig Albert, New York.
Antwerp—Finland, New York.
Havre—La Touraine, New York.

Passed, October 1.

Inistrahull—Pomeranian, Montreal for Glasgow.

The St. James HOTEL
Walnut & 13th Sts.
PHILADELPHIA
Absolutely Fireproof.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Now being enlarged and improved. Every modern conveniance and appointment. Centrally located. Cuisine unexcelled.
E. G. MILLER, Manager.

UPRIGHT PIANO BARGAINS.

OPERA $100. STEINWAY $185.

A lot of other used pianos at sacrifice prices to make room for fall stock arriving. Here are sample bargains:

$400 Haines Bros.	$ 75
$550 Steinway	125
$600 Chickering	150
$350 Carleton	225
$400 Schaeffer	265
$500 Decker	350

A lot of used upright pianos from $165 upward. Squares for $25, etc. Organs for $15. $5 down and $1 per week buys some used instruments. Cut this out to locate the old reliable

HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD.,
611 and 613 Smithfield st., near Sixth ave.

You'll Know

when you get the grip, but you won't know how it happened—no one does.

You won't care. You will be too miserable. But you will be intensely interested in how to get rid of it.

How to stop those cold chills from chasing up and down the spine, the incessant pains in the limbs and back, nausea, coughing fits, sneezing, discharge from the eyes and nose, muscular pains and that brain-racking headache.

The best treatment known for this dreadful affliction is

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Dr. Miles' Nervine cures by building up the nervous system, and destroying the germs which poison the blood. If taken when first symptoms appear is almost a sure preventive.

"I suffered several weeks with grip, and nothing I took seemed to benefit me. I suffered almost death until I tried Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. From the first day I felt better. It relieved my misery and pain, and gave me an appetite, and in a few days I had fully recovered."—MRS. GEO. B. HALL, 149 Lee St., Jackson, Tenn.

The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

CONGRESSMEN ARE GOING TO PANAMA

House Committee Will Personally Investigate Conditions on Canal.

NEWS OF WESTERN STATES

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Room 10, Postal Building. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa today told the president that 16 members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce have agreed to make a trip to Panama between November 8 and 15. They will inspect the work of canal construction in order to equip themselves with definite knowledge for future legislation. The president is willing to place a ship at the disposal of the legislators. Representative Hepburn believes each member of the committee should pay for his own subsistence during the trip.

Turning to the political situation in Indiana, where he has recently made speeches, Mr. Hepburn said:

"The Democrats are not united and the Republicans are. I haven't the least doubt as to Indiana. I asked many Republicans to tell me if they knew who would not support the ticket. I did not find a single Republican who intended to vote the Democratic ticket. I was told of a number of Democrats who would vote for Roosevelt. I am going to make some speeches in Michigan and Wisconsin."

Harvey W. Scott, the editor of the Portland Oregonian, conferred with the president today. He said:

"Two-thirds of the total vote in Washington and Oregon will be cast for Roosevelt, and the majority in California will be 40,000. Idaho will give 10,000 majority for Roosevelt. The Democrats there were devoid of issues, like they are everywhere, and they began to agitate the Mormon question."

$350.00 PIANO ONLY $140.00

HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD STREET.

A handsome mahogany upright piano, with beautiful mellow tone, worth $350, will be sold for $140, including stool and cover. This is a high grade, slightly used piano, in perfect condition and an exceptional bargain.

If you want a piano and can buy one at about half its regular value, would it not pay well to investigate this extraordinary offer? If so, call at

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.
Established 1863. Sole representatives for Sohmer, Vose and Behning pianos.

A Money-Making Education.

Practical knowledge is profitable power. If employed daily, attend NIGHT SCHOOL. Day and evening sessions for young and middle-aged men and women. Easy payments. Positions secured. Write for catalogue or visit The Actual Business College, Ten-cent store, opposite Farmers Bank building, No. 310 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Twenty-fifth year.

DIED.

SKISS—Suddenly on Friday, September 30, 1904, CHARLES SKISS.

Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Frederick Gwinner, California avenue, Allegheny, this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE ONLY

"LIVE" PIANO

IS THE

AUTOPIANO

It is the instrument thousands have been looking for. It is not a cabinet player that has to be wheeled up to the piano. Not a mechanical piano, either, that runs by a spring or electricity. It is simply an Excellent Piano, that may be played like the ordinary piano with your hands, with a self-playing mechanism concealed inside, by which even a child can play the instrument. Any piece of music, no matter how difficult, can be played by you on the Autopiano, even though you do not know one note from another.

The Autopiano is on exhibition at our display at the Exposition and at our store.

STIEFF Piano Manufacturer.
E. S. Wallover, Mgr.
618 PENN AVENUE

EDUCATIONAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Allegheny Preparatory school reopens September 21, 1904. The Headmaster will be at the school office after September 8, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., to meet and classify pupils, to talk with intending patrons and to show those who may wish to see them the building and equipment. The school provides instruction for boys and girls from the first year of school life till they are ready for any American college or university. The work is done by 15 expert teachers.

A well equipped gymnasium and a large playground, under the exclusive control of the school, offer ample opportunity for sports and games. These are individual "corrective work," under trained directors, give the physical development of both boys and girls its due emphasis. Oral expression, singing, reading aloud, public speaking and debates have their proper place in the curriculum.

Owing to its non-commercial character, the entire income of the school can be applied in making the school better. The building has just been redecorated throughout.

For our new circular and any further information, address the Headmaster, Wilmot R. Jones, 900 Lincoln Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,
Lewisburg, Pa.
John Howard Harris, LL. D., President.
A SCHOOL FOR ALL.

BUCKNELL COLLEGE—With seven courses leading to degrees in Arts, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Science, Chemistry, Biology and Civil Engineering. Large faculty; 12 modern buildings. Healthy community. Library contains 25,000 volumes. Fixed and working capital one million dollars.

BUCKNELL ACADEMY—A school for young men and boys, prepares for college and technical schools, separate buildings and teaching force.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN—Thomas A. Edwards, A. M., Dean; comprises full collegiate courses and an institute with literary and Classical Courses.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC—E. Aviragnet, director; courses open to both sexes. Diplomas awarded upon completion of course.

For catalogue, etc., address:
WM. C. GRETZINGER, Registrar, Lewisburg, Pa.

WILL MEET HERE IN CONVENTION

Fortieth Annual Gathering of State Sabbath School Association Promises Good Program.

WANAMAKER WILL PRESIDE

A great religious educational movement is being carried on by the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School association which will hold its 40th annual convention in Pittsburgh in the Sixth United Presbyterian church on October 12, 13 and 14. Such speakers as Woodrow Wilson, LL. D., president of Princeton university; the Rev. John R. Pepper of Memphis, the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D. D., of Philadelphia; Marion Lawrence of Ohio, the Rev. William Patterson, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Clark of Ohio have a place on the program and will speak at one or more sessions. It is probable that Dr. J. W. Chapman, Mrs. M. G. Kenedy and Miss Annie Harlow will also attend.

The president of the association, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, will preside. President Wilson will deliver an address on Thursday evening of the convention, his subject being "The Young People of the Church." On the afternoon of the same day he will preside over the conference of pastors, it being held simultaneously with three other conferences; of the superintendents, the teachers of the main school and the teachers of the elementary classes.

Reception to the Delegates.

The convention will open on Wednesday morning, October 12, with a meeting of the board of directors. The afternoon session will consist of three simultaneous conferences of the county officers, of the primary council which will be presided over by Mrs. M. G. Kennedy of Philadelphia and the Sabbath school exhibit in charge of C. R. Blackall, D. D., editor of Baptist Sunday School publications. At 4:30 o'clock a tea and reception will be given to the delegates by the Allegheny County Sabbath School and Sabbath School Superintendents' association.

The evening session will open with a service of song, led by Benjamin R. Butts and chorus, which will be followed by addresses by John Wanamaker, Samuel Yeung, the Rev. William Patterson, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. R. M. Russell, D. D., pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church.

The Rev. John R. Pepper of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the International Lesson Committee, will give "A Message from the Southland" at the Thursday morning session. In the afternoon there will be an open parliament on various suggested topics.

In addition to the four simultaneous conferences on Thursday afternoon there will be the reception, luncheon and annual meeting of the Teachers' Training Alumni association in the dining room of the East Liberty Presbyterian church. The evening of Thursday will be devoted to the graduation exercises of the normal class of 1904 when diplomas will be presented by Mr. Wanamaker and the address delivered by President Woodrow Wilson.

On Friday morning four important departments of Sunday school work will be discussed: "The Management of the School," John R. Pepper of Memphis; "The Training of Officers and Teachers," opened by the Rev. L. W. Hainer, pastor of the Cavalry Baptist church, Norristown; "The Developing of the Missionary Spirit in the Sabbath School," the Rev. J. K. McClurken, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and the "Bringing of the Scholar to Know Christ as Saviour and Sanctifier," Dr. Joseph Clark, general secretary of the Ohio Sabbath School association.

Three Important Lessons.

Three vital questions will be taken up at the Friday afternoon session: I. "Interesting and Holding the Boys," by Dr. Lloyd B. Wright, Supt. Boys' Work, Covode House, Allegheny; "The Sabbath School Reaching and Interesting Men," W. G. Landes, Philadelphia; "Advancing Temperance Through the Sabbath School," William C. Lilley, chairman temperance committee, General assembly, Presbyterian church. Charles G. Trumbull of Philadelphia will speak on "The World's Convention at Jerusalem" and will be followed by three simultaneous conferences of Sunday school workers. The speakers at the closing session of the convention, that of Friday evening, will be Floyd Q. Tomkins, D. D., rector of the Holy Trinity Episcopal church, Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Clark, general secretary of the Ohio Sabbath School association.

The local convention committee includes the following, who will have charge of the different features of the meeting: Samuel Young, chairman; William C. Lilley, entertainment; Albert A. Horne, press; J. W. Kinnear, reception; E. S. Gray, information; A. P. Burchfield, music; S. C. Gill, ushers, and H. J. Heinz, finance.

Highwaymen Beat Their Victim.

G. W. Hoffman of Crafton was assaulted by two highwaymen while on his way home Friday night. Passing along Hawthorne street, the men stepped from the shadows. One threw his arm around his neck and held him firmly while the other began pounding him over the head with a handy-billy. Hoffman's cries attracted the attention of E. E. Brosius, who was reading in his dining room, and who turned on the electric light on his porch, at which the thugs retreated. Hoffman's head and face were badly cut and bruised, but the thieves secured none of his valuables.

Star-Gazer Sent to Prison.

John Nicholson, who is well known on the downtown streets because of his big telescope through which he permits passersby to take a peep at the stars for so much a peep, was sent to the workhouse from the Forty-third street police station yesterday morning, and his squints at the heavens for some time to come will have to be taken between the bars. Nicholson was arraigned on complaint of his wife, who said he had been drinking too much and had become abusive after he arrived home.

Truxel's Dream Was Realized.

W. S. Truxel, a Turtle Creek plasterer, went home Thursday evening tired in body and with the details of his work occupying his mind. He sat down in front of an open window and was soon dreaming. The burden of his sleeping thoughts was that he walked out of a window and had painfully injured himself. When he awoke he was lying on the stone pavement, 18 feet below the chair in which he had fallen asleep. Both feet were sprained and his right foot was badly crushed and torn.

Druggist Charged With Misdemeanor.

Louis Emanuel of the state pharmaceutical board and his clerk, Edward Carroll, were arrested yesterday, charged by Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide with selling cocaine without a prescription. The warrants were issued by Magistrate Stewart. Detectives Left and Lally visited Emanuel's drug store at Second avenue and Grant street and, it is alleged, bought cocaine. Supt. McQuaide is determined to break up the practice of selling this drug without a prescription.

Botanists to Elect Officers.

The Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania will meet in Carnegie library lecture room next Thursday evening, when new officers will be elected. "What We Saw in the Way of Botany During Our Summer Vacation" will be the subject of addresses by William Falconer, Henry Negley, Dr. W. P. Hamilton and Miss Anna M. Deens. Asters, goldenrods and sunflowers will be exhibited.

Pittsburgh people will probably never have another opportunity of seeing the Makofsky and Avaisovsky paintings now at the Expo, and it is a mistake to miss them.

HUNDRED FINE PIANOS AT SACRIFICE PRICES

On Account of Extensive Alterations to be Made in Their Store Building.

AMBUHL BROS., 632 SMITHFIELD ST.

Will Inaugurate Big Clearing Out Sale Monday Morning at 8:30 Sharp.

GREATEST PRICE MARK-DOWN EVER KNOWN

Practically All Best Makes of Pianos Are In this Sale, Kimball, Chickering Bros., Steinway, Hallet & Davis, Whitney, Kranich & Bach and Others.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

Persons who have put off purchasing a piano from time to time for various reasons; people who have been wanting one of the high class pianos or best standard makes and have felt that the prevailing prices and terms were beyond their reach, will have an opportunity in the next 10 days to gratify their wishes and supply home and family with a good instrument at positively the lowest prices ever offered in Pittsburgh.

EXTENSIVE STORE ALTERATIONS AND OTHER REASONS.

It is our aim to tell you in a plain, straightforward way our reasons for this sale and for the remarkable cut in piano prices at this time. Our reasons are twofold. First, we are to make extensive alterations in our store building, the laying of new floors and ceilings throughout, cutting away division walls, changing elevator and stairway, etc., etc. Second, our store is now terribly overcrowded; both on account of recent large shipments and on account of having many pianos returned from renting and for various causes during the dull summer months, and for the latter reason alone we are willing to sell a large number of pianos without profit.

INJURIOUS EFFECT FROM GRITTY DUST.

It is well known that the gritty dust arising from brick and mortar is quite injurious, not only to the highly-polished surfaces of pianos, but to the felts throughout the piano and especially the hammer felts, so we must reduce our stock to a point where we can care for it or sustain quite a loss. We must move out a large number of pianos or sustain a loss in damage by moving them about.

So we will take our loss of profit now, giving it to the public, rather than damaged pianos, retarded work, etc., etc.

Beginning Monday morning, at 8:30 sharp, we will offer our entire stock of fine pianos, organs, piano players, Grand pianos, square pianos, pipe organs, etc., at extraordinary reductions from regular low, one-price. It will mean a saving of fully one-third regular prices.

The stock comprises the best and most reliable makes of pianos, organs and piano players, such as Kimball, the world's fair premium piano, Hallet & Davis, Chickering Bros., Steinway, Knabe, Whitney, Emerson, Kranich & Bach, Capen, Whitney, and other makes. Practically all are brand new—some are little used or store worn and will be sold accordingly.

AS TO THE SALE PRICES.

Simply this:

You'll find new pianos here for $150, worth at least $250.

Terms, $10 down, $6 a month, or cash.

You'll find new pianos here for $165, worth $275.

Terms, $10 down, $6 a month, or cash.

You'll find pianos here for $125, worth twice that.

Terms cash or easy payments.

You'll find here new pianos for $180 and $200 that sell elsewhere, and at other times, for $300 to $325.

Terms cash or easy weekly or monthly payments.

You'll find here new pianos for $215 to $265, worth in the regular way $350 to $400.

Terms cash or easy payments.

You'll find here beautiful cabinet grand pianos of the highest class, worth $425, $450, $500 to $600, for $275, $298, $327, $398 to $418.

Terms cash or $10 to $15 monthly.

You'll find here pianos that have been used in the least wise at mere nominal prices.

For instance:

You'll find a used upright for $65, worth double the sale price.

You'll find other used uprights here for $75, $100 to $150—actually worth a half more.

Easy terms to suit or cash.

You'll find here used $500 Steinway uprights for $150 to $250.

You'll find here used $400 and $500 Kimballs for $175 to $275. You'll find used Hardmans for $135 to $190. You'll find used Kranich & Bachs, Hallet & Davis, and others, worth $350 to $500, for $150 to $260.

Terms cash or easy monthly payments.

You'll find square pianos for $18 up.

Easy monthly payments.

You'll find used organs for $10, $17, $23 to $29.

Terms, $2 to $4 monthly.

You'll find new $75, $100 to $150 organs in high top cabinets and six and seven octave piano cases to close here at $31.50 to $98. Terms cash or $3 to $5 monthly.

PIANO PLAYERS AT FACTORY PRICES.

Now is the time to buy your piano player. We will close out a number at factory prices. We have the various makes, as good as the market affords, and if you hurry you can actually save $50 to $100 on a piano player. Drop in early and let us tell you more about this piano player proposition.

This sale lasts only 10 days. It will pay you to call early to secure best choice.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield Street.

JUST OVER FROM AMSTERDAM

Our New Stock of Diamonds

which we recently imported, personally, direct from the largest cutters in Amsterdam, is now ready for your inspection. You can select your diamonds loose and have them mounted to your order. We are offering tempting prices to immediate cash buyers.

Sam. F. Sipe
IMPORTER
Diamonds

SCHMIDT BUILDING 2ND FLOOR
339 FIFTH AVE. PITTSBURG PA.

It pays to buy at first hands.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

W. H. KEECH CO.

Two Special Sales

I. Iron and Brass Bedsteads

At prices that average more than a fourth under our own regular low prices.

Eight big lots of Metal Bedsteads to sell for much less than usual. Sixteen patterns to choose from. You can save enough on the lowest priced bedstead to pay for a comfort, and on the finer ones the savings will buy the bedding outfit—which means bedstead and bedding for the usual price of the bedstead. Come soon, best patterns go first.

All Prices in Plain Figures
One Price to Everybody
10 Per Cent Discount for Cash, or Within 30 Days; 7½ Per Cent in 60 Days; 5 Per Cent in 90 Days.

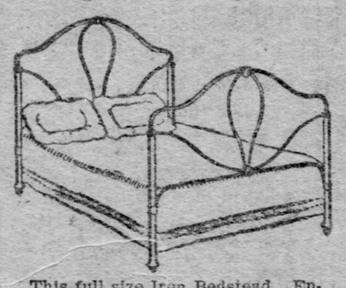
Two Special Sales

II. Parlor, Library and Sitting Room Rockers, Odd Chairs and Divans

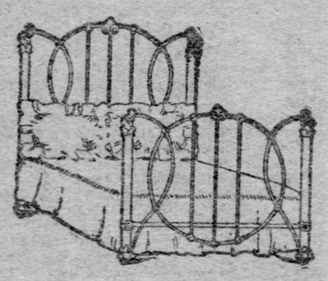
The biggest showing of the season is ready for tomorrow morning. Big lots of some patterns, only the samples of others. The savings range from 50c to $15.

Designs run from the plain $1.50 nurse or sewing rocker—now $1—to the quaint Mission and light French pieces worth $25—now $17.50.

Golden, Antwerp and weathered oak, and the various rich shades of mahogany. Upholstered, saddle, cobbler, leather and pillow seats.



This full size Iron Bedstead. Enameled black or green. Strong posts and angle-iron side rails. Value $3. We'll sell this week for..... $2.15
$1.93 Cash, or in 30 Days.



This Iron Bedstead has been selling for $5.50. A fancy design. Strong and rigid. Enameled white or dead black. Price now..... $4
$3.60 Cash, or in 30 Days.

Brass top rails and vases. Enameled black or dark green. Full size. Such a Bedstead as sells usually for $8. Price here..... $5.25
$4.73 Cash, or in 30 Days.

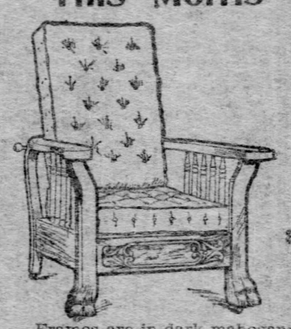
Full size Iron Bedstead, black enameled. Continuous posts and top rails. Fancy scroll fillers. Brass spindle in head and foot. Gold decorated ornaments. A $10.00 Bedstead..... $7.50
$6.75 Cash, or in 30 Days.

This $13.50 Bedstead. Full size. Enameled green and white or in dead black. A handsome design..... $8.50
$7.65 Cash, or in 30 Days.

Golden oak Chiffonier with French bevel mirror. Five drawers, with lock on each; value $10, at..... $7.50
$6.75 Cash.

The wood in this Sideboard is selected oak. Finish is a dark golden. Deep carvings. French bevel mirror. Two small and one linen drawer. Double cupboard..... $12
$10.80 If You Pay Cash.

This Morris Reclining Chair



$7.50
On Credit
$6.75 Cash or in 30 Days
Worth $12.50

Frames are in dark mahogany finish, or in quartered golden oak, hand polished. Extra thick reversible cushions. Covered with corduroy or velour, in plain colors. Patent seat. Brass rod and adjusting ratchet. Back adjusts to four positions.

This $28 Bedroom Suit is in selected golden oak. French bevel mirror and serpentine top on dresser. Deep carvings. Three large pieces, and they are good..... $20
$18 Cash, or in 30 Days.

More 18x40-inch Mirrors $4.25
$7.50 and $8.00 French Bevel Mirrors. Size 18 inches by 40 inches. Frames 6 inches wide, in all-gold or gold and oak. Can be used either as mantel or pier mirror. The biggest bargain of the year.
$3.83 Cash, or in 30 Days.

Carpets and Room-Size Rugs

Two bargains you'll not duplicate if you hunt the town over. Two price extremes—a luxurious Royal Wilton rug and a low-price Brussels carpet—honestly made. Just as good values at the between prices.

$39.50 Royal Victoria Wilton Rugs
The regular $49 grade. The finest quality and most beautiful patterns in small figure effects, in the various combined shadings of blue, green and red. The quantity is limited at this low price, but we think there are enough to last the week out.
$36.55 If You Pay Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

60c Pure Wool-Face Brussels Carpet
Fast colors. Guaranteed. Handsome parlor and bedroom patterns, also small figures with stairs to match. Easily worth 75c, and sold for more in many stores.
54c a Yard Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

Rockers and Odd Parlor Pieces

More than 200 pieces in all. A great showing and the plain figure price tickets show you actual money savings.

This Rocker has extra wide back slat. Short, low arms, with rope-turned supports. A desirable sewing or nurse rocker. Its real value is $1.50..... $1
90c Cash, or 30 Days.

This Rocker has genuine cobbler seat. Golden oak frame. Wide carved back slat. This is a regular $3.50 rocker bought at a bargain..... $1.65
$1.49 Cash, or in 30 Days.

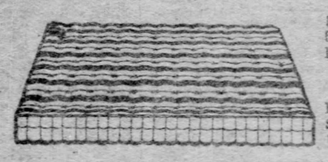
This $16 Old Dutch Rocker is in Antwerp oak. Deep carved back, representing "The Old 'Cellolst." Wood is thick and heavy..... $12
$10.80 Cash.

A Few Prices to Set You Thinking

$23.50 from $31, 2-piece Reception Hall Suit—mahogany.
$32.00 from $41, 3-piece Reception Hall Suit—golden oak.
$39.50 from $50, 2-piece weathered oak Suit. Leather pillow cushions.

ROCKERS		ODD PARLOR CHAIRS	
$ 4.00 from	$ 5.00, Golden Oak	$ 6.00 from	$ 7.50, Corner Chair
5.50 from	6.50, Antwerp Oak	6.50 from	9.00, Round Chair
6.00 from	8.00, Mahogany	7.50 from	10.00, Corner Chair
9.00 from	12.00, Mahogany	8.75 from	12.00, Round Chair
12.50 from	17.50, Mahogany	10.00 from	13.50, Arm Chair
15.00 from	20.00, Mahogany	11.00 from	15.00, Roman Chair
17.50 from	25.00, Leather	17.50 from	25.00, Verona Chair
30.00 from	45.00, Leather	15.00 from	20.00, Mhgy. Divan

All Kinds of Good Bedding



ALL COTTON BLANKETS—Light gray in color with striped ends. Size, 5 feet wide, 6 feet 3 inches long. A pair..... 95c
35c Cash, or in 30 Days.

MIXED WOOL BLANKETS—Extra heavy grade mixed wool Blankets. Size, 60 inches by 82 inches, by the yardstick..... $3
$2.70 Cash, or in 30 Days.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS—$5 is the most popular blanket price. Here's the best for we've shown at the price. White, scarlet or plaids. Soft and fleecy..... $5
$4.50 Cash, or in 30 Days.

COMFORTS $1.25 to $6.00—Made large. Covered and quilted right. Filled with clean, light materials. A big showing.

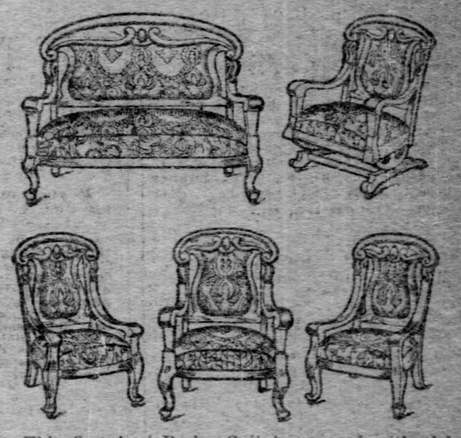
FEATHER PILLOWS—2 special lots—a pair..... $1.90, $2.40, $4.50

Cotton Top Mattresses

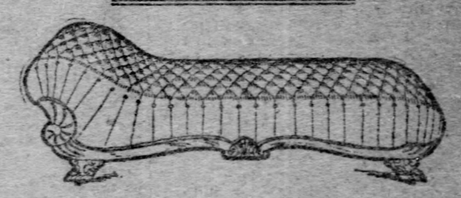
We have a lot of Soft Top Mattresses at $2. Full size and a big value. Also a special mattress with husk bottom and cotton top. Fancy ticking. Bound edges. Made thick and filled full..... $4
$3.60 Cash, or in 30 Days.

This Dresser in fine golden oak. Pattern French bevel mirror. Four drawer base with swell fronts on top drawer. Reduced from $13.50 to..... $10
$9 Cash or 30 Days.

A handsome Dresser, with 30-inch pattern French bevel mirror. Base 3½ feet wide, 22 inches deep. Serpentine top and top drawer fronts. $19
$17.10 Cash or 30 Days.



This five-piece Parlor Suit is covered with rich two-tone Veronas, in which the figures are raised. Frames are finished a dark mahogany and polished. The springs, fillings and general construction are good. One of the good bargains. $65
$58.50 Cash, or in 30 Days.



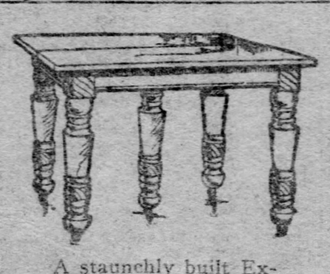
This Couch sells regularly for $16. Frame is golden oak. Top is wide and has seven rows of deep box tufts. Coverings are two-toned Velours..... $12.50
$11.25 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$5.00 Toilet Sets
Complete with Slop Jar..... $3.85
Fine sanitary ware. Floral decorations, in blue or green.
$3.47 Cash.

The same sets, without slop jar..... $2.20
$1.98 Cash.

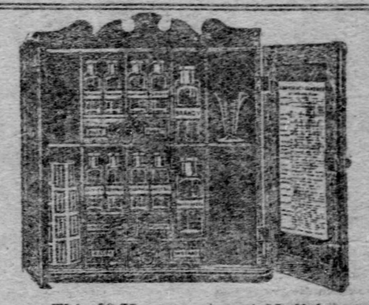
$12 Dinner Sets
$8.50
100 pieces, full service for 12 persons. A variety of floral decorations in several colors. Large meat dishes, 2 cover-dishes. Pretty shapes.
$7.65 Cash, or in 30 Days.

Kitchen Cabinet Table. Two large flour bins. Partitioned knife and spoon drawers. Tea towel drawer. Sliding bread board and a cutting board, 46 inches long. White wood top..... $4.25
$3.83 Cash, or in 30 Days.

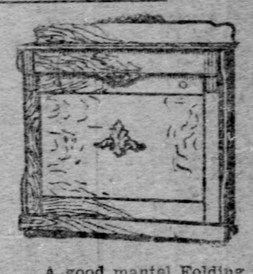


A staunchly built Extension Table at a low price. Good slides and extra boards. A dark golden finish. Heavy framed top. Value $6..... $4.90
$4.41 Cash, or 30 Days.

$15.25 Good Luck Gas Range
Large baking oven with broiling oven beneath. Four gas-saving burners on top. Pilot light. Flue connections. Cast iron frame and oven plate. Full nickel trimmed. Value $17.50.
$13.73 Cash or 30 Days.



This $3.75 compartment Medicine Cabinet, complete with vials and extra labels. Drawers for powders and tablets. List of emergency remedies on door. Golden oak case..... $2.50
$2.25 Cash, or 30 Days.



A good mantel Folding Bed at a low price. Rigid construction—no binding points. Quartered golden oak panel front or mahogany finish. Complete with bed spring..... $15
$13.50 Cash.

Pedestal
Golden oak or mahogany finish. 24 inches high, 12-in top. Value $3.50, at..... $2
$1.80 Cash.

W. H. KEECH CO. KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES. 923 TO 931 PENN AVE.

RAIN OF DEATH DAY AND NIGHT

Russian Woman from Port Arthur Says City Is a Nightmare.

MEN'S MINDS ARE GIVING WAY

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHEFOO, Oct. 1.—"Port Arthur will never surrender," said Mme. Karadeff, the French wife of a Russian civil officer, who was among the refugees on a junk that escaped from the beleaguered fortress last Friday. "It has already cost the enemy twice the total garrison of Port Arthur and they have not advanced beyond the extreme outer fortifications. Only one position, that of Wolf mountain, have they gained that was worth the price in soldiers' lives they paid for it.

"Every other position they have taken is commanded by the guns of the interior forts, and every day they hold them they pay a rent in killed and wounded that they cannot afford. Every man in the fortress is devoted to death. I never expect to see my husband again, for, like all others, he contemplates death as the logical end of his efforts.

"You wonder I speak with so much composure of the death of my loved ones? You forget that I have been living for months in a very atmosphere of death; in a surrounding where no gathering ever assembles without the certainty that before it gathers again there will be gaps in the ranks. Two weeks ago there was a small reunion of my husband's friends and my own at our quarters. There were 14 men present. Of these, six are now dead and five are in the hospital badly wounded. Death has become commonplace; a mere matter of routine in the lives of those who are left.

Sneers at Japanese Wit.

"The regiments take the defense of the forts by turns, so that the garrison shall not be exhausted at once. It is when they come marching back to the city, morning and evening, that we know our losses, and that the fortitude of the officers' wives is tested to the utmost.

"There are not many women there now; they have been sent away in junks or launches secretly at night, and have little difficulty in running the blockade. Why not? The Japanese are only savages, with a veneer of skill and civilization. They can fight and are brave enough, but they are not thorough. There has never been a time when it was desired to communicate with the outside world that Gen. Stoessel has not been able to get his messengers through.

"He knows exactly what the enemy is doing, just what their numbers are and how they are disposed. His scouts make their way out and into the city, apparently without effort, and it has been this excellent intelligence system that has enabled him to have an adequate force whenever the Japanese try to break through the ring of forts into the city.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Japanese are at least as well provided for in this department. Their spies infest the city. Even their women serve. A friend of mine, the wife of a staff officer, obtained a maid through the rescue mission that formerly labored among the women in the sailors' quarter of the town. This was about the opening of the war. The maid served faithfully, and was hysterically grateful to her employer for saving her from her dreadful slavery.

Maid Was a Spy.

"Two months ago she fled, carrying with her the plans of a mine that her mistress' husband had planned at one of the approaches to Green Hill. It was discovered that she had ben a spy all the time. She was a Japanese, and she had deliberately lived the life of a Chinese slave girl in order to insure getting a position in the home of some officer.

"The city itself is a nightmare. Not because of disorder; there is little of that, though once or twice desperate bands of soldiers have run amuck and started to loot the city and have had to be shot down by their own comrades, but because it rains death day and night. The thunder of the guns continues days and nights without intermission. The big shells fly over the city like comets and burst in our very faces. The noncombatants are supposed to seek refuge in the bombproofs at such times, but such confinement wrecks the nerves and they crawl out again, preferring to risk being blown to pieces than accept the imprisonment. Sleep is out of the question.

"The Japanese no longer bury their own dead or permit us to bury ours when they fall within range of their guns. They hope to breed a pestilence that will accomplish what they have been unable to do by fair fighting. There is a plague of flies from the battlefields, and their bite poisons fatally, if it is not treated immediately.

Shot Cholera Germs In.

"There have been some cases of cholera, due, so everybody believes, to the Japanese having fired shells into the city containing the germs. Strict quarantine methods and heroic work stamped out that plague. A sad feature, however, is the number of lunatics in the city. The strain and excitement has, I suppose, caused the giving way of an unusual number of minds, and it is difficult under the conditions to take care of them.

"Port Arthur can never be starved into yielding. The same master mind that arranged the fortifications so that the fortress is like a stronghold of the middle ages, being a series of fortifications, one within the other, so that the smaller the ring that is to be defended the more difficult it is to overwhelm, saw to the provisioning of the place. Under the inner fortifications are enormous vaults packed with grain and all manner of canned and smoked meats and other rations. There is sufficient for the present population for two years.

Are Eating Horse Meat.

The Chinese truck gardeners within the circle of forts have so far not failed with their supply of fresh vegetables. The fish markets are still open, though the deep sea varieties have long been absent from the stalls. There is still some poultry, and the population has taken kindly to horse meat instead of beef. I have partaken of many a roast and steak of cavalry horse or artillery mule, and found it no worse than the beef that has come in by the occasional junk load.

"The advent of a blockade runner causes more excitement than the explosion of a shell in the heart of the city. They are mostly Chinese fishing junks, captained by Englishmen or Americans, who are willing to take the risks for the sake of the big prices they can obtain for tobacco, wines and other luxuries. They slip along the shore close to the Tigers Tail, as a rule, and then dart into the harbor, taking chances that their light draught will enable them to pass over the mines.

"As the ring we can hold grows smaller the fighting will become more bitter, so that the end will be the extermination of Gen. Stoessel and his brave army. They have been told that they must expect to die for their country, and there is no incentive for them to surrender. Their comrades' bodies lying unburied on the slopes of Wolfs mountain give them the measure of Japanese ethics. There is not a man in the port who would not willingly die tomorrow if he had the certainty of taking two Japanese with him."

TRIPLETS WHO HAVE LIVED TO BE SIXTY-TWO YEARS OLD

The Ciphers Triplets As They Appear Today.

Rarely do triplets live to such a ripe old age as the three whose pictures are shown above and who, if they live until the last day of this year, will have passed the sixty-second milestone in life's journey. They are Mrs. William Porter of 308 Loudon street, Twenty-first ward, Mrs. Sarah Ritchie, a widow, and Benjamin Ciphers, the latter two of Job postoffice, this county. They reside on the Frankstown road, near Wilkinsburg. Mrs. Porter is the mother of six children and Mrs. Ritchie has four. Their brother has never been married. These aged triplets were the children of Philip and Nancy Ciphers, who were born and married in Reading, Pa. The triplets were born in Penn township, Allegheny county, on December 31, 1842. They belonged to a family of 13 children, of whom seven are living. The parents are dead.

JAPANESE TRYING TO CUT RAILROAD

Russians Are Raiding Enemy's Ammunition Boats Coming Up the Hun.

SECRET MOVEMENT GOING ON

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

SIN MIN TIN, Oct. 1.—The fighting about Mukden is assuming a more determined character as the Japanese columns converge on the main Russian position. The hardest fighting for the past few days has been to the west of the railroad, where Oku, with 50,000 men, is making an effort to strike the railroad some distance above Mukden. The Japanese center has also advanced, and the outposts are now within five miles of the south bank of the Hun and within seven miles of Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff reports that the Russian cavalry September 29 stopped a Japanese offensive movement in the direction of Yang-Sing-Tung and Fengtiapu. September 30 a detachment of Russian cavalry drove the Japanese from the village of Chang-Tan and burned 17 junks which were transporting ammunition on the Hun river. The cavalry retired upon the approach of Japanese reinforcements.

Important developments on the eastern flank of the Manchurian army are admitted by the war office to be proceeding. The details, however, are withheld for strategic reasons, the authorities departing from silence only to say the Russian cavalry is executing important movements, leaving it to be surmised that it is trying to cut the Japanese line of communications, and thus defeat the flank advance.

Gen. Sakharoff reports that the Japanese are still pouring across the Taitse river at Benshu, 30 miles northeast of Liao-Yang. He adds that numbers of Chinese bandits are with the Japanese on the Liao side of the railroad.

MUKDEN, Oct. 1.—A detachment of 80 members of the Kubansky cavalry, with two officers, has returned here after a successful raid upon a flotilla of Japanese supply boats on the Liao river. They brought back two Japanese prisoners. The raiders succeeded in boarding and setting fire to nine junks and barges, several of which were laden with ammunition, and these were blown up.

The cavalrymen reached shore in safety. They met a Japanese patrol, two members of which they killed, and took the prisoners whom they brought here.

TOKYO, Oct. 1.—The Japanese general staff realizes fully the importance of cutting the railroad in Kuropatkin's rear, thus isolating him from his source of supplies. The apparent lagging of the campaign since the battle of Liao-Yang has been for the purpose of perfecting plans for the accomplishment of this end. The whole campaign is to be subordinated to it.

DROVE AWAY WITH DAUGHTER

Mrs. Williams Claims the Child and Pursues Husband in Street Car.

Excitement was caused in West Homestead yesterday afternoon when it became known that David Williams of Hays borough had driven away with his 5-year-old daughter, Grace, while she was playing in the street in front of her mother's home. For the last few months Williams and his wife have been separated. Mrs. Williams claimed their child and both have been living with Mrs. Williams mother, Mrs. D. K. Calhoun, in West Homestead.

Yesterday Williams drove to the house, and seeing Grace playing in the street, carried her to his buggy and drove away in the direction of Hays borough. Mrs. Williams boarded a street car and follows, but Williams escaped by turning up a side street.

IMMEDIATE APPEAL IN LINEAR TAX CASE

City Treasurer Frauenheim wrote a letter to Solicitor Rodgers yesterday, asking him to make an appeal immediately to the supreme court from the decision of the county court in the linear tax case. This was done to expedite the hearing before the supreme court, the city treasurer learning that by filing an appeal before Tuesday the case would come up for a hearing before the supreme court at the October session to be held in this city, commencing on the 10th.

Penn Avenue House Raided.

Officers last night raided the alleged disorderly house of Bertha Ryan, colored, at 1141 Penn avenue, and arrested the Ryan woman and six visitors. All were locked up.

EVICTED WIDOW SLEPT ON LAWN

With No Place to Go, Aged Woman Lingered Near Her Childhood Home.

SHE NOW SLEEPS IN THE JAIL

A bed in the shrubbery that surrounds the little house in Elliott borough which she called home for 66 years, was all that was left for Mrs. Lucinda Wilson, after she had assigned her property to her son, in consideration of $1. Last night the aged woman was dragged away from the shadow of her cottage and lodged in jail on a charge of assault and battery. In a cell not far away is her son, who has been sued by Mrs. Wilson for non-support.

The dispossession of Mrs. Wilson and her subsequent prosecution, form a pitiful story. For weeks Mrs. Wilson has lingered around her old home. With no place else to go she slept in the dooryard. She made several attempts to re-enter the house, but each time was rebuffed by the stern hand of the law.

Her son, Harry Cunningham, is a child by a former husband. Mrs. Wilson was twice left a widow. The property, which is located in High street, Elliott borough, near the city line, was inherited from her mother. There Mrs. Wilson was born in 1838, and there she spent her childhood and has lived ever since. An interest in the property was owned by Mrs. Catherine Blackford, who obtained it through the inheritance of her husband, a brother of Mrs. Wilson.

Several months ago, it is alleged, the widow was induced to sign a paper transferring the property to Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham believing that she would be provided a home in some institution. A little later, with the title conveyed to him, Cunningham is said to have sold the property to Mrs. Blackford.

Shortly after this Mrs. Wilson was evicted from the house. With her few effects scattered about the yard, she slept there for several nights. A contractor was sent to remodel the house, and while the repairs were being made, Mrs. Wilson moved inside. She was sued before Alderman Vierheller on a charge of forcible entry by Mrs. Blackford, and placed in jail. The suit was withdrawn on condition that she would keep away from the house. On the advice of neighbors she returned, claiming that the house was still hers. She was arrested a second time on the same charge and lodged in jail. The grand jury ignored the bill because no witnesses appeared against her. The moment she was released she returned to the house and was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery made by her nephew. Suit for non-support was forthwith entered against Cunningham, who is an employe of an instalment house.

SWINDLERS' NEW DODGE.

Plans Tally-Ho Parties, Collects in Advance and Fails to Show Up.

A new form of swindle has been successfully worked during the past week on girls and young men in Braddock, Homestead and other towns in that vicinity by a man who alleges he is the owner of a tally-ho and plans tally-ho trips to the country for the young people. At Homestead he induced about 20 young men and women to pay him $1 each in advance for a tally-ho party that he was to take out Thursday evening.

The young people waited for three hours after the appointed time, and after an investigation discovered they had been swindled. The same individual swindled a number of young people in Braddock, Rankin and East Pittsburgh in the same manner, and he is said to have secured about $100 in all.

POLICE OFFICERS CHANGED.

Supt. Wallace Shifts His Lieutenants to Different Station Houses.

Superintendent of Police Wallace yesterday made several transfers in his force. Lieut. Jerry Welsh, formerly of the Central station, was removed to the Frankstown avenue station house. Lieut. William Hilty of Frankstown avenue station was removed to the Center avenue station. Lieut. Harry Meyers of the Center avenue station house will now report to the Central station.

A number of other changes will be made this week. Supt. Wallace is anxious to have Capt. James McEvoy removed from the Central station to another district. He conferred with Director Moore about making this change yesterday, but Moore decided that Capt. McEvoy should have another trial.

PLANT TO COST FIVE MILLIONS

Controller Larkin Holds Agreement of Engineer to Build Filter for This Sum.

DESCRIBES TORRESDALE PLANT

Controller Larkin returned to Pittsburgh last night with an agreement which he secured in Philadelphia with a prominent filtration engineer to build a plant in this city for $5,000,000, this amount to include the entire cost of a plant as planned by Director Bigelow, with the additional cost of laying a river conduit at Brilliant, a new 42-inch main across the Monongahela river from the Highland reservoir to the South Side, and also to pay for increased pumping machinery at Brilliant station.

The controller asserts this engineer, whom he says is one of the best in the country, agrees to build a plant of 100,000,000 gallons daily capacity for this sum. While in Philadelphia the controller visited the Torresdale plant, which will be completed a year hence and which will supply three-fourths of the city of Philadelphia. The Torresdale plant will have a daily capacity of 250,000,000 gallons, or more than double the proposed size of the Pittsburgh plant.

Mr. Larkin says the Torresdale plant will cost less than $10,000,000, and he believes that half that amount is sufficient for Pittsburgh. He declares the issue of $2,500,000 of bonds, in addition to the $2,500,000 issued in 1900, would be sufficient to build Pittsburgh's plant. The controller gives a description of the Torresdale plant, as follows:

Plant Nearing Completion.

"The Torresdale filter plant is nearing completion and by this time in 1905 it will be supplying three-fourths of the people of Philadelphia with filtered water, its capacity being 250,000,000 gallons daily. It is the last of the group of filter plants distributed throughout that city to be completed, and is the largest and most wonderful work of its kind in the world, exceeding that of London or anything undertaken by the London company. The plant or filter work and the fresh water basin have been completed and the filtering material is being placed in filters.

"It is as pretty as a picture, with its granolithic court yards and bisecting roadways measuring 122 feet from curb to curb and extending on parallel lines from the state road to the Delaware river, a distance of 1,600 feet. Both sides of the roadways are terraced and sodded to cover the arched tops of the filters, and out the long and beautiful court ways at measured intervals are neatly designed and well-built brick cottages covering the directing and measuring machinery of the filters; then a short stretch of green terrace; then handsome one-story arched entrances to the filter beds, and so on, alternating continuously along each side of the court until the assemblage, viewed from a distance, looks like a village environed and cross-cut with stupendous and magnificent boulevards. The only things necessary to a perfect landscape are trees and foliage, of which there is an entire absence.

Plant Covers 125 Acres.

"The departure in style of architecture from that of the Belmont and Upper and Lower Roxbury is noticeable and pleasing, although the general underground plan and construction of work is, unit for unit, practically the same as that employed all over the world. The only thing the eye wearies of is its vastness, covering as it does 125 acres of concrete masonry artfully covered with a roof of green sod, six feet above the long sweeping courtways. Under the granolithic courtways or boulevards, buried in trenches, are great conduits leading to and from the filters for raw and purified water, waste drains, wash water lines, electric conduits, power lines and an orderly web of parallel and cross-cut transportation for everything essential to this work. Through the courtesy of Chief Engineer John W. Hill I was admitted to all parts of the work and had for a guide Mr. Dunlap, engineer in charge of the Torresdale system.

"It is now more than a year since I publicly gave the cost per 1,000,000 gallons for construction of slow sand filter plants averaging from $33,300 at Albany, to a proposed cost at Washington of $41,000 per 1,000,000 gallons. I did not give these figures until after I had personally visited everything worthy the name of a filter plant, and secured from those in control every particle of information and every scrap of literature, and every estimate of cost to be had, including the testimony of the experts of the world, gathered in congress in New York, to decide upon the best means and the probable cost of the purification of water per 1,000,000 gallons.

Former Estimates Verified.

"Over and over again I have contended the cost of construction of a system for Pittsburgh should not exceed $3,000,000, based upon a supply of 75,000,000 gallons. When the volume of water required was raised to 100,000,000, I raised the amount of money to $3,500,000, not to exceed $4,000,000, and attempted to demonstrate that anything more than that was a waste of money.

"I am now in possession of the last official reports from Philadelphia, and the experience of three years there of experimental and practical work, with summary of all contracts necessary to complete the largest and most expensive project of the kind ever constructed, and am in position to say that the cost per 1,000,000 gallons given then can safely be restated. The Belmont filters are now in commission and the contract for the preliminary filter will be given out in a few days. When completed as originally designed it will yield 95,000,000 gallons, at a cost for construction, per 1,000,000 gallons, of $36,734.70, or $3,673,470 for 100,000,000 gallons daily. This includes everything entering into the work.

"The Torresdale plant, three-fourth completed, although built by a different contracting firm, and on the Delaware river and with almost everything necessary to completion contracted for, will cost $38,470 per 1,000,000 gallons, or less than $10,000,000 for the construction of a plant that will purify 250,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Holds an Agreement.

"After some correspondence with Mr. Hill on cost I concluded to go on the ground and talk to the men in charge of construction. The entire system in Philadelphia will be reinforced with preliminary filters, which are now regarded as indispensable; their cost is included in the above. The cost at Torresdale would make the cost here for 100,000,000 gallons $3,874,000, to which should be added the river conduit to Brilliant, the increased pumping machinery at Brilliant to lift 30,000,000 gallons and the 42-inch conduit to the South Side.

"I had arranged to meet in Philadelphia one of the best-known filtration engineers in this country who knows all about at least two sets of plans for the work in this city and, having a certified copy of the experts' report and estimates with me, I submitted them to him. Although he is a very busy man I waited over until I secured from him an agreement to build the plant here as arranged and plotted by Mr. Bigelow, and as passed on by the experts, and to include everything, for $5,000,000, and give bond in any desired amount to stand over the work for 10 years, making good without cost to the city any defection in construction or material during that time, and he will agree to begin work within 30 days and complete the whole system within three years from October 1, 1904, under whatever bond the city requires.

"He is satisfied to take all the chances of getting his money as it is required, and considers that sufficient money is on hand to half complete the work, and will furnish balance himself in case of delay in negotiating the bonds. I am authorized to make this statement and will secure the signature to the contract covering this proposition any time within next 10 or 30 days. This contractor admits there is a large profit in it at $5,000,000, but would not take it unless there was.

"I made inquiry and find that in the early stages of filtration Mr. Hill and others engaged with him in drawing plans and other preliminary work were paid as attaches of the bureau of water, and no money was paid out of a bond fund until after contracts were let and the moneys for the same appropriated, as contended for in our case now in court. The water bureau was repaid by transfer after work commenced, and by ordinance."

GIRL CONFESSED STRANGLING BABE

Twenty-Third Murdered Infant Found in This County Since January 1.

DIED AT THE SUPPER TABLE

Amelia Kralovitch, aged 20, confessed to Coroner McGeary that she strangled her infant to death. It was found yesterday in the cellar of 610 Wood street, Wilkinsburg. The girl was taken to the Homeopathic hospital, as she was seriously ill. The girl involved two negroes. She said the child was born last Tuesday. She choked it to death by tying a stocking around its neck and placed the body in a cupboard. Later she carried the body to the cellar, where it was found. This makes 23 infants that have been found since the first of the year. Most of them had been strangled to death.

Mrs. Frank Woods, aged 35, died at her home, 2000 East Tenth street, McKeesport, at 6:30 o'clock last night, after being ill but a few minutes. In apparent good health she sat down to the supper table and before she finished her meal she complained of a pain in her heart. She died before a physician could be summoned.

James Brown, a negro, aged 50, died at 63 Fulton street, yesterday afternoon, from a fractured skull. Last Tuesday he fell on Wylie avenue and his head hit a stone step. He was assisted to the Fulton street house, where he boarded for a few weeks past, but never recovered from the injury. The people there knew nothing of his friends and his body was taken to the morgue.

Michael Matich, aged 52, of 1526 Penn avenue, died yesterday at the West Penn hospital from injuries received in the Fifteenth street mill of the American Steel and Wire Company last Friday. He was crushed in an elevator shaft.

Six persons were buried from the morgue in the potter's field, at Highwood cemetery, yesterday. Among the number were the bodies of Frederick Kolosman, the Italian, who cut his throat in a house in Shores alley, and a man supposed to be Harold Lewis of Bozeman, Mont., who was killed on the Lake Erie railroad at Port Perry. The others were two unknown men, killed on railroads, and two infants.

Receives Internal Injuries.

John Tremere of 1131 Rebecca avenue, Wilkinsburg, received severe internal injuries yesterday at the Westinghouse machine shops, East Pittsburgh.

HE HAS HANDLED MANY NOTED STELLAR LIGHTS

MARCUS R. MAYER.

Marcus R. Mayer, who is in the city as advance man representing the all-star cast of the "Two Orphans" which will appear at the Nixon theater the week of October 17, enjoys the distinction of having "handled" more theatrical stars than any man in the business. Mr. Mayer has been on the road for years. He has paved the way for Bernhardt, Patti, Nethersole, Barrett, Booth and others whose names are always put in bold type in the programs. And his silk hat—said to be of the vintage of long ago—is always with him.

LARKIN EXPECTS TO FIND MONEY

Controller Thinks Enough Can Be Spared from Contracts to Pay September Salaries.

DISREGARDED HIS WARNINGS

"I don't think we will have trouble in finding enough money next week to pay the salaries for September, and possibly also the salaries for October," said Controller Larkin last night immediately after his return from Philadelphia. "But, mind you," he added, "I have not the books before me and I may be wrong. Mr. Morrow may have figured this thing pretty close, but I am assuming we will be able to spare enough money from the reserve for contracts to pay the salaries for September.

"Some of the contracts are almost completed and others will not be carried out this year. This may enable us to release enough money to pay the city employes. When I get to the office Monday I will look into the matter thoroughly. I have not yet had a chance to talk with Mr. Morrow.

"I gave the administration warning in plenty of time," said the controller. "I gave notice at the beginning of the year that there would be a deficit, and I gave them a second notice two months ago. I thought, however, that the money would last until the first of November."

Mayor Hays and Director Bigelow both said yesterday that if there was no money in the treasury to pay the salaries of city employes that the payrolls could be placed with the city depositories as collateral and money borrowed on them until next April, when the tax collections are made. They said they thought the banks would agree to this.

Thieves Are Active at Oakmont.

Thieves have been active in the vicinity of Oakmont within the last week. At Lawrence Ruple's shoe store goods worth $35 were taken.

If you pay MORE than $3.50 or $4.00 for shoes you're just throwing away the MORE.
You can buy

Walk-Over Shoes

For $3.50 and $4.00

When a thing's as GOOD as it can be, it can't be BETTER.
No shoe CAN BE better than Walk-Overs—
In the service they give—
In style—
In any particular.

Illustration is of

THE SPUD STYLE

Comes in Button and Lace. Patent Calf, Patent Colt and Wax Calf. The Button Shoes have seamless uppers. Spud Walk-Overs for Men and Ladies.

LAZARUS BROS. & CO.,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STORES:
227 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.
417-419 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

MEN'S STORES:
403-405-407 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.
39 FRANKSTOWN AVE., EAST END.
854 BRADDOCK AVE., BRADDOCK.

LAMB'S
LIBERTY AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.
HIGH GRADE FURNITURE.
REMEMBER, YOU CAN HAVE IT CHARGED.
AT FACTORY PRICES.

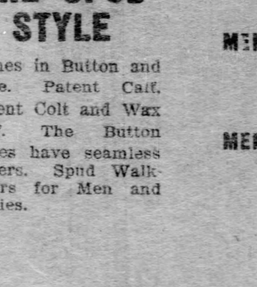
Quartered Oak Sideboards. Choice of 5 styles; worth $45 each, for..... $26

939 LIBERTY STREET.

Leather Seat Dining Room Chairs, actual value $3.00, for..... $1.85

Factory Prices.

$75 Brass Beds, best quality, for..... $42



$12.00 Solid Oak Dressers, for only..... $6.90

Solid Mahogany Bed Room Suites, worth $150.00, for only..... $90

Factory Prices.

Cotton Felt Mattresses, guaranteed, for only..... $6.50

Enameled Iron and Brass Trimmed Beds—like cut—actual retail value $10.50—our price only..... $6.00

Factory Prices.

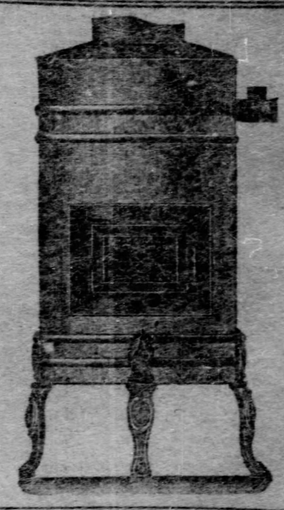
Mantel Folding Beds—complete with spring, actual value $16, our price only... $8.00

939 LIBERTY STREET.

LAMB'S FURNITURE CO.,
Liberty and Smithfield Streets.

GEO. B. BARRETT CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
Everything for Retail Jewelers,
Especially
DIAMONDS and WATCHES
347 FIFTH AVENUE. Second Floor.

THE IMPROVED
MIDGET GAS FURNACE



Manufactured by
SCARBOROUGH & KLAUSS,
3809 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both Phones 142 Park.

REMOVAL
On and after Monday, October 3, Dickson, The Tailor, will be located at 241 and 243 Fifth ave. Second floor. Take elevator.
Former Location 420 Wood St.
Clothes Made to Order. Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing

IF YOUR BUSINESS IS NOT AS BRISK AS YOU WOULD WISH ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE.

ARRESTS WILL BE MADE THIS WEEK

Attorney John Marron Promises Some New Sensations in Allegheny Graft Case.

JOHN C. HAYMAKER IS BUSY

Further than to secure additional evidence to be used in the prosecution of those accused of grafting nothing was done yesterday by District Attorney Stewart and Attorneys John Marron and John C. Haymaker, who are to lay bare the relations existing between Allegheny police officials and persons who conduct illegitimate businesses on the North Side.

Mr. Haymaker spent some time yesterday morning in questioning a number of women taken to the district attorney's office by former Policeman Amos A. Dachroth. The identity of the women was not made public, as it is the intention of the prosecution to prevent possible defendants from tampering with those whom the commonwealth is to use as witnesses. For other reasons it is not considered wise to give to the public the names of these women. District Attorney Stewart has promised all of them protection against prosecution in return for the services they render him. They have been instructed to inform the district attorney of any attempt to intimidate them or to persuade them to refuse to give testimony.

Alderman Walter Wadsworth, for whom a warrant has been issued on charges of extortion and malfeasance in office, was not found yesterday. It was said at his office in East Ohio street he was out of the city, but would return on Monday. It is presumed he will personally appear at the office of Alderman S. J. Toole and give bail for a hearing.

It was expected at least one more arrest would be ordered yesterday, but because of the inability of the attorneys to devote their time solely to the case nothing more will be done until tomorrow. Mr. Marron devoted the day to the Tschume hearing, and had no opportunity to confer with Mr. Haymaker and the district attorney. Mr. Marron said last night:

"This has been a busy day and we had no chance to get together. I don't think any warrants were issued today, but there will be something doing next week, you may be sure."

Mr. Marron would not intimate what the attorneys for the prosecution had outlined for the coming week, but made it plain that business would be started in real earnest.

In Allegheny the names of two other aldermen are mentioned as being likely subjects for the district attorney. It is reported that for one at least a case has already been prepared and that his arrest will likely occur tomorrow. Those about City hall against whom suspicion points have nothing to say, but manifest an appearance of worry.

WILL ASK FOR STARKEY'S JAIL RELEASE TOMORROW

Five Bondsmen Secured for Sabbath Observance Detective—Agent Gamble Has His Troubles.

If the plans of the Allegheny County Sabbath association carry, Nelson W. Starkey, now in the county jail to answer a charge of murder for the killing of Harry D. Knox in Allegheny, will be released on bail tomorrow afternoon.

Five bondsmen are said to have been secured to go upon a $10,000 bond, which was to have been offered yesterday. At the appointed hour it was learned that several of the proposed bondsmen were out of the city and another effort to secure Starkey's release will be made tomorrow afternoon.

Agent P. T. Gamble of the association declared yesterday he would have detectives at work in the two cities today collecting evidence against alleged violators of the law. Mr. Gamble admitted this task had become a difficult one, inasmuch as aldermen had refused to accept informations during the past week in which there was no specific charge and in which it was stated the officers had seen purchases made. Agent Gamble was informed his men must present the purchaser, which is equivalent to requiring the detectives in his employ to make purchases and present specific evidence.

This ruling places the Sabbath Observance agent in an embarrassing position. Recently the Philadelphia courts ruled the purchaser was equally guilty with the dispenser of wares on Sunday. The court so ruled in a case wherein a Sabbath Observance detective had purchased a cigar on Sunday and prosecuted the seller. The court held the service of a Sunday sleuth was not a necessity nor a work of charity, and was therefore not exempt under the provision of the law.

Notwithstanding the necessity of self-incrimination, Mr. Gamble declared yesterday that the work would proceed along customary lines today.

TO PERPETUATE MEETINGS OF PURE FOOD CONGRESS

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—At the concluding session of the international pure food congress today a permanent committee on international conference was appointed as follows: Jules Cartier, Belgium, chairman; Dr. H. W. Wiley, United States department of agriculture; Chevalier A. von Stribal, Austria; Chevalier G. Rossetti, Brazil; Dr. John Salvator, Honduras, and R. M. Allen, Lexington, Ky.

THE RECORD TURNIP.

Justus Mulert Makes an Extraordinary Find on a Colorado Ranch—Not the Largest One.

Probably the largest turnip ever seen in this city was brought here from Colorado by Justus Mulert, the well-known trustee in bankruptcy, and is on exhibition in a window of Zoch's restaurant on Wood street. Mulert says the farm he procured the specimen from contained even larger ones than that on exhibition, but they were so big he could not conveniently carry them in his grip. The specimen weighs eight pounds 3 ounces, and is larger than a man's head. It was raised on an irrigated part of Dahlenberg ranch, Logan county, Colorado. Seeds were sown July 9, 1904, and the turnip was picked up on September 20.

With the turnip are two large potatoes weighing about one pound six ounces each. Mr. Mulert says the potatoes will fill 210 to 225 large sacks to the acre, and he is very proud of his extraordinary find on his summer trip.

DIED.

CARSON—On Friday evening, September 30, at 8:50 o'clock, SARA C., daughter of the late John and Margaret Nelson. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 6 Congress street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

COLE—On Tuesday, September 27, 1904, at Medford, Ore., DR. GEORGE B. COLE, formerly of Allegheny, Pa. Interment Tuesday morning, October 4, in Allegheny cemetery.

CRAWFORD—In Pittsburgh, on Friday, September 30, 1904, SARAH A., wife of John A. Crawford, sister of George W. and David S. Lowder of Allegheny. Funeral services at her late residence, Tyrone, Pa., on Monday, October 3.

DAVIES—Suddenly, on Thursday, September 29, 1904, at Traverse City, Mich., MARTHA, widow of John B. Davies. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rina Johnston, 36 Alma street, Allegheny on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DEER—At Sheraden, Pa., September 29, OSCAR A. DEER, beloved son of Bertha A. Deer, widow of Daniel A. Deer, aged 16 years, 6 months and 21 days. Funeral Sunday afternoon, October 2, at 2 o'clock.

(Clarion papers please copy.)

FEIGENBAUM—On Friday, September 30, 1904, at 9:15 a. m., MRS. ADELLA, relict of Benjamin Feigenbaum, in her 56th year. Funeral from her late residence, No. 5224 Butler street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

GALBRAITH—September 30, 1904, near Mars, Pa., REV. JOHN GALBRAITH, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral on Monday, October 3, at 2 p. m. Conveyances will be at Mars to meet the 10:40 a. m. train from the Allegheny, Baltimore & Ohio depot.

GAILEY—At Carrollton, O., SARAH MURRAY GAILEY, wife of the Rev. R. R. Gailey, in her 81st year. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of her brother, H. H. Murray, Bethel township. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GOULD—On Thursday, September 29, 1904, at 5:25 p. m., SARAH ANN COLEY, wife of William Gould, aged 65 years 2 months and 27 days. Funeral services Sunday, October 2, at 2:30 p. m., at the residence of her son, Dr. J. E. Gould, corner of Berg avenue and Eleanor street, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in South Side cemetery.

HANLON—At her residence, Demler Station, Pa. (B. & O. R. R.), Friday, September 30, 1904, at 9 a. m., SARAH HANLON, wife of John Hanlon, in her 71st year. Funeral services at St. Pius' church, McKeesport, Pa., Monday at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LODGE—Suddenly, on Friday, September 29, 1904, at 11 a. m., WILLIAM LODGE, in his 54th year, at his residence, Freedom, Pa. Funeral services at the family residence, Third avenue, Freedom, Pa., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment in Highwood cemetery, Allegheny, Pa., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will move from Federal street station at 2 p. m. Mr. Lodge was a member of Rochester lodge, 229 F. and A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MARTIN—On Saturday, September 24, 1904, at his home, in Los Angeles, Cal., PROF. A. M. MARTIN, formerly of Pittsburgh, aged 59 years.

MULLOOLY—At his residence, Braddock avenue, Brinton, Pa., on Thursday, September 29, 1904, at 1:20 p. m., JAMES MULLOOLY, in his 56th year. Funeral Sunday, October 2, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock.

M'KINLEY—Suddenly, on Saturday, October 1, 1904, JAMES M'KINLEY of Verona, Pa., aged 57 years. Notice of funeral later. (Philadelphia papers please copy.)

NOBLE—Suddenly, on Friday, September 30, 1904, at 12:05 p. m., JOHN NOBLE, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, Hugh Smith, Griffith street, Fourteenth ward, on Sunday at 2 p. m.

RHODES—On Thursday, September 29, 1904, at 4:40 p. m., at Wilkinsburg, MARGARET ALENE, only child of Howard E. and Clara M. Rhodes, aged 7 weeks. Funeral services at the residence of Peter J. Rhodes, No. 758 Penn ave., Wilkinsburg, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Homewood cemetery.

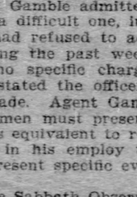
VETTER—On Thursday, September 29, 1904, at 6:30 a. m., GEORGE VETTER, husband of Sophia Vetter (nee Kalmeyer), age 45 years and 9 months. Funeral from his late residence, No. 603 Evergreen avenue, Millvale, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Members of Humboldt lodge No. 39, A. O. U. W.; Golden Rod council No. 56, Jr. O. U. A. M., Allegheny; Turn Verein and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALKER—On Friday, September 30, 1904, at 11 a. m., WILLIAM H. WALKER, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1403 Chartiers street, Allegheny city, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tel. 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

HARRY A. WRAY
Funeral Director and Embalmer
522 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

FREE For Bargain Hunters' Eyes.
Corrugated Suction Plate and extracting

$5 Per Set.
Never sold for less than $10.00 per set, and are made and owned only by us.
Spread the good news to your friends and get in quick yourself—"stick up fast," are light, thin and strong.
EXTRACTING painless by Air, Gas or by an application to the gums under the personal care of Dr. Urling.
Gold Crown or Bridge Work (best), per tooth, **$5**
Fillings, 50c up. Gold, $1.00 up.
Born here and established 18 years at same place.
URLING BROS.,
Surgeon Dentists,
204 SIXTH STREET,
Corner Penn Avenue.
Opposite Hotel Anderson.
EAST END OFFICE,
6125 PENN AVENUE,
Corner Collins Avenue.
Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.

FRIEND Will Insure Your FURNITURE and CARPETS **FREE** For Three Years
If your purchases amount to $50 or more, on which you have paid $10, Friend will give you a fire insurance policy free, protecting your furniture and carpets purchased here from loss by fire for three years. The policy will be issued by one of the leading insurance companies.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS.

FRIEND
810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE.

A Talking Machine FREE
Friend gives you a fine modern talking machine and two records FREE with purchases amounting to $50 or more, on which $10 has been paid.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Do You Love Your Little Ones At Home?

If you really do, and your heart is bound up in making them happy, you will always make your home attractive and comfortable.
Friend urges you to come and SELECT ALL THE GOODS YOU NEED.
But what about the payments? you may ask.
Leave that to Friend—he will wait for the money.

FRIEND SAID IT—HE WILL GIVE YOU CREDIT.

Fine Dining Room Outfit, $32.50
Comprises everything needed in a dining room—sideboard, table, chairs, etc., with carpet.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

CARPETS AND RUGS!
Select Your Carpets or Rugs,

Friend Will Wait for the Money.

Good Heavy Ingrain, pretty new designs..... 48c
Extra All-Wool Filling Ingrain, latest patterns..... 65c
Brussels Carpets, extra quality..... 75c
Very best grade Brussels..... $1.10
Velvet Carpets, most desirable colorings..... $1.10
Extra Wilton Velvets, very swell patterns..... $1.35
RUGS! SOME OF FRIEND'S RUG BARGAINS.
Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet..... $ 7.75
Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet..... $32.50

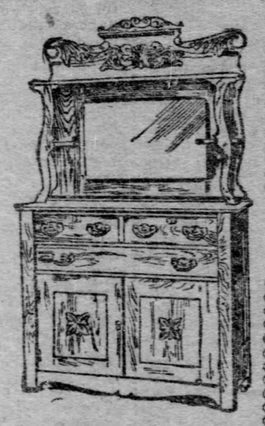
Regular $50 Complete Bedroom Furnishment, now for $37.50

Consisting of Bedroom Suit, one Rocker, two Chairs, Elastic Spring Mattress, one pair of pillows or Bolster and 20 yards of Carpet or Matting, $37.50.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

THIS SET OF SILVERWARE **FREE!**
Hundreds of customers are taking advantage of Friend's great offer. See Friend! He will give you free a set of genuine Rogers' silverware, consisting of knives, forks and spoons, in a handsome plush case, with every purchase amounting to $50 or more, on which $10 is paid.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

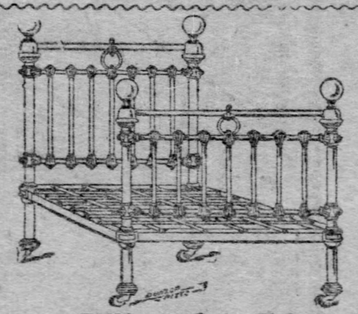
FRIEND IS THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

Morris Chair. $6.75
The most comfortable of chairs is a Morris Chair, velour cushions, worth $12, at Friend's for $6.75.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.


THIS **SIDEBOARD $12**
You can easily demonstrate that Friend saves you money. Here's a sidebord at just half what you would pay for it elsewhere. Friend will wait for the money. Only $12.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

THIS **BEDROOM SUIT, $33.50**
Talk about a bargain—Just see this elegant bedroom suit, consisting of bed, dresser with large plate mirror and washstand, is worth $45. Friend will wait for the money and charge you only $33.50.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Fine China Closet $18.50
What's the use of arguing as to who gives the best bargains? This is a beauty and a bargain at $18.50.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.


THIS **IRON BED. $4.50**
Not a plain, common bed, but highly ornamental, with brass rods; worth $9. Friend's price is only $4.50. Cash or Credit.

Friend Will Give You Credit.

$18.50 FOR THIS PARLOR SUIT $18.50
Friend goes on record as saying that this is the best value ever offered in a Parlor Suit; 5 pieces; actually worth $33.00.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Friend Will Wait For the Money.

This Bedroom Suit, $14.50
Exactly the same as other dealers get $25 for. It consists of bed, dresser and washstand, well constructed and highly finished. Friend's price only $14.50.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

FRIEND 810 to 814 PENN AVENUE. THE STORE THAT MAKES FRIENDS. **FRIEND**

MY IMMENSE PRACTICE TREATING **RUPTURE** Has Been Built Up by Genuine and Permanent Cures

Dr. Geo. B. Wix

TRUSSES WILL NOT CURE RUPTURE.

Write For Illustrated Booklet Mailed Free.

Every ruptured person who reads this should, if possible, call to see me. If they cannot call they should write for my free illustrated booklet, which will explain to them how I cure rupture.

I can do for a ruptured person what no other physician in this country can. I have cured and made well more than 15,000 people of severe forms of rupture. Just that many people have been made happy. I can do the same for you.

I have the largest LEGITIMATE practice of any physician in this country. Why is this? I will tell you. Thousands of persons are ruptured. They wisely will not submit to a dangerous surgical operation. They know a truss will not cure them. They have learned from their friends and from investigation that I can cure them. Hence they come to me from almost every section of the country. Again, my practice has been built on honor. Every patient that I treat I cure, and consequently I make a friend, who in turn sends me another patient.

To Ruptured People.

Don't read this and say you don't believe it. Call to see me or write to me and I will place before you positive evidence that I can do everything I claim.

DR. GEO. B. WIX,
Rupture and Rectal Specialist.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and 6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays 1 to 4 p. m. Suite 201 and 202, 2d Floor, New Werner Bldg., 631 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Interview or Write These Cured Patients:
D. N. BOWSER, Ford City, Pa.
FRANK A. BURKAS, 220 Marion street, McKees Rocks, Pa.
W. H. HOWELL, Seventh ave. and Fifth St., Juniata, Pa.
B. F. GORSUCH, Fifth Ave. and Twelfth St., Altoona, Pa.
H. L. ESLER, Wilmerding, Pa.
JOHN BESLER, 340 Archer Place, Knoxville, Pa.
CONSULTATION FREE.
ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CREDIT.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

The Gazette's advertising representative in Atlantic City is John C. Benson, Gen'l Mgr. of The Report Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, North Carolina and Atlantic aves. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

Fire-Proof. Open Always.
NEW HOTEL BELMONT.
Ocean end Virginia Ave. Elevator, etc. Capacity 300. Special Fall rates, $8 up weekly, $2 up daily. W. J. WARRINGTON.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL LAWRENCE—Ocean end Maryland ave. Unexcelled location. Open all year and making special fall rates of $8 up weekly. Steam heat and every convenience. Capacity 200. Booklet.
FRANK A. COLEMAN.

CHALFONTE
The Leeds Company.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE GRAND VIEW
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Immediately adjoins Fair Grounds gate and Intramural Station, 75 yards from Hotel.
All Market street cars pass Hotel. Only 25 minutes from Union station; $1.00 per day and upwards. Special rates. Rooms with private bath. Highest and coolest spot in St. Louis. Capacity 1,000 per day.
Write for rates and information.

WHANN
ALKALINE LITHIA WATER
$1.00 for 12 Half Gallon Bottles.
Ask your Grocer or Druggist.

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with
EMCA Axle Grease
Sold everywhere. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.

CLAIMS LARKIN FELL INTO TRAP

Mayor Sues Controller to Make Him Countersign as Well as Advertise Bonds.

ACTION IS BASED ON A LETTER

The city administration claims to have sprung a trap on Controller Larkin, whereby Mayor Hays has been enabled to ask for a writ of mandamus to compel the controller not only to advertise the $5,000,000 of filtration bonds for sale, but also to compel him to sell the bonds, to issue them, countersign them and to deliver them to the purchasers. Mayor Hays, through the city solicitor, filed a petition in common pleas court No. 2 yesterday, asking for a mandamus of the most sweeping character, one that is intended to settle the whole controversy in one suit, instead of being prolonged by a series of suits. The court granted a writ returnable on October 12.

The action begun yesterday was based on the controller's refusal to obey the finance committee's instructions to advertise the bonds for sale and also upon two letters that passed between Mayor Hays and Controller Larkin on September 13. The contents of these letters were not made public until yesterday, when they were filed with the petition. Until then neither Mayor Hays nor the controller would tell the nature of the contents, except that they related to the bond issue.

Letter to Larkin and Reply.

The city solicitor prepared a letter to the controller, which he had the mayor send and which was intended to lead the controller to disclose his position, to answer whether he would refuse to countersign the bonds if he was forced by the court to advertise them. The mayor's letter to the controller was as follows:

The Hon. John B. Larkin, Controller.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 13, 1904.

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to the fact that you have declined to advertise for the sale of the bonds recently authorized to be issued for the purpose of water supply and distribution, etc. Owing to the fact that you have taken this position and also because of various statements attributed to you, and published in the daily press to the effect that you will oppose the issue of bonds as provided for in the ordinance, I desire to know whether, in case it be decided by the courts that you should advertise, you will after that refuse to perform the other duties required of you by the ordinance, as, for instance, selling the bonds under the direction of the finance committee, preparing the bonds, countersigning them and issuing them. I make this inquiry from you in order that, in case you propose to continue to refuse to do the things required of you under the ordinance, the courts may pass upon the entire question and thus avoid repeated proceedings which, as you can see, may be prejudicial to the interests of the city in case the bonds are sold and issued. An early reply will be appreciated. Yours truly,

WILLIAM B. HAYS, Mayor.

To this letter the controller replied the same day as follows:

The Hon. William B. Hays, Mayor.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 13, 1904.

Dear Sir:—In the absence from the city of my attorney all that I care to say is that I prefer to have the whole matter determined in the interests of the city. Yours truly,

JOHN B. LARKIN, Controller.

Bases Suit on Letter.

City Solicitor Rodgers bases his suit for a mandamus to compel the controller to issue and countersign the bonds upon the expression in the controller's letter, "I prefer to have the whole matter determined." While the expression rather evades the direct questions propounded in the mayor's letter, yet it is taken as sufficient grounds by the solicitor to assume that the controller will refuse to countersign or issue the bonds unless he is compelled to do so by order of court.

The petition, after reciting the facts leading up to the controller's refusal to advertise the bonds for sale, including the holding of the special election, the passage of the ordinance by councils and the adoption by the finance committee of the resolution instructing the controller to advertise, follows with an explanation of the reasons for asking for the settlement of the whole matter in one suit:

"That William B. Hays, mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and one of the relators herein, having been informed that the said city controller had announced his refusal to advertise for proposals for the purchase of the bonds so authorized and as directed by the finance committee, addressed to said city controller a letter of inquiry for the purpose of obtaining definite information as to whether he intended thereafter, in case the courts should command him to advertise, as directed by the finance committee, to perform the other duties required of him by the aforesaid ordinance, namely, to sell the said bonds under the direction of the finance committee, cause them to be prepared, countersign and issue them.

"The purpose of said letter was to enable the relators to present to court in a single proceeding all questions that might arise respecting the proposed sale and issue of said bonds, and to protect the interests of said city in the whole matter. This purpose was so stated in said letter, which was duly delivered to the respondent, and to which the respondent replied by a letter of even date therewith. True copies of the said letter of the mayor to the city controller and of the city controller's letter in reply thereto are hereto attached, marked 'Exhibit E' and 'exhibit F,' respectively, and are made a part of this petition.

"The relators here aver that the said respondent, John B. Larkin, city controller of the city of Pittsburgh, has refused and does refuse to offer for sale and to invite proposals by advertisement for the purchase of said bonds, as required and directed by the ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh and the resolution of the finance committee, and that he intends to harass the said city and hopes to prevent the sale and issue of said bonds, if possible, or, at least, to delay said sale and issue, by conveying to the public the impression, as he has already attempted to do, that he will not perform any of the duties required of him by said last mentioned ordinance, and more particularly that he will not advertise for proposals under the direction of the finance committee; that he will not cause the said bonds to be prepared; that he will not countersign them and that he will not issue them, all of which will tend greatly to prejudice the interests of the city of Pittsburgh in its efforts to obtain the money desired and required, by the sale of said bonds, and will also tend greatly to hinder and delay the said city in its efforts to improve its water supply and distribution and to establish a sand filtration plant for the purification of its water supply and the protection of the health of its inhabitants.

"It is further averred that under and in virtue of the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, it is the duty of the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh 'to cause the ordinance of the city and the laws of the state to be executed and enforced.'

"Wherefore, the relators averring that it is the duty of the respondent, John B. Larkin, city controller of the city of Pittsburgh, to do the things required of him by the ordinance aforesaid, and averring that they are without other adequate and specific remedy at law, pray your honorable court, that an alternative writ of mandamus may be issued to the said John B. Larkin, city controller of the city of Pittsburgh, commanding him forthwith to offer for sale the said $5,000,000 of bonds, as required and directed by said ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh; to invite proposals for the purchase of the same, as provided in said ordinance and as directed in and by said resolution of the finance committee, and upon the sale of said bonds, to cause them to be prepared, to issue them, to countersign them, to deliver them to purchasers and to do all such acts and things as are required and as he is directed to do, in and by the aforesaid ordinance and resolution, or to show cause why he should persist in his refusal to do the same."

"I am glad that the mayor has taken up the whole question at once," said Controller Larkin last night. "It can be settled in one proceeding. I stated in my letter to the mayor that I wanted the whole matter reviewed and I am in favor of doing it at once, and with as little delay as possible, although I believe that the administration wanted me to force a series of suits and delay the case as long as possible. I will make no objection to taking up the question of selling, countersigning and issuing the bonds, as well as advertising them, and I am ready to meet the mayor on all of these points."

The controller would not say whether he would take an appeal from the decision of Judge Frazer in the filtration bureau case, in which the controller is ordered by the court to pay the salaries of Chief Engineer Morris Knowles and other employes.

"I cannot tell what I will do until I see my attorney," he said.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK PROMOTES THREE OF ITS STAFF

Thomas W. Welsh, Jr., Advanced to a Newly Created Vice Presidency.

JAMES M. YOUNG IS CASHIER

THOMAS W. WELSH, JR. JAMES M. YOUNG.

Important changes, bringing well-won promotions to three of the staff of the Second National bank, were announced yesterday by President James H. Willock, to be effective at once. By these changes an additional vice presidency is created and Thomas W. Welsh, Jr., is advanced to the position from that of cashier. The new cashier is James M. Young, who has been assistant cashier. Mr. Young in turn is succeeded as assistant cashier by Brown A. Patterson, general bookkeeper. All of the officers affected are well known among Pittsburgh bankers and business men and the advancements brought them many congratulations yesterday.

Mr. Welsh has been with the Second National since July, 1876. He entered its service as discount clerk. His previous service had been with the old Penn Avenue Trust Company, which wound up its career about the time he left it. His advances through the various grades of clerk, general bookkeeper, teller and cashier to vice president have been steady. He was born and brought up in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Young has been with the Second National since March, 1886. He came from the Penn bank as a teller. Three of his brothers are engaged also in the banking business. Harry B. Young is with the Farmers Deposit National. Robert C. with the Industrial National and Frank D. with the Bank of Pittsburgh, National association. Mr. Young is also a Pittsburgher.

Mr. Patterson is from Beaver, where he still resides. His connection with the Second National dates from March, 1889, where his whole banking experience has been gained.

The purpose of the changes is to enlarge the executive staff of the Second National. Its growth has been one of the marked features of Pittsburgh banking, and its assets now total $16,494,727 71, according to the statement of September 6. With a capital stock of $600,000, it has surplus and undivided profits of $3,220,412 06 and deposits of $12,074,315 65. Its dividend rate is 7½ quarterly, or 30 per cent per annum.

SHE WAITED TO SEE THE INTERMISSION

It was school visiting day at the exposition. A little girl, about 7, wandered into the theater and sat down. The continuous performance went on and off five or six times, still the little girl waited. A lady noticing how warm and uncomfortable she looked, said:

"Would you not like to go out in the fresh air, dear?"

"No, marm; I have seen all the show but that intermission. I am going to stay here 'till I see it."

TENTH SEASON OF FREE ORGAN RECITALS BEGUN

Edwin H. Lemare Greeted by Appreciative Audience on His Return to Carnegie Music Hall.

Edwin H. Lemare presided at the organ in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall last night at the inauguration of the tenth season of free recitals. Mr. Lemare arrived in the city yesterday morning and will remain here until January, when his resignation submitted last month will become effective. He proposes then to return almost immediately to England. On account of the short tenure of office which Mr. Lemare has to serve in Pittsburgh, much significance was attached to last night's recital. The audience was small, but was thoroughly appreciative of the program.

Wagner's prize song from "Die Meistersinger" and Brahm's "Academic Festival" overture were the two leading numbers and were rendered with all of Lemare's sympathetic tone and grace. After the recital a number of the organist's friends crowded about the platform to welcome him back to Pittsburgh.

"I regret very much to leave here," he said. "I like Pittsburgh, but Pittsburgh's climate does not like Mrs. Lemare or myself, and her physicians have declared that she must not risk the rigors of another winter here. I expect to give my last recital on the second week in January. Then we shall go at once to Europe. However, I expect to return to America to give recitals in tours and shall certainly be glad to visit Pittsburgh. During my trip abroad I was not idle and gave recitals in the larger English cities."

Manager George H. Wilson stated that comparatively few applications had been made to the committee for the position of organist, and that the committee had taken no action toward filling the vacancy which would be caused by Mr. Lemare's resignation.

MEETING OF FREE METHODISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference to Be Held This Week.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh conference of the Free Methodist church will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the Free Methodist church in Kenova street, head of the Castle Shannon incline. A large canvas tabernacle will be pitched beside the church for the accommodation of the assembly. Meetings will be held daily until Saturday evening. Bishop E. P. Hart of Alemeda, Cal., will preside at all sessions.

The Pittsburgh conference comprises Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Rochester, Greensburg, the West Virginia district and the Georgia mission district. The assignment of pastorates will be announced on Saturday evening. Among the prominent divines who will attend are the Rev. A. L. Whitcomb, of Greenville, Ill., and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Olmstead of Chicago.

Were Married in Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1.—William C. Machen, dentist, and Miss Ella J. Patterson, a teacher, both of Pittsburgh, were married here today by Rev. Alsoph E. Leffingwell of Trinity Episcopal church.

JOHNSON'S AWFUL STORY OF CRIME

Tells How His Mother and Brother Killed His Wife for Three Dollars.

HE MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 1.—Bigler Johnson of Macedonia, Bradford county, who offered his mother, Mrs. Sophia Merritt, and his brother Charles $3 each for killing his wife and his niece, Anna Benjamin, aged 10, confessed today to Detective Guy Hollon, Sheriff Robinson, Chief of Police Miller, Attorney Smith and a stenographer telling in detail the full story of the horrible tragedy. He said:

"My mother, Mrs. Merritt, and my brother Charles planned to get my wife out of the way. I came to Towanda the Saturday night before the murder with the intention of going on the Sunday morning excursion to Sayre and then to Binghamton to my sister's, Mrs. Lorenzo Heeman. I missed the train, and Sunday night went back to my mother's house. I went through the fields toward my wife's home to make sure she was there.

"Shortly after dark I got to my wife's house and saw her sitting at the window. Then I went to my mother's house and met my brother Charley. We talked it over, and it was agreed I should go back to Towanda and they would do the job, giving me an hour's start so I would be in Towanda when the killing and burning took place. They were to save the little girl by carrying her out if she was in the house. I was to give my mother and brother Charley $3 each for doing it as soon as I could earn it.

"I left the house and reached Towanda, four miles away, about 10 o'clock, just as the fire broke out, and stayed all night with Mrs. William Thompson, my sister. I stayed there until the next morning about 10 o'clock, when my mother met me and she told me that Mag was out of the way. While my brother was in pursuit of the little girl, who escaped from the house at the first attack, my mother finished Mag up. Charley struck down the little girl in the road some 12 or 15 rods from the house, carried her back, threw her body on the bed together with Mag's, and after saturating them with kerosene, fired the house."

A confession has also been secured from the accused brother, Charles Johnson, who says he did not commit the murder but knew of it afterward. He says he saw his mother washing out bloody clothes the day after the murder. She told him Mrs. Johnson was out of the way and that she, his sister Nancy and his brother Alanzon had killed her. A statement from Nancy Johnson corroborates in part the confession of her brother Bigler.

MUCH TROUBLE RESULTED FROM BADLY PLACED BOX

Because a box extended too far over the side of a wagon, a series of accidents resulted in Penn avenue yesterday afternoon. Leonard Caruthers of Beltzhoover was hauling a load of big boxes, and on passing Twenty-first street knocked down a police patrol box. Just as the wagon was passing Anton Godzinski of 2208 Penn avenue stopped to strike a match on the box. The patrol box hit him and knocked him over and he was badly bruised. Policeman C. F. Ford happened along while Godzinski was extricating himself and Caruthers was arrested.

MR. COON GOES TO MASCOT MEETING

The Jolly Little Mischief-Maker of The Gazette Cartoons Departs for Indianapolis.

LETTER TO BRE'R GROUNDHOG

The Gazette's coon will leave this week for Indianapolis to attend the first annual convention of the newspaper mascots of the United States. It will be a unique and motley gathering and Pittsburgh's delegate will be one of the most conspicuous of the visitors.

It would be difficult to tell of the plans of the convention had not the following letter been intercepted from Mr. Coon's correspondence. The epistle was addressed to Br'er Groundhog at Punxsutawney and goes into some detail about the big time that is coming. Mr. Coon in full traveling garb is parading about in gleeful anticipation of the trip. This is the letter sent to Punxsutawney:

"My Esteemed Br'er—Do please ring in the Indian summer a few weeks early, side-track sloppy weather and brush all the clouds away. I am going to climb the tall hickories and I want lots of sunshine. When I speak of the tall hickories you will understand that it means what the genus home calls the vacation season. I am taking mine late because the first annual convention of the American Newspaper Mascot's association is to be held down in Hoosierdom capital and I am going with my stick and sharp tack. Keep your eye pealed, Br'er, for doin's!

Mr. Coon as a Convention Delegate.

"We are going to have an exceedingly large time. Whitcomb Riley, Charlie Fairbanks, Allie Beveridge, Louie Wallace and all the other famous Hoosiers will be on hand to bid us welcome. With us will be 'Jim Crow' of the Indianapolis Morning Star; 'Little Bear' of the Cleveland Press, and the famous dog of the Chicago Chronicle. Of course there will be other delegates, and I am only sorry, Br'er that you're not eligible for our organization. I'm sure you would enjoy it.

"Our program has not been arranged, but I know that we are to pay a formal call upon the editor of the Morning Star and he proposes to introduce us to the entire population of the Hoosier state. I am really very much flattered to find myself so famous and appreciate that I shall be in fast company. I send you herewith my latest picture made by my patron, Payne. You will observe that I will make a swell appearance when I hit the town. The Indianapolitans will know that I am no Prohibition delegate. Take note of my Scotch cap and coat. My cravat is the latest Coon's style—the early autumn effect with the ends a little more wide and the knot a trifle loose. My grip, Br'er, is a wonder and bears more steamer and hotel tags than the carpet-bag of a Cook tourist.

"Do you know of any good hotels in Indianapolis? I consulted 'Bonny' at the Hotel Henry here and he advised me to stop in a tree. I stood up on my dignity and told him that on this trip I proposed to stop at a first-class hotel. Col. Bill Witherow at the Duquesne hinted that that sort of a hotel probably would not entertain 'coons.' I don't think he understood what I asked.

"I cannot say how long I shall be absent, but the pressing duties of the campaign will abbreviate my sojourn somewhat. You know I shall be very much in demand on the morning of November 9, and will have to hustle back home in order to do some ratifying stunts for my old friends, Teddy and Charlie. Poor old Parker! He's going to get all that's coming to him and Dave Hill thrown in. Wonder how he'll like the swimming in Salt river? I will write you later of the doins'. All the Coon Hollow folks give you their best wishes.

"Yours entirely,

"COON."

"P. S.—Don't forget the weather. C."

SOCIETY IN TATTERS.

Hard Times Pressing Upon London's Upper Ten and Forcing Economy.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—How are the mighty fallen? Much has been said and written of late about the hard times and the tightness of money. During the last week official returns have shown a falling off in the consumption of expensive French wines and brandies, and this has been attributed to a lack of ready cash among the classes which have hitherto indulged in such luxuries.

Such facts, however, pale into insignificance before the revelation of the sartorial tragedies which the "hard times" are causing in the smart set.

"In all my long experience," said a West End tailor, with an essentially smart set practice, to the correspondent of the paper which made these appalling revelations, "I have never known such a pressure in the repair and renovation line. Society is short of money. Often enough the clothes are quite past repair and we are obliged to point this out to our patrons. In such cases the order was to send them to the church army; now it is to send them back. What they do with them is a mystery."

$42 to California.

Daily Excursion via the Wabash. Full information cheerfully furnished at City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth avenue, or Ticket Office, Wabash station, corner Liberty avenue and Ferry street.

RHEUMATISM

RADWAY & CO.:

My husband has been afflicted with Rheumatism for three months and nothing did him any good. I had five doctors and all failed to relieve him, and they said he should be taken to the hospital and have his limb baked. We did that and still no ease. At last I asked him to give Radway's Ready Relief a trial, and when he had used the first bottle he felt relief and at the second bottle the pain left him in the night. We have had no use for any doctor since. So I drop you this letter so you can publish this, so if any other poor soul has Rheumatism they can write to me or call and I can give it the praise for saving my husband's life after five doctors giving him up and saying nothing could be done.

MRS. LEWIS FISHER,
345 South Broadway,
Gloucester City, New Jersey.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

"It's a Laundry—Not a Sawmill."

PLEASED WITH HIMSELF—

NATURALLY. WHY SHOULDN'T HE BE?

He is a citizen of Welldrestville, who sends his linen to a laundry, and not to an old sawmill.

A domestic finish such as becomes a gentleman; bosom ironed flat by improved machinery; buttonholes "even up," which prevents bulging.

A Few REASONS That Have MADE US WORLD LEADERS

BRACE BROS.

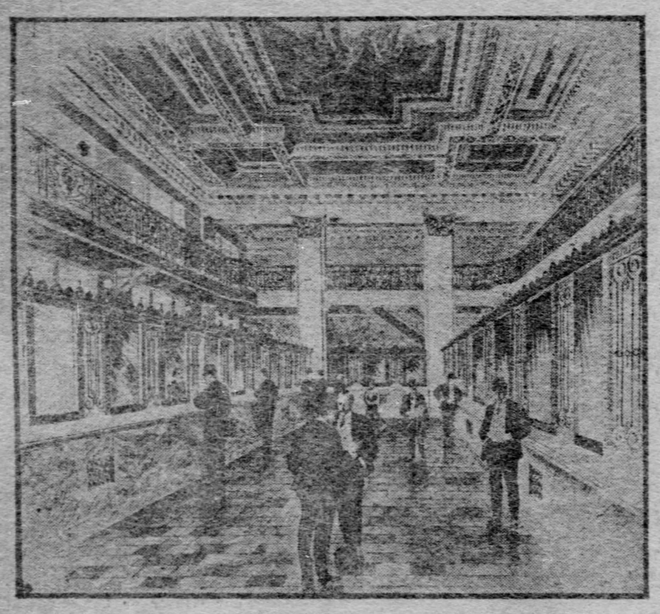
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners

PITTSBURGH

Both Phones—Wilkinsburg 23

Dyeing and Cleaning Under Sanitary Conditions.

BEAUTIFUL BANKING ROOMS ARE ASSURED FOR NEW SKYSCRAPER



Interior of Diamond National Bank.

No business block in Pittsburgh will be able to boast of a finer interior than the 12-story skyscraper of the Diamond National bank which is being erected at Fifth and Liberty avenues and Union street. The accompanying cut, which is published by the courtesy of the Protzman-Barr Company, gives some idea of the rich and tasty surroundings of two of Pittsburgh's most flourishing financial institutions, the Diamond National and the Diamond Savings banks. These will have their offices on the first floor, the former having an entrance from Fifth avenue and the latter from Liberty avenue. The entrance to the office building will be at the angle formed by the two avenues. A wide, marble-lined passage way leads to the four elevators grouped in a semi-circle around the end of the corridor.

The walls of the banking rooms will be lined with English-veined white Italian marble. The ceiling will be of ornamental stucco work, beautifully decorated. All the banking fixtures will be solid mahogany. No pains or expense is being spared to get the most approved finishings and fixtures and the arrangement of the banking rooms assures two models of convenience and comfort. Perhaps the greatest advantage will be the flood of sunlight which will illumine both rooms abundantly in all but the darkest days. The second or mezzanine floor will be elaborately finished in marble and mahogany and will be used for banking rooms, with the exception of the corridor of the main office building.

INTERIOR DECORATING

HIGH-CLASS

DRAPERY WORK

SHADES, CURTAINS UPHOLSTERY.

PLANS, ESTIMATES. DESIGNS MADE AND FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

ONLY ARTISTS OF RECOGNIZED ABILITY EMPLOYED.

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.

627-629 PENN AVE.

Rosenthal's

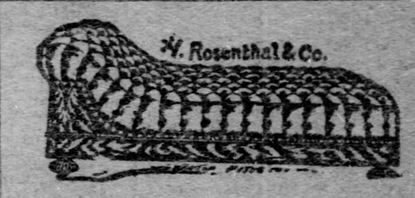
BIG FIFTH AVE. STORE

816-818 FIFTH AVENUE
3 SQUARES ABOVE COURT HOUSE

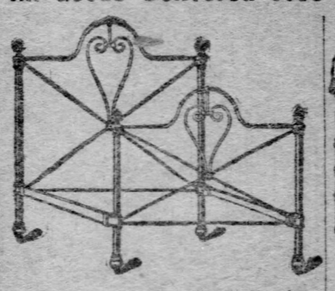
THAT FAMOUS COUCH

Again the opportunity is afforded you to obtain one of these Leather Couches which we guarantee never to crack or peel, and hair and moss filled.

$14.50

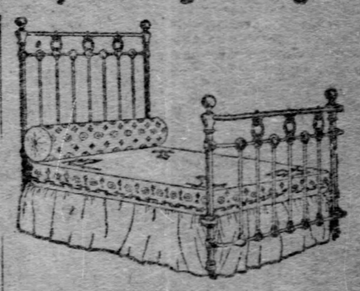


All Goods Delivered Free With Our Wagons. We Pay All Freight Charges.



$1.50 buys this full size Iron Bed. All colors of enamel. Strong posts and angle-iron side rails. It's a great value.

$5.98 for this beautiful iron Bed. One of the newest patterns and has three coats of enamel—separately baked on. Choice of colors.



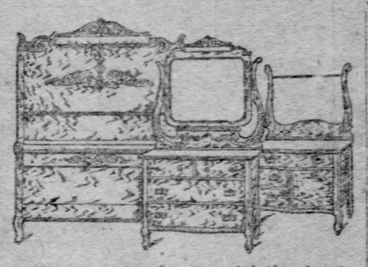
$3.50 Brass top rails and vases. Enameled white, blue or dark green. Such a Bedstead as sells usually for $7.00. (Come early.)

CREDIT TO ALL

Bedroom and Kitchen

Furnished complete with each and every article ready for housekeeping, for only..... $59.00

This is a great opportunity for newly married folks, as you need but very little money.



$15.00 for a strictly hardwood Bedroom Suit. Large plate mirror in Dresser. Exquisite carvings and very highly polish finish.

$10.00 buys a fine Mantel Folding Bed, complete with the very best of Steel Springs. The bed is solid oak.

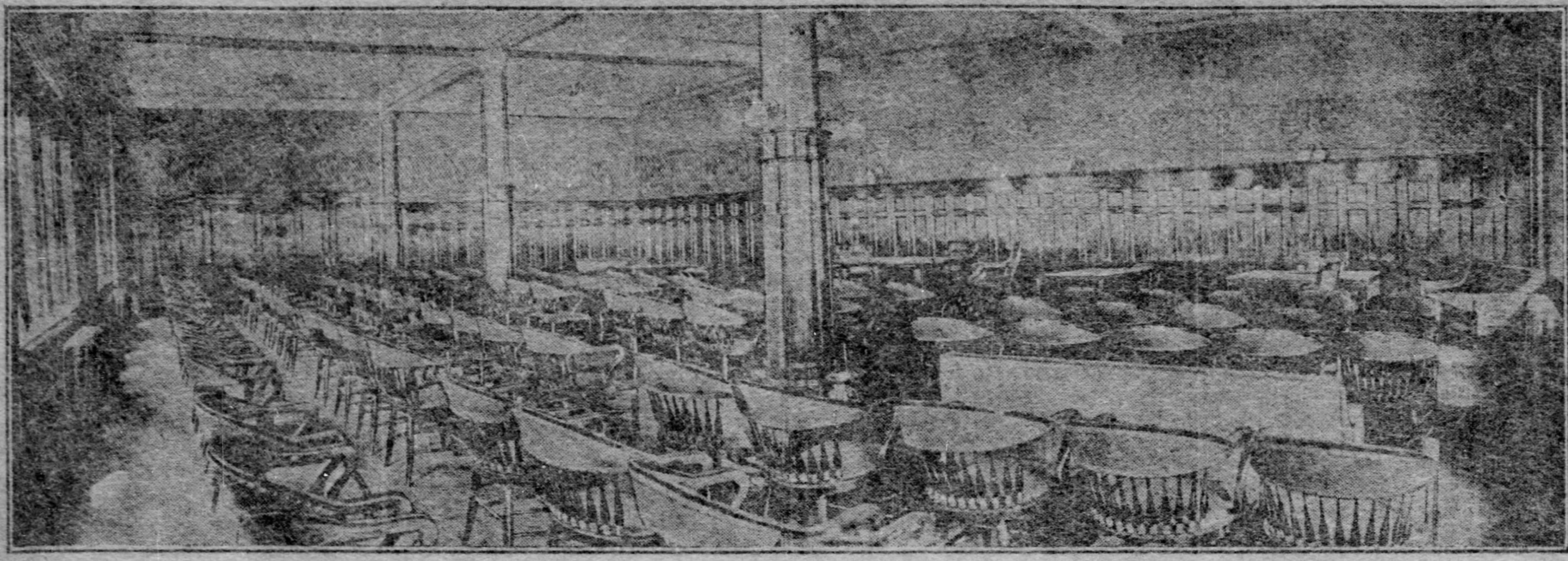
$4.98 for a 6-foot solid oak Extension Table with a 44-inch top. This is one of the many great bargains.

Special Sale of 100 9x12 Brussels Druggets at $12.00

ROSENTHAL'S BIG FIFTH AVE. STORE

3 SQUARES ABOVE COURT HOUSE. 816-818 FIFTH AVE.

A VIEW OF THE FINEST EQUIPPED ASSEMBLY ROOM IN PITTSBURGH



With Solid Mahogany Furniture and Wainscoting, the New Chamber of Commerce Rooms Rival Those of Any Association in the Country.

TSCHUME KNEW HE SOLD "SHORTS"

Allegheny Liquor Dealer Made Many Damaging Admissions on the Stand.

HIS DRIVERS KNEW NOTHING

Fred Tschume, the wholesale liquor dealer of Allegheny, who is opposing the petition of the Anti-Saloon league for a revocation of his license, took the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon and made a number of admissions on cross-examination that helped clear the case considerably. Attorney Marron made him admit he sold beer to disorderly houses, and all the beer he sold to them was at $1 25 a case, no matter what grade of beer they wanted. He also acknowledged he used the short quarts used by men formerly known as the official bottlers of Allegheny, although he denied he himself was the official bottler. He said his drivers knew the short quarts by one bottle being turned upside down in the case.

When Mr. Marron got through with Tschume he announced he thought they had enough and only asked that Tschume produce his books in court. The dealer's own testimony was so much better than any the prosecution had produced that his admissions caused quite a sensation in the court room. He explained he knew the short quarts were from 10 to 12 ounces less than the regulation quart of 32 ounces.

Must Produce His Books.

It had not been expected the prosecution would get a chance to question Tschume, as he was not compelled to go on the stand. When he threw open the case he placed himself in the position of being asked to produce what books he had, although he testified he did not keep a complete set of books, because he was not a bookkeeper. The court told Mr. Tschume to have these books in court next Saturday morning, or the assumption will be against him.

When Tschume went on the stand Attorney Lang asked him about his license and place of business. He denied he ever had a place of business in Ann street or that he knew where the place in Strawberry alley, brought out in the testimony of Detective Berry, was located. He said his wagons had never hauled bottles of beer from Ann street, but had taken empties from that place. He said he always warned his drivers not to sell from the wagon and received all its orders personally, by telephone, letter or postal card. He said he paid Earl a salary and not commissions, and all persons paid $1 25 a case for Anheuser-Busch beer. He acknowledged selling to the Columbia Boat club, but produced a charter which he said was granted in 1873.

Attorney Marron objected to this, as he said it was no proof the charter was now in the hands of the original club.

Had Not Paid His Fine.

On cross-examination Tschume acknowledged he had been convicted at the March sessions of quarter sessions court in 1891 of selling liquor illegally and fined $500, which he never paid, explaining he never had the money to do so; also that he served a term in the workhouse. He said he had no books showing his accounts with his employes, as he was no bookkeeper. He said the books he had did not show all the beer supplied to his customers, as when beer is paid for no record is kept, as slips suffice. He said he had only four clubs on his list. He acknowledged he supplied a man named Ford of Church avenue, but did not know he had a club. His books, he said, would not show Ford's account. He also acknowledged that when Earl came to him he brought some trade he had when he worked for Allen.

"Do you not sell all of the beer which you deliver to disorderly houses of Allegheny at $1 25 a case?" asked Attorney Marron.

"Yes, sir," answered Tschume.

"And do you supply more than one kind of beer to them?"

"Yes, sir."

Thought it Was Regular Price.

"And you charge $1 25 a case for all the beer you deliver to these houses, no matter what kind?"

"Yes, sir. I thought that was the price they paid."

"Did you know that Chambers and others sold at $1 a case?"

"No, sir."

"Who got this additional quarter?"

"I got it myself."

"Does your bank account show this?"

"No, sir."

"How much of this went to the corner of Federal and Ohio streets?"

"I never took any there."

After stating he ordered his drivers frequently not to sell from wagons he acknowledged he did this because he had heard persons were watching him. He then gave his testimony about the short quarts, but denied he had told a prominent business man of Allegheny he was the official bottler of that city. He says most of his employes get $12 a week, but Earl and Charlie get $15.

Loss on Broken Bottles.

On redirect examination he said he charged $1 25 a case when he did not know the persons, because he had so much trouble about bottles being broken, and went into a detailed account of his dealings with the breweries. He could not name a single person outside of the tenderloin district to whom he ever supplied beer at $1 25 a case.

During the course of his examination Tschume admitted when Earl and his other drivers came to him last May he was practically "on his uppers," and that the trade came with them all. All his business in the lower wards were slip accounts, which were thrown away as soon as he was through with them. He said he had never heard of anyone being closed because they had refused to buy his beer.

Ira E. Berry was the first witness in the morning. He was cross-examined by John S. Robb, Sr., counsel for Tschume, and denied he had told W. J. Manning he would make Chambers the official bottler of Allegheny. He denied that Chambers had made arrangements to put a telephone in his house and said he had receipts for his own telephone bills.

W. J. Manning was called to the stand, but the court sustained objections to questions relating to what Berry might have said about the official bottler. Judge Collier said if Mr. Robb wished to go further and say that Tschume was the official bottler the question would be material.

Drivers Gave Little Information.

Bert Earl, recalled, did not know of any Strawberry alley house. He did not know of Mr. Tschume conducting business except in East street.

Mr. Marron asked him about places noted in his private book and he said he did not know whether these were disorderly houses or not. He had no idea of the business carried on by his customers.

Charles Dreher, another driver, was examined about his notebook. He, too, was ignorant about the business of his customers. He had "never bothered himself about it."

Detective Berry got Dreher's book and commenced to compare it with a list in his possession.

Attorney Lang objected and, after a passage with Attorney Marron, took the book, Judge Collier saying: "Don't quarrel about this."

George Myers, a driver, said he had refused to sell beer off the wagon to a man in Montgomery street, and the order was then sent in by telephone.

This was the last witness heard before the noon recess.

When court reconvened shortly after 1 o'clock Charles Ness, one of Tschume's drivers, was called and denied that the Ann street wareroom was used by Tschume or that he ever delivered beer from wagons or took orders. He identified a photograph offered in evidence as being that of his wagon, himself and a woman talking, but dened that he was seen in the picture taking money from her. The woman in the picture, Mrs. Miller, said it was she that appeared in the photograph, but denied that she ever paid Ness any money.

John Colfelt, another driver, denied taking orders or money.

Several women were then put on the stand, and all that bought beer from Tschume testified that they paid only $1 a case for it, while others denied buying beer at all.

This testimony closed the case excepting that Tschume could present his books if he chose to, as they had been brought into the case. Arguments will also be heard next Saturday morning.

SPLENDID ROOMS READY TOMORROW

Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce Will Have Finest Headquarters in the City.

IS FINISHED IN MAHOGANY

The Pittsburgh chamber of commerce tomorrow will have the finest assembly room in Pittsburgh and will possess headquarters that will lack nothing in comparison with the best equipped and best housed trade organizations in the world. Every art of the designer, the decorator, the upholsterer and the house furnisher has been called upon to add to the sumptuousness of the chamber's splendid rooms on the third floor of The Gazette's new building at Oliver avenue and Wood street. The officers will take formal possession tomorrow.

The chamber will occupy the entire floor of the building and will have all the conveniences of abundant light and ideal ventilation. The assembly room has broad windows upon two sides, with sweeping views of three of the city's principal thoroughfares. It is practically in the center of the business district, and with the completion of the improvements in Oliver avenue will be convenient for all downtown business men.

The entire floor is finished in the finest Cuban mahogany, specially selected. The work was done by the Joseph Horne Company. Stepping from the elevator and stairway corridor is an ante-room finished in mahogany with hardwood floor and an antique oriental runner. On the left hand is the stock room, 20 feet square. On the right is the secretary's room, 10 by 32 feet, provided with three desks, filing cases, stenographer's tables and all the office paraphernalia for the routine work of the organization.

The ante-room leads directly into the assembly room, which is 36 by 57 feet, with a 18-foot ceiling. The floor is covered with an Astoria carpet especially woven for the room. It is deep moss green, harmonizing in exquisite beauty with the color scheme of green and mahogany. Above the panels of the eight-foot mahogany wainscoting is a decorative pattern in the early German renaissance, with blendings and decorations on the ceiling to match.

The windows are hung with hand-made oil opaque shades and with hangings of saki silk of the color of the rug. These are trimmed with a small morris edging to match the ground-work colors. There are 90 mahogany chairs finished with black leather. Newspaper men will be well provided for, two large mahogany tables being provided for reporters in the front of the room, in close proximity to the president's table. The executive will occupy a seat on a rostrum elevated six inches above the common level of the floor. The manager's desk will occupy a well-lighted corner of this room. Three large mahogany divans with leather upholstery complete the furnishment of this apartment.

DOCTOR EVENS MATTERS UP WITH OFFENDING JUSTICE

Sends Official to Home of Variala to Inspect Case of Smallpox.

During a hearing recently before a justice of the peace in a nearby town one of the witnesses was a physician who, in giving his testimony, used some technical terms, the meaning of which the justice was unable to understand.

"Tell us the fact in language that we will understand, doctor," he said. "Use plain English and then there will be no mistakes."

The physician complied with the request as far as he was able, but it was plain that he was annoyed and there was a steely glitter in his eyes when he left the office. A few days later the justice, who is also the president of the town board of health, was called up on the telephone by the doctor, who informed him that at a certain house in a certain street there was "a man with smallpox." The doctor added that he had every reason to believe that the man was about to go to another house.

The 'squire tried hastily to find his constable or a police officer, but neither could be located. He is not the man to shirk a public duty, however unpleasant, so he decided to go himself, but before starting called up the doctor and asked him to accompany him to the house. They met on the way and proceeded to the address given, where the doctor conducted the trembling 'squire into a room in which a man with a bandaged foot was seated.

"Why, I see no indication of smallpox here, doctor," said the justice, after scrutinizing the patient from a respectful distance.

"Neither do I," answered the doctor laconically.

"Well, then, on what do you base your diagnosis?"

"Oh, I haven't made a diagnosis of smallpox," replied the doctor. "You see, it's this way. You told me the other night to use plain English and there would be no mistakes. Now, this man's name is John Variola. Variola is Latin for smallpox. When I came here to treat his injured foot I found a man with him. In plain English there was a man here with smallpox, so I though it best to avoid mistakes by notifying you in plain English——"

But the justice was on the sidewalk by this time and now he and the doctor try to look over each other's heads when they meet on the street.

Gas Meters Tie Up Change.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Liverpool is suffering like some other towns of England from a dearth of coppers. But as in the case of the city on the Mersey, it is not attributed to the amount absorbed by the tramways. As a matter of fact only 25 per cent of the average weekly takings of the Liverpool tramways, or about $14,000, is paid in coppers. The shortage is really to be due to the popularity of the penny-in-the-slot gas meters. Of these there are no fewer than 35,000 in Liverpool, and as they are only cleared out once a quarter it may be imagined they tie up a very considerable amount of coppers.

Duse Signs Contract.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Mme. Eleanora Duse has just signed a contract with M. Peril to give five performances at the Theater Du Vaudeville in January. One of the plays will be Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio's "La Gioconda." M. Samuel, manager of the Theater Des Varietes, has decided in connection with the opening to reduce the price of seats in his first French opera season. The price of orchestra stalls, balcony boxes and baignoires will be 10 francs ($2) instead of 12 francs.

LARGEST PUMPKIN

WHO HAS THE LARGEST PUMPKIN IN THE STATE?

Pickering, the largest furniture store in the world cor. 10th and Penn, Pitts., wants every person that owns a pumpkin in this state and thinks it is the largest, to cut his name and address on it with penknife, then take it to the express office and ship it to Pickering. All will be placed on exhibition in the big store Hallowe'en week. A committee will pick out the heaviest five.

1st Prize, $10.00	Rocking Chair.
2nd Prize, $ 5.00	Rocking Chair.
3rd Prize, $ 3.00	Rocking Chair.
4th Prize, $ 2.50	Rocking Chair.
5th Prize, $ 2.00	Rocking Chair.

Be sure to cut your name and address on the pumpkin, bring or ship it any time before Hallowe'en. Just as soon as yours arrives we will weigh it, keep an account of it and announce the winners' names next day after Hallowe'en, in our ad. in all Pittsburgh papers.

Pickering reserves the right to keep and give to the poor all pumpkins sent to him.

NOW FOR IT.

Who has the heaviest pumpkin? Send it on to

PICKERING'S FURNITURE STORE, PITTSBURGH.

HEPTASOPHS PREPARE FOR THEIR ANNUAL RECEPTION

This Year's Event Will Be on More Elaborate Scale Than Heretofore.

Invitations have been issued for the fifth annual reception to be given by Pittsburgh conclave No. 89, Improved Order of Heptasophs, in Syria temple, Webster avenue and Washington street, to its members and friends on the evening of October 11. The conclave is spending almost $1,000 on the affair, and expects it to be one of the grandest and best appointed ever attempted by any secret society. Two thousand invitations have been issued.

The chief feature of the evening will be dancing, which will continue from 8:30 to 1:30. Refreshments will be served.

The chief object in this reception is to increase the interest of the members in the conclave and to induce others to become members. Pittsburgh conclave has a membership of 700, and it is believed that fully 100 new members will be added before January 1, 1905. Its membership is drawn from a higher class of men than is usual in such organizations, and is made up of prominent professional men railroad officials and business men. The general committee having in charge the annual reception consists of:

Dr. A. L. Krepps, chairman; P. J. Crowley, Fred Richardson, George F. Heppenstall and J. C. Remsberg. Reception committee—W. C. Maxwell, chairman; Charles M. Fairman, William Bradley, J. H. Eppelsheimer, S. A. Duncan, John I. Shaw, Samuel McElroy, H. J. Lawrence, W. H. Duffell, O. P. Rank, A. C. Shaw, A. H. Mercer, Henry Clements, C. C. Emmons, C. A. Smiley, H. R. Shaw, Dr. J. P. Shaw, R. G. Mattern, J. F. Baxter, H. R. Hissrich, I. L. Gillespie, W. J. Askin, Dr. Joseph A. Greenawalt, C. L. Berger, Dr. W. L. Fickes, Dr. M. E. Michel, W. P. Knight, M. H. Knowles, H. E. Boleky, O. R. Roschle, George Barnette, C. J. Crowley, John F. Loy, S. J. McKim, Dr. N. J. Weil and L. R. Close.

Pittsburgh conclave was organized October 17, 1884, and has since been one of the brightest stars in the entire galaxy of conclaves. The conclave is in the best of condition financially, and under the efficient leadership of Archon W. C. Maxwell and his associates is destined to make still greater strides forward in the future. The present officers are: Archon, W. C. Maxwell; sitting past archon, I. L. Gillespie; provost, Dr. A. L. Krepps; secretary, Fred Richardson; prelate, A. C. McDonald; financier, Henry Clemens; treasurer, Robert G. Mattern; inspector, W. W. Colburn; warder, Orrie Williams; sentinel, Carl Geese, trustees, J. J. Uetz, Dr. William L. Fickes and M. H. Knowles.

LUTHERANS PREPARE FOR STATE LEAGUE SESSION

Program Arranged for Annual Convention to Be Held Here October 18 and 19.

The 11th annual convention of the Luther league of Pennsylvania will convene in the First English Lutheran church, Grant street, on Tuesday afternoon, October 18, and continue until Wednesday night. The state organization comprises 320 societies and upwards of 250 delegates are expected to represent them.

A feature in connection with holding the celebration in the First church is the fact that the National Luther league was organized in the same building in 1895. The Pittsburgh Central Luther which comprises 32 societies and 1,602 members in this district, will entertain the delegates.

On Tuesday afternoon an address will be delivered by Miss Zoe Belle Hirt of Erie on the convention theme, "Upward—Downward—Outward." Reports of officers will follow. The Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, general secretary of the National Luther league, will make his report as well as the presidents of the 32 societies in this district.

Tuesday evening an address will be delivered by W. H. Rupple, Esq., of Philadelphia. Wednesday morning E. August Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia will speak on "Ten Years—A Review." Wednesday afternoon the Rev. A. S. Fitchthorn of Philadelphia will speak, following which nominations and election of state officers will take place. Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. J. F. Whittaker of Lancaster will speak on "Luther League Opportunities," and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Turkle on "Luther League Responsibilities."

Following the session Tuesday evening a public reception will be held in the basement of the church. Wednesday noon a luncheon will be served the delegates in the church and those remaining over until Thursday will be entertained at the exposition by the Pittsburgh Central league.

STOPPED A SCORCHER; GOT DIVORCE EVIDENCE

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—An automobile dashing along the boulevard Pierre on Tuesday afternoon was stopped for excessive speed by bicycle policemen. While the men in blue were drawing up process verbal against the driver, M. Chatel, his wife came up and called on the representatives of the law to note the presence in the vehicle of a woman companion of M. Chatel. Thus the police killed two birds with one stone, for the wife intended to use evidence thus obtained in a suit for divorce.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Morris Schwartz	Pittsburgh
Malia Hanstein	Pittsburgh
Israel Bleiman	Pittsburgh
Rosa Wachstein	Pittsburgh
Erwin Kleiser	Pittsburgh
Lina Rossberg	Ben Avon
Oscar E Johnson	North Versailles township
Christina Fleming	McKeesport
Daniel Wolfinger	Allegheny
Ennie Gausheiger	Allegheny
William N. Freund	Pittsburgh
Therese Fuchs	Pittsburgh
John S Y. Fralich	Wilmerding
Ida K. Matthews	McKeesport
Oscar Buckner	Pittsburgh
Sarah Mitchell	Pittsburgh
Jules Soufraut	Strugeon
Della Waterloo	Strugeon
Joseph Daley	McKeesport
Rose McGowan	Allegheny
B. P. Stahberg	Braddock
Anna S. Erickson	Pittsburgh

INTERESTING FACTS.

For Nearly Every Man, Woman or Child.

A short time ago we published an article recommending to our readers the new discovery for the cure of Dyspepsia, called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the claims then made regarding the wonderful curative properties of the remedy have been abundantly sustained by the facts. People who were cautious about trying new remedies advertised in the newspapers and were finally induced to give Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets a trial were surprised and delighted at the results. In many cases a single package, costing but 50 cents at any drug store, made a complete cure, and in every instance the most beneficial results were reported. From a hundred or more received we have space to publish only a few of the latest, but assure our readers we receive so many commendatory letters that we shall publish each week a fresh list of genuine, unsolicited testimonials and never publish the same one twice.

From James Yemmeisler, La Crosse, Wis.: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I was so pleased at results that I gave away several boxes to my friends, who have also had the same benefits."

From Jacob Anthony, Portmurray, New Jersey: "I have taken Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with the best results. I had Dyspepsia for 6 years and had taken a great deal of medicine, but the Tablets seem to take right hold and I feel good. I am a farmer and lime burner and I heartily recommend to everyone who has any trouble with his stomach to use these Tablets."

From Mrs. M. K. West, Preston, Minn.: "I have received surprisingly good effects from using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I gave one-half of my last box to a friend, who also suffered from indigestion, and she had the same good results."

From Mrs. Agnes K. Ralston, Cadillac, Mich.: "I have been taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and I am very much better and feel very grateful for the great benefit I have received in so short a time."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a certain cure for all forms of Indigestion. They are not claimed to be a cure-all, but are prepared for STOMACH TROUBLES ONLY, and physicians and druggists everywhere recommend them to all persons suffering from Nervous Dyspepsia, sour or acid stomach, heartburn, bloating or wind on stomach and similar disorders.

YOU ASK YOURSELF THE QUESTION "WHY SHOULD I TRY FOR WHITE'S $4,500 FREE HOUSE?" LET US TELL YOU:

Even should you leave the extra great $4,500 Free House inducement out of it, White offers you MORE than any other store. When we say we can show you a stock of furniture and carpets that is as LARGE as can be found in this State, and that it is not only as large but MORE SATISFYING—offering BETTER GOODS FOR THE MONEY YOU WISH TO PAY—it is with the knowledge that there are thousands and thousands of customers who will bear us out.

You should trade at White's, not alone on account of better prices and better stocks, but because White offers you the easiest credit terms and the most liberal treatment.

Continuation tomorrow and all this week of our wonderfully successful sale of complete room outfits and separate pieces for October Brides. Two rooms, Diningroom and Kitchen, furnished complete with goods worth $110.00 for $68.50; 3 rooms, Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen, with furnishings worth $150.00, for $106.50; 4 rooms Parlor, Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen, with furnishings worth $200.00, for $150.00. Unrestricted choice of entire stock of furniture during sale at 30 to 35 per cent less than prices asked by any other store in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

Fall Carpets, in all the celebrated weaves, at a saving of 20 to 65 cents (according to grade) on every yard.

Still a splendid variety of Rugs from the great Jobber-Purchase, at 28½ per cent off.

You see what we mean by calling the $4,500 Free House the EXTRA GREAT inducement. THE OTHER INDUCEMENTS ACTUALLY MAKE IT PAY YOU TO TRY FOR THE HOUSE!

Full particulars as to how the house, which is situated in Keating West-View, will be given away, absolutely free, cheerfully furnished at the store.

B. WHITE

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.

202 to 210 Ohio Street, Corner Sandusky.

Able Editorials
Good Literature
Wise Philosophy
Financial Advice
Dramatic Criticism
Book Reviews
IN
THE EDITORIAL SECTION
OF THE
THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

Fashions
Recipes
Short Stories
Bright Verse
Fairy Tales
IN
THE HOME JOURNAL SECTION
OF
THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

BEAUTY

To look well take care of your complexion. Do not allow unsightly pimples, blackheads, tan, or freckles to blemish your skin. **Derma-Royale** will remove these like magic. Cures Eczema and Tetter. Used with DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or may be ordered direct.

Derma-Royale, $1 per bottle, express paid.
Derma-Royale Soap, 25 Cents, by mail.
Both in one package, $1.25, express paid.
Portraits and testimonials sent on request.

THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, O.
Trade Supplied by the Geo. A. Kelly Co.

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for **Refined Paraffine Wax** in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

KIRALFY COSTUME CO.
204 FIFTH AVE.
Fancy Costumes, Theatrical Hair Goods Furnished for Amateur Entertainments, Parties and Masquerade Balls.
Bell 'Phone 230-R Court.

OVER 250,000 PLEASED CUSTOMERS

Shipments made in plain boxes. No marks to indicate contents.

ONE FULL QUART OF WHISKEY FREE

We are the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the South. All the North Carolina Whiskey we sell is good; there's no bad. People here wouldn't adulterate if they knew how—they are too honest! We sell more genuine old whiskey and less water than any known competitor.

"CASPER'S 11 YEAR OLD" WHISKEY IS A LIQUID JOY!

It's made by honest people here in the mountains of North Carolina, in old style copper stills, just as it was made by our grandfathers. First-rate whiskey is sold at $5.00 to $6.00 per gallon, but it's not any better than ours! It must please, or we will buy it back. We have a capital of $500,000 and our word is good. To introduce this old, honest whiskey, we offer Four Full Quarts—two sample bottles, one 15, one 18 year old—a cork screw and a drinking glass—all for $2.95. If $5.90 is sent we will double the above and put in free One Full Quart Extra. We ship in plain boxes, and Prepay all Express. Buyers west of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas must add 20c per quart extra.

THE CASPER CO. (Inc.) 714 Casper Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c, 25c, 50c.
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
All Druggists
PREVENT ALL BOWEL TROUBLES

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Pittsburgh Union Station.
By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	*1.10 am	*1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*3.15 am	*2.15 am
Tiffin and Toledo	*3.15 am	*5.30 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	*4.50 am	*6.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	*4.50 am	*8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	†5.00 am	†7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†5.00 am	‡6.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	†5.00 am	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	†5.05 am	*5.30 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	*6.30 am	†8.20 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	*6.30 am	‡10.25 am
Ohio Valley Express	†6.45 am	†8.50 pm
Salem and Alliance	*7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*7.00 am	*5.50 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	†7.30 am	†4.55 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡7.30 am	‡6.55 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†7.45 am	†10.35 am
Jamestown and New Castle	†7.45 am	†1.20 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	‡7.45 am	*5.25 am
The Forest City Special	*8.00 am	*8.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	*8.00 am	*[illegible] pm
Expo Train, Ft. Wayne, St. Louis	*8.20 am	*6.30 pm
Youngstown and Niles	*8.30 am	*4.30 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	*8.30 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & James't'n	†12.35 pm	†5.50 pm
New Castle and Ashtabula	†12.35 pm	†10.35 am
The World's Fair Special	*1.00 pm	*2.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	1.05 pm	*2.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	†1.25 pm	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	*1.25 pm	†1.00 pm
New Castle and Erie	†4.30 pm	‡5.30 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†4.30 pm	†8.20 pm
Youngstown and Niles	*4.30 pm	*6.30 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†4.55 pm	†8.47 am
The Cleveland Special	*5.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡5.10 pm	‡2.10 am
The Chicago Special	*6.30 pm	*7.45 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	*8.10 pm	*5.55 am
The St. Louis Limited	*8.10 pm	*5.55 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	*8.30 pm	*5.05 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.45 pm	†8.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	*5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.30 am, †9.05 am, †9.45 am, †1.30 pm, †3.16 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †4.80 pm, †6.20 pm, ‡9.20 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.30 am, †11.30 am, †4.80 pm, *8.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †8.95 am, †4.25 pm, †10.55 pm, †11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.30 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †6.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

WABASH

TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY.
Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis	6:30 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Bridgeville & Hickory	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis & Kan. City	1:00 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
Bridgeville, Hickory and Mingo Junction	4:30 P. M.	7:25 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis	7:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on through trains.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully furnished at City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth ave., or Ticket Office, Wabash Station.

All trains between Pittsburgh and St. Louis Union Station stop at Wabash World's Fair Station, directly opposite main entrance to the Exposition.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE R. R.

Trains leave B. & O. depot, Allegheny (Eastern Standard time), for Conneaut, O.; Erie, Girard, Meadville and Conneaut Lake at 8:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.; for Greenville, Mercer, Grove City and Keister at 8:15 a. m., 1:15 and 8:00 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday. E. D. COMSTOCK, G. P. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Kaufmann's clothing for boys

HAS become a household word with thousands of mothers—a synonym for clothing that stands all the racket the boy will put it through—and look well for a long time.

Prices are lowest—because we insist that they must be.

Boys' good school suits at 2.00 and 3.00—parents wanting to fit out their boys in good, stylish, dependable attire at small expense, will be highly pleased with these suits. Every suit is made of strictly all wool materials—no matter what the price "The Big Store" stands back of very boy's garment it sells—novelty suits as well as Norfolks and double breasteds are in these two lines at.....**2.00 and 3.00**

Our $5 line of boys' clothing will be found to contain the identical qualities that many stores show at $7.50 and $8. The suits come in single and double-breasted, Norfolk with regular or knickerbocker trousers, Russian blouse, Buster Brown and three-piece styles, in the finest all wool materials, velour, velvet, etc. The overcoats include the Buster Brown, Russian, single breasted military, long double-breasted tourist and the three-quarter length styles. Any boy can be fitted out from this line at.....**5.00**

Our finest boys' clothing at 7.50 to 15.00 cannot be improved upon. The best products of the best makers are here arrayed in all their beauty and cleverness. Especial attention is directed to our "Sunny Jim" Norfolk suits with knickerbocker trousers. These are regular $10 values, but our price is only.....**7.50**

Boys' pants special—large counter of boys' heavy cassimere pants, made with double cloth seat and knees, strongest patent waistband, sizes 3 to 16—will outwear the ordinary 75c and $1 pants—special at.....**44c**

Black silk bargains

THERE'S no doubting the accuracy of our silk news. Come and see. Those that are buying believe in an active sort of way that the bargains are real bargains. Their judgment tells them there's no doubt of it. So will yours—even if you know little of silks or silk values—Yes—Come and see.

We bought 26,750 yards of black silks at from 25 to 33 1-3% price concessions—that's how we can name such low prices as these:

Black dress taffeta—every thread pure silk, lustrous, strong and durable—regularly retail for 59c yard, this sale.....**39c**

44-in. black crepe de chine—in the bright satin faced crepe meteor weave—an elegant $2 silk for dress purposes, at, yard.....**1.29**

36-in. black peau de soie—fast lustrous black, guaranteed against cracking and splitting—$1.25 quality, at yard.....**79c**

Among the colored silks

Burnt orange silks and velvets—now in such great vogue for dress and trimming purposes—very scarce elsewhere, but here in abundance, in all the different grades of silks, velvets and velveteens—prices begin at, yard.....**50c**

24-in. French crepe de chine—in rich jet or blue black; also all the new shades of brown, blue, tan, gray, green, red, white and cream—special Monday at, yard.....**59c**

New imported plaid silks—in lovely Scotch tartan and Rob Roy combinations, now in such great demand for separate waists and children's dresses; plain woven or with satin stripes and bars—yard.....**75c**

Crushed velvets and velours—for jackets, waists, children's coats, opera wraps, etc.; in the new shades of brown, navy, green, burnt orange, terra cotta, onion and Manchurian brown; also white, black, turquoise and sky blue—yard.....**75c**

Beautiful autumn millinery

CORRECT style and refined treatment are the first requisites of artistic millinery. These virtues are always dominant in Kaufmann millinery—be the price $4.95 or $50.

Then you'll always find immense variety here—hundreds of distinct styles—for as each face has its individual features, so each hat should have its distinctive effect. Individuality is the strong feature of our Autumn millinery—the keynote of its great success—and the characteristic which has so deeply interested a host of well-dressed women.

Exquisite imported model hats and masterpieces of our own millinery artists—original creations fit for a queen—priced Monday at.....**25.00**

At 10.00 and 15.00 you can choose from two grand assortments of trimmed hats; all skillful adaptations of imported Parisian hats—made of the finest materials in the richest colorings.

Special at 4.95—**At this price we offer tomorrow distinctive types of new Fall headwear that will commend themselves to women of refined taste—in colors that are identical with the new suitings. Particular mention is made of a large velvet hat on which are two beautiful ostrich plumes—you can't get equal value elsewhere for $7.50.**

Dollar curtain sale

WE haven't a large quantity of these curtains—only 500 pairs—(all of the kind we could get to sell at the price.) They're all pretty new designs in Nottingham lace, 54 and 60 in. wide, 3¾ and 3½ yards long—not a pair in the lot worth less than $1.50, many of them being the regular $2 curtains. Choice while they last at 1.00 pair.

Three special lots of ruffled Swiss and Nottingham lace curtains—in a big variety of new styles and patterns—here tomorrow as follows:

$1.25 curtains at 69c
$2 curtains at 1.19
$3.25 curtains at 1.98

A great season for dress trimmings

SOMEONE has called this an era of furbelows—and so it is—for every gown that Paris has produced this season is bedecked with the most beautiful of trimmings. This is the greatest trimming season in years. And our stock is in consequence the largest and choicest that has ever been brought to Pittsburgh. What a wealth of things there is for gown or waist embellishment.

Braids of all kinds and styles for trimming the new mannish materials are here in most ample assortments—everything that's new, from the simplest ones to the most intricate Parisian novelties. Most of these braids come with a draw-string on the edge, which is a great aid in manipulating the braids into the desired formation.

Chiffon applique galloons—in lovely new floral and leaf designs, also new medallion patterns, which can be separated and used to advantage on waists or skirts, prices up to $2.75 yard, some beauties at.....**25c, 48c, 75c & 98c**

Godet spangled flouncings—silk net covered with small black spangles and jet beads cut circular shapes so as to hang perfectly.....**1.25 to 3.75**

Soutache braids—made of lustrous brilliant silk, will be very popular owing to their many varied uses, all colors, black and white—24-yard bolts.....**25c**

Spangled all-overs—an immense line, all made of super quality net, covered with small spangles and bead effects; full 27 in. wide, in black, opalescent, gilt, silver and combinations of two and three colors—prices, yard, 5.00 down to.....**1.98**

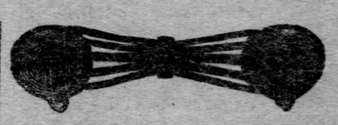
Spangled bands—a beautiful assortment of black spangled bands, in the new straight, festoon and separable effects, 2 to 4 in. wide, at prices ranging up to $2.75 yd.—**48c, 75c and 98c**

Draw-string braids—made of lustrous brilliant silk—by using the draw-string these braids can be manipulated to make any figure, such as medallions, circles, half circles, etc.....**10c to 19c yd**

Soutache ornaments—these are all hand-made of silk soutache braid, and come in many pleasing effects; can be applied in dozens of ways, forming any style ornament—all colors—prices per dozen 75c down to.....**25c**

Lace robes—tomorrow we offer a number of beautiful sample lace and spangled robes at very special prices. There are only one or two of a kind—all are very elaborate and require but little sewing to complete. Embraced are Ilerre lace and spangled robes, many of them with two and three flounces; hand-made renaissance robes, black chantilly lace robes, etc.; each robe complete—waist, sleeves and skirt—sale prices $22.50, $16.50, $12.50 and.....**5.98**

Lace Coats—a lot of fine renaissance lace coats with three-quarter or the new large sleeves; all hand-made; white or ecru—prices 18.50, 16.50 and.....**12.50**



Novelty braids—we show dozens of patterns of pretty brilliant silk novelty braids in the new disc patterns, similar to shown above, which can be separated and variously applied. Colors are black, navy, brown, green, etc.—prices 98c, 75c and.....**48c**

Spiral cord—something new, made of twist satin ribbon and fancy cord; can be twisted and turned into dozens of designs, yard.....**15c**

Rubber goods

THE rubber goods section of our drug dept. is prepared to supply you with everything in the rubber goods line—water bags, syringes, supporters, elastic stockings, trusses, crutches, etc.—at a saving of 30% to 50%c.

(Private fitting rooms for both men and women.)

$1 crutches at 50c pair.
98c elastic trusses at 49c.
$2 abdominal supporters at 98c.
25c suspensory bandages at 10c.

Mennen's talcum powder, 11c

49c bottle Leibig's beef, wine and iron, 29c.
$1 Burdock blood bitters, 59c.
35c bottle Pitcher's Castoria, 19c.

Sale leather bound books

CHOICE from 100 first-class titles, including many of the late copyright books; handsomely bound with leather back and corners, and gilt tops—the regular $1 editions at.....**50c**

Included Are

Les Miserables	Rob Roy
The Crisis	Bacon's Essays
The Virginian	Adam Bede
Romola	Last Days of Pompeii
David Copperfield	Prue And I
First Violin	The Bondman
Under Two Flags	The Conqueror
Choir Invisible	The Lamplighter
Quo Vadis	The Pride of Jamaica
The Descent of Man	Etc., Etc.
The Sketch Book	
Etc., Etc.	

Sale of Rogers silverware

EACH piece of silver in this sale is stamped Rogers triple plate—and the prices, as you can see from the items below, make a new low record for the selling of this famous silverware.

Table spoons, 12½c each.
Butter knives, 10c each.
Table forks, 12½c each.
Soup ladles, 85c each.
Tea spoons, 12½c each.
Pickle forks, 22c each.
Oyster forks, 15c each.
Jelly servers, 35c each.
Berry spoons, 50c each.
Cheese scoops, 25c each.
Cold meat forks, 35c each.
Sugar tongs, 25c each.
Pie forks, 18c each.

Tomorrow—a big glove sale

dollar kid gloves for 55c

THESE gloves were made for a large Chicago house, but acceptance was refused because of the maker's oversight in leaving the name off the clasp. Our buyer was only too glad to take them off the maker's hands—and we offer them to you tomorrow on the same basis as we bought them—about half price.

These gloves are made of fine, soft, pliable kid and come in all the new Fall shades, two-clasp style, all sizes. There are only 350 dozen pairs in the lot and they'll very likely all go tomorrow at, pair.....**55c**

Our "Norma" gloves are made expressly for us of fine prime lamb skin and will compare favorably with many $1.25 gloves—our price.....**75c**

The "Peerless" gloves are sold only by "The Big Store" in Pittsburgh. They're the finest pique glove made—you can't get finer at any price—pair.....**1.50**

Fancy linens

a sale of samples

THERE are about 5,000 pieces in all—and the values are certainly the best we ever offered. Included are fancy scarfs, tray covers and center pieces, 36x36 in. hemstitched lunch cloths, 18x72 in. hemstitched scarfs, doylies and center pieces, etc. Duplicates of these linens sell regularly for $1 and $1.50. Take your choice from these 5,000 sample pieces tomorrow at.....**50c**

200 dozen table napkins—all up-to-date patterns, bleached and silver bleached—imported to sell for $1.50 dozen, special tomorrow at, dozen.....**1.00**

100 pieces table damask—bleached, unbleached and silver bleached—some are worth 85c yard, so you can see what great values they are at, yard.....**51c**

4,000 bed spreads—crochet, satin and marseilles, white and colored; crib size, single bed size, three-quarter bed size, and the largest size made; some hemmed, others fringed, a few are slightly soiled—the values range up to $2.50, our closing out price.....**1.25**

3,000 bed sheets—double bed size, hemmed all ready for use—special, each.....**33c**

Four special offers

In the

new shoe department

On the second floor.

WOMEN'S $3.50 shoes at 2.40—two of our own regular $3.50 new Fall lines of women's shoes are embraced in this offer—made of fine French patent leather, blucher style, new college last, extension soles, Cuban heels, hand sewed. You can effect a clear saving of $1.10 by selecting your new Fall shoes from this line of $3.50 shoes tomorrow at.....**2.40**

Women's $2.50 shoes at 1.75—these are made of fine vici kid with matt kid top, lace style, patent leather tips, opera heels—for one day only we'll offer these $2.50 shoes for.....**1.75**

Men's $2.50 shoes at 1.90—just 500 pairs, made of best vici kid, lace style, heavy double soles, London toe—they'll go quickly at this reduced price of...**1.90**

Boys' and youths' shoes—made of most durable calf, splendid for school wear, oak soles—regular $1.50 footwear, Monday at.....**1.10**

Wall paper

three special offers

WHICH will cause busy selling tomorrow in the new wall paper department on the fifth floor.

Regular 5c wall papers—in a large assortment of pretty designs, suitable for bedrooms and kitchens, light and dark colorings, tomorrow at, bolt.....**2c**

10c and 12½c wall papers—very artistic designs in stencil, scroll, floral, tapestry and other effects, all the popular colorings—Monday at, bolt.....**6½c**

20c and 25c papers—choose from about 100 designs of handsome gold and embossed papers, also tapestries, two-tones, large florals, etc.—special Monday only at, bolt.**14½c**

Football clothing

(New sporting goods dept., 4th floor.)

BOYS' football pants—softly padded, at only.....**25c**

Football pants—with padded knees and hips, at.....**75c, 98c and up to 3.50**

Football stockings—all wool, full fashioned football stockings, one stripe in center or alternate stripes—pair.....**45c**

Shin guards—.....**25c to 1.95**

Headgears—.....**50c to 5.00**

Morrill's nose guards—sold in every store for $1.50, our price.**1.10**

Jerseys—1,500 men's and youths' fine all wool jerseys, in all the new colors and color combinations—all regular $1 and $1.50 goods, special Monday at.....**50c**

Underwear, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear

WITH enlarged quarters, improved facilities and much bigger stocks, we can naturally serve you better than ever in the above goods. We wish to cultivate the acquaintance and make fast friends of still greater numbers of particular women. Attractive goods at attractive prices will surely do it.

Petticoats—women's cotton ribbed petticoats, in plain colors or with striped border, special Monday at.....**50c**

A very special line of sateen and knitted top petticoats; ruffle or accordeon pleated flounces—Monday at.....**1.25**

Silk petticoats—made of heavy soft finish rustling taffeta, in black and all the new Fall shades—real value $7.50, Monday at.....**5.90**

Underwear—women's light weight ribbed corset covers, high neck and long sleeves, all sizes—Monday at.....**19c**

Women's ribbed vests and pants—fall weight, fleece lined, white and cream, at.....**25c**

Women's silk and wool fall vests and pants—light weight, hand silk finished, exceptional value at.....**1.00**

Infants' wear—medium and light weight all wool cashmere skirts and bands, all sizes—worth 50c, at....**25c**

Babies' new cloaks—eight new styles, long and short, made of all wool bedford cord and cashmere, prettily trimmed—at 3.98 and.....**2.50**

Babies' nainsook dresses—long and short, made with cute little baby yokes and tucked or hemstitched skirts—at.....**50c and 1.00**

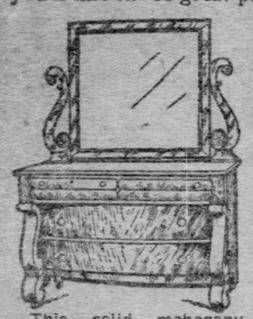
Corsets—special styles of fall corsets and girdles, all perfect fitting and rust-proof boning, all sizes—Monday at **35c**

The famous C. B. and Augustine new fall corset models—white or drab, with extended hip, all sizes in these $1 corsets at.....**69c**

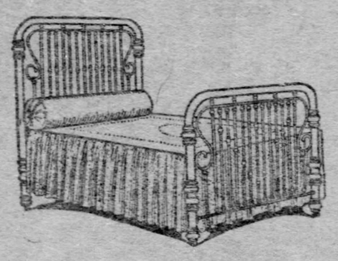
Our La Favorite corsets—the highest type of corset perfection, embodying the latest Parisian ideas, ranging in price from $25 down to.....**5.00**

Seeing is believing---the furniture man says

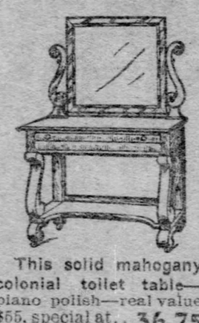
THERE'S no gainsaying the fact—that after the goods and their prices are noted—buying must follow if one is at all interested in furniture buying. Pittsburgh's largest and best assorted stock of furniture is in our furniture dept.—which occupies the entire sixth floor. And our immense orders gain for us concessions that enable our marking goods anywhere from 25 to 40% below the prices of other dealers. The better you know this furniture store the more you'll like it. A great place to visit—particularly if you're inclined to exercise judicious enocomy on the most desirable and best makes of furniture.



This solid mahogany colonial dresser—full swell front, piano polish—real value $100, special at **69.75**



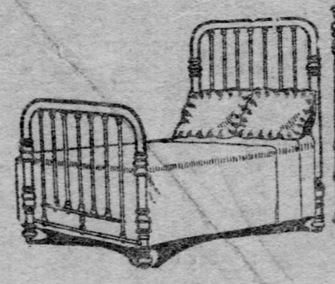
This massive solid brass bed—5-ply lacquer, continuous posts, plain but very handsome design—real value $85, special at.....**54.75**



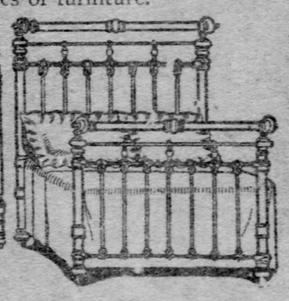
This solid mahogany colonial toilet table—piano polish—real value $55, special at.. **36.75**

6 ft. extension tables—golden oak, fluted legs—real value $8.50, special at.....**5.98**

This solid mahogany colonial chiffonier—full swell front, piano polish—worth $85, special at.....**56.75**

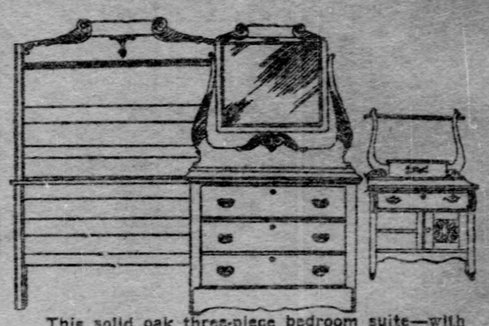


This continuous post solid brass bed—5-ply lacquer, an elegant looking bed—worth $50, special at.....**32.75**

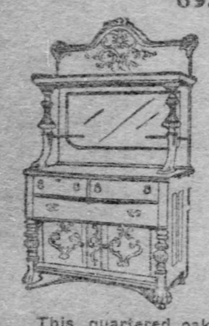


This massive half brass bed—goose neck style, all colors—worth $15, special at.....**9.75**

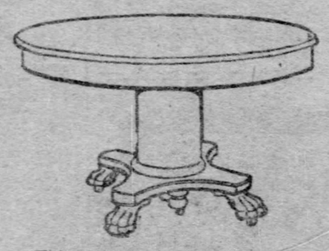
Brass trimmed enameled beds—1 1-16 inch posts, all sizes, all colors—real value $4, special at.....**2.49**



This solid oak three-piece bedroom suite—with large French bevel mirror, neatly finished throughout—real value $27.50, special at.....**18.75**

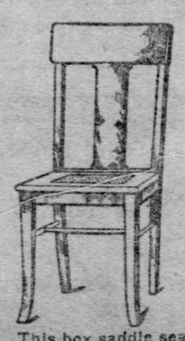


This quartered oak sideboard—hand carved, piano polish—real value $40, special at.....**24.75**

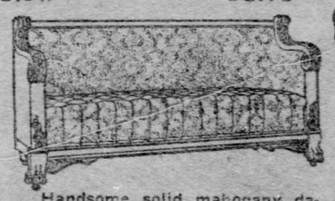


This massive claw foot round pillar extension table—extends to 8 feet, piano polish—real value $25, special at.....**16.75**

Library tables—quartered oak and mahogany finish, with drawer—real value $10, special at.**6.98**



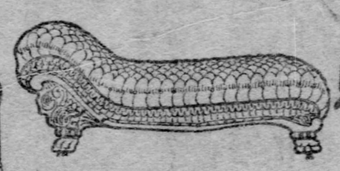
This box saddle seat diner—worth $3.50, at.....**2.25**



Handsome solid mahogany davenports—upholstered in genuine leather or Verona—real value $75, special at.....**49.75**

High back rockers—golden oak with embossed back—worth $2, special at.....**1.25**

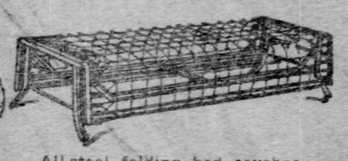
Rococo frame couches—upholstered in corduroy or velour, deep tufting, worth $10, special. **6.98**



This genuine leather couch—fancy ruffled front, patent indestructible upholstery, all sizes—worth $55, special at. **36.75**

Three-piece parlor suites—in mahogany veneer, upholstered in fine verona—really worth $30, special at.....**18.75**

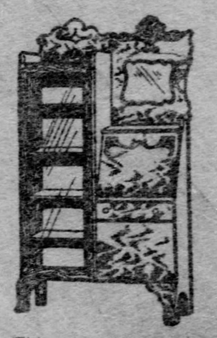
Five-piece parlor suites—mahogany finished frame, upholstered in pretty velour—real value $25, special at.....**18.75**



All-steel folding bed couches—very hygienic, fitted with best National spring—real value $8, our special price.....**4.75**

Golden oak morris chairs—reversible corduroy or velour cushions—real value $9, special at.....**5.98**

Standard felt mattresses—all sizes to fit all beds—would be good value for $10, special in this sale at.....**6.75**



This combination bookcase and writing desk—large French bevel mirror—real value $15, special at.....**10.98**

Several styles of solid oak dressers—with oval French bevel mirror—real value $15, special at.....**10.98**

Large size chiffoniers—made of high grade golden oak, with 5 drawers and hat box—worth $10.50, special at.....**6.75**

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

U. S. SENATOR P. C. KNOX OPENS THE STATE CAMPAIGN BY A SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904. SIX PAGES.

PENNSYLVANIANS' ENTERPRISE MADE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

James M. Swank Tells Story of the Introduction of Modern Methods.

SIXTY YEARS OF GROWTH

Pennsylvania's large part in the development of the iron and steel industry and in the introduction of the methods which have made possible the present low costs has just been brought into prominence by James M. Swank of the American Iron and Steel association. In the last issue of the Bulletin of the association he gives many interesting facts in this connection.

The use of coke in blast furnaces in this country was first successfully tried by William Firmstone in 1835, when he made good forge iron for a month at the Mary Ann furnace in Huntingdon county. The coke was made from Broad Top coal. About two years later F. H. Oliphant produced about 100 tons of coke-made iron at Fairchance furnace near Uniontown in Fayette county. He did not continue the use of coke, but went back to charcoal.

For continuous use of coke first honors belong to the Lonaconing furnace near Cumberland, owned by the Georges Creek company. This furnace produced steadily about 70 tons a week of good foundry iron. Western Pennsylvania furnacemen shortly afterward took up the process, but for various reasons there were many cases of failure and loss attending it.

The Growth of Use of Coke.

Anthracite coal came into favor and was the most used fuel in the decade from 1840 to 1850, next to charcoal. After 1850 the use of coke comes into growing prominence, and whereas in 1849 there was not a Pennsylvania furnace using coke, 1856 found 21 coke furnaces in Pennsylvania, all in this section, and three in Maryland. Their total production in that year was 44,481 gross tons of pig iron. It was not, however, until 1869 that the coke iron production exceeded the charcoal output. In 1875 the coke iron production first exceeded the anthracite iron output.

The growth of the use of coke since that time is shown by the fact that in 1902 over 19-20ths of the entire pig iron production was made with coke, either by itself or in combination with coal or charcoal. Pennsylvania, it might be stated incidentally, produces more coke than all the other states combined.

Anthracite coal for the making of iron was more an Eastern Pennsylvania matter. At one time it was more used than any other fuel, but in 1902 all the pig iron made with anthracite coal alone amounted to only 19,207 tons.

The Lake Superior Ore.

Uncoked bituminous coal has never been an important factor in blast furnace operation in this country. It is now virtually abandoned. It was confined chiefly to the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, where a hard bituminous coal known as "splint" or "block" is found. Clay furnace, in Mercer county, was the first to use this successfully in 1845. Mahoning furnace, in Mahoning county, was built that year to use the same coal. In 1856 six Pennsylvania furnaces and 13 in Ohio were using it. It was also used somewhat in the Hocking valley and in Clay county, Ind., but since 1880 its use has steadily declined.

The first use of Lake Superior ore in Pennsylvania furnaces, or, in fact, in any state, was in 1853 at Sharpsville furnace, Mercer county, then owned by David and John P. Agnew. Three years before there had been a shipment of Lake Superior ore, "which was taken away by Mr. A. L. Crawford of New Castle, Pa.," but this was reduced to blooms and rolled into bar iron. It was hauled around the "Soo" falls on a strap railroad, a mile and a quarter long.

Natural Gas Introduced.

Lake Superior ore's first furnace use at Sharpsville was successful, as was a trial at the Clay furnace. Inside of a few years other furnaces began its use. Cuban ore first came into use in 1884 at furnaces owned by the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Rogers & Burchfield, at their Siberian rolling mill at Leechburg, Armstrong county, were the pioneers in the use of natural gas in a puddling furnace. This was in 1864, and after six months' trial they announced its success. Soon afterward Spang, Chalfant & Co. of Etna introduced the use of natural gas into all departments of their big works. In 1901 reports show there were 45 iron and steel works in this county using natural gas as a fuel in whole or in part and 28 other works in other parts of Western Pennsylvania. Still other sections of the country reported 44 works using natural gas in that year. Last June the number of works in the United States using natural gas was 135, of which 54 were in Allegheny county and 33 in other parts of Western Pennsylvania.

The Crucible Steel Industry.

The attention that has been attracted to the Crucible Steel Company in a financial way recently makes Mr. Swank's history of the crucible industry here particularly interesting. He says:

The manufacture of steel by the old-time method of cementation had an existence in Pennsylvania, as in some other states, before the revolution, but it never attained a position of much prominence, while the manufacture of crucible steel, although often experimented with, and sometimes very successfully, made but slow progress down to 1860. Up to this time the country's main reliance for steel was upon English manufacturers, who were favored in our markets by low duties. The manufacture in this country of crucible steel of the best quality may be said to have been established on a firm basis after Hussey, Wells & Co. and Park Brothers & Co. of Pittsburgh and Gregory & Co. of Jersey City, in the years 1860, 1862 and 1863, respectively, succeeded in making it of uniform quality as a regular product. The event was of great importance, as it marked the establishment in this country of a new and greatly needed industry. Dr. Curtis G. Hussey of Pittsburgh is entitled to the honor of having established this industry in our country on a solid foundation, the firm of which he was the head having successfully made crucible steel of the best quality as a regular product in 1860 for the first time in our history. Of the total production of crucible steel in 1902 Pennsylvania made over three-fourths, and nearly all of this large proportion was made in Allegheny county.

Bessemer Steel's Growth.

The manufacture of pneumatic or Bessemer steel was commenced in an experimental way in this country at Wyandotte, Mich., in 1864 and at Troy, N. Y., in 1865. We waive all discussion of the conflicting claims of William Kelly of Eddyville, Ky., and Sir Henry Bessemer of England to priority of invention of the Bessemer process, but it is important to add that the steel made at Wyandotte was made by a company which was largely composed of Pennsylvanians. In June, 1867, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at its works at Steelton, near Harrisburg, made the first Bessemer steel that was made in Pennsylvania. In 1867 this country produced 2,679 tons of Bessemer steel and 2,277 tons of Bessemer steel rails. The first steel rails ever rolled in the United States upon order, in the way of regular business, were rolled by the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., in August, 1867, from ingots made at the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. From this time on the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country steadily advanced, although slowly at first, until in 1902 the country produced [illegible] tons of Bessemer steel and [illegible] tons of Bessemer steel rails. From the first Pennsylvania has been by far the most active of all the states in the development of the Bessemer steel industry. Of the country's total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1902, Pennsylvania made over 48 per cent, and of the total production of Bessemer steel rails in the same year Pennsylvania's share was 38.7 per cent.

Story of Open-Hearth.

The manufacture of steel by the Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, was introduced in this country in 1868 by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at the works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, at Trenton, N. J. For many years this method of making steel made slow progress in the United States. In August, 1875, there were 13 establishments in this country which were then making open-hearth steel or were prepared to make it, and five of these were located in Pennsylvania, of which three were in Pittsburgh. The total production of open-hearth steel in 1875 was, however, only 8,080 tons, and 10 years afterwards it was only 133,376 tons, but in 1895 it was 1,137,182 tons and in 1902 it was 5,687,729 tons. Of the total production in 1902 Pennsylvania's share was 4,375,364 tons, or nearly 77 per cent. The production of Allegheny county in that year was 2,503,245 tons, or 44 per cent of the whole country's production.

More than four times as much open-hearth steel is now made in this country by the basic process as by the original acid process. In a census report for 1880 we find the following statement concerning the first basic open-hearth steel made in the United States: "The first basic steel made in the United States was produced experimentally at Steelton, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Steel Company on May 24, 1884, in a Bessemer converter. The beginning of the manufacture of basic steel in this country as a commercial product however, dates from 1888, on March 28 of which year the first basic open-hearth steel was produced at the Homestead steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Ltd., at Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Since that date the manufacture of basic open-hearth steel has been continued at these works." It is proper to add, however, that for about three months in 1886 basic steel was successfully made in commercial quantities in the open hearth by the Otis Iron and Steel Company at Cleveland, O.

WISDOM OF SOLOMON DID NOT WORK WELL IN COURT

Rather Than See a Baby Cut in Twain Contestants Told the Judge to Keep Him.

Meetings of the Bar association are usually prolific of humorous stories which, as a rule, are saddled on some dignified jurist. A story told at the recent annual meeting of that body tends to show that the well-springs of maternal love in the human breast are as brim full as they were 3,000 years ago.

One of the older common pleas judges was sorely puzzled ove ra case in which two colored women were contestants for the possession of a motherless child. The claimants were aunts, one on the maternal and the other on the paternal side, and the case was fought with bitterness. The arguments were concluded just as it was time for the noon recess and the court decided to take an hour to think over the matter.

While he was deliberating one of the tipstaves entered his room and respectfully informed him that a possible solution of the case might be found in the third chapter of the first Book of Kings. The judge sent for a Bible and looked up the reference. When court was reconvened he gravely dislayed a large carving knife and announced to the two women that he had decided to divide the child between them. For an instant they were paralyzed with terror, but one of them finally found breath to say:

"Don't do it, judge! Foh de Lawd's sake, don't do it! You kin hab him all yo'self."

"Yes," judge, "seconded the other, "I'm gwine to 'lease my claim right now and he's all yours. Take 'im, judge!"

Upon another occasion the same judge was trying a case in which the mother of a 10-year-old colored boy was charged with cruelty to the lad. The evidence was strongly against the woman, and her persistent cross-purpose replies finally tired his honor and he told her sharply that the coturt and jury wanted to hear something to the point if, indeed, anything could be said in her defense. Like a flash she turned to him:

"Judge, yo' honah," she said, "was yo' evah the mammy of a good-ffoh-nothin' yaller pickaninny like that? 'Ca'se if you was, you know it's jes' putty tol'able hard to have to take sass from sich a brat."

MELLOR'S

$190

Buys a Fine New Upright Piano Worth $300.

When an old established house like Mellor's make an announcement like this it means that by taking advantage of this offer you practically make $110.

That the public has confidence in the statement is evidenced by the fact that we have diposed of a large number of these fine instruments since we received the last shipment. We still have some left.

The original lot included only one hundred. They will be on sale a short time.

These are all new, elegant upright pianos and a great bargain.

We bought them at a remarkable price advantage. That's why we sell them at $190.

$10 Down, $6 a Month.

You don't need to pay cash for your piano. Ten dollars down and $6 a month is all you pay.

If you intend ever buying a piano you can't ignore this most unusual opportunity.

See the pianos anyway.

Their tone is beautiful, sympathetic and powerful. Every instrument in the lot is really worth $300.

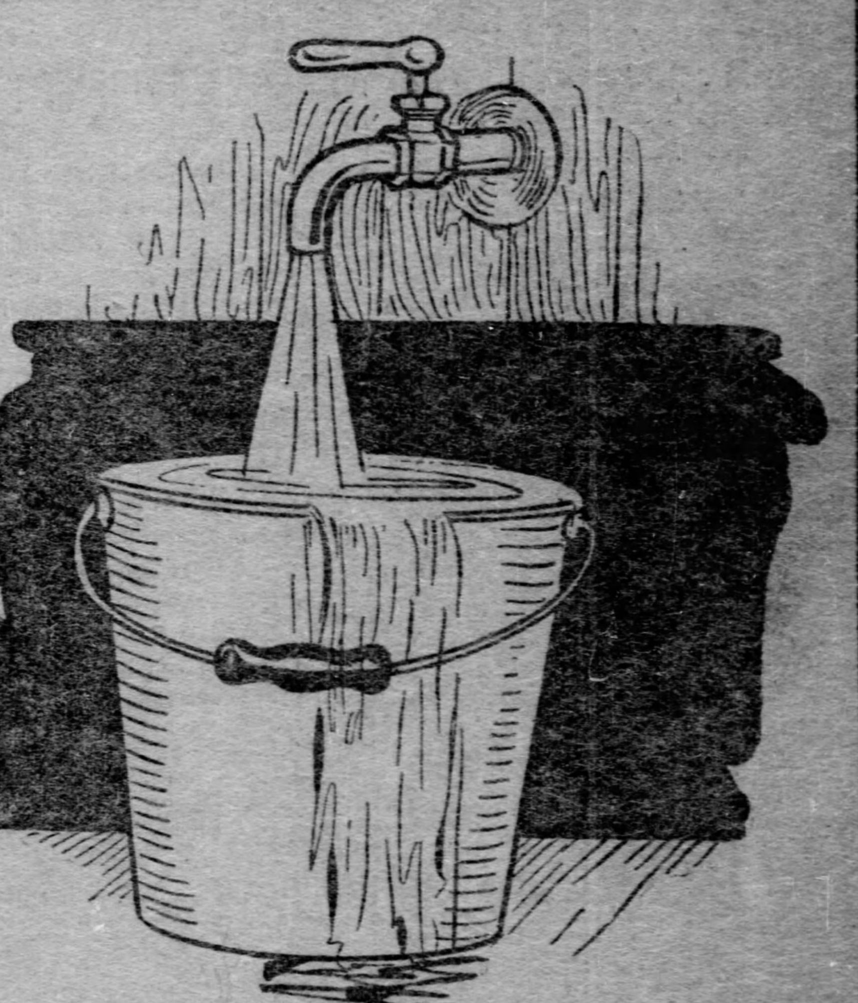
If you can't come right away better write for detailed information at once.

Mellor's
C. C. Mellor Co. Ltd.
319 5th Ave.

Sole depot for Steinway, Weber, Krakauer, Krell-French and Chauncey Pianos, the Pianola piano player, and the Regina Music Boxes.

THE WOMAN'S STORE; EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY



FULL TO OVERFLOWING WITH NEW FALL GOODS

AND WE CAN'T TURN OFF THE SPIGGOT!!

Long before we knew we were going to rebuild, our new Fall goods were ordered. Now they are pouring in. Not only is our Fifth avenue store crowded from basement to roof—but two great warehouses in other sections of the city are filled with merchandise which must be sold. Hence we have inaugurated our

GREAT STOCK REDUCTION SALE

in order to reduce stock at once. It offers you excellent bargains in choice new Fall goods—better va ue than we ever heard of at the very beginning of the season. By concentrating all your buying at this store you will be able to save hundreds of dollars.

The Dress Goods Section

Will be the scene of bustling activity on Monday. For such wonderful values have rarely been offered, and certainly never at the commencement of the season. A careful reading of the items below carries with it the conviction that this IS THE TIME AND PLACE TO BUY.

DRESS GOODS

Your choice from 120 pieces of all-wool Challies in beautiful Persian designs, figures and scrolls; also in a full range of plain colors. Made of purest wool, 30 inches wide; grades actually worth 45c and 50c; for Monday at........ **28c**

All-wool Albatross and Nun's Veilings. Both come in a full range of street and evening shades, 38 inches wide. Soft, clinging fabrics in great demand for full costumes—qualities that have never sold under 59c on sale Monday at only........ **34c**

A splendid quality of all-wool Cheviots, in fashionable shades of seal brown, nut brown, green, gray, castor, navy and black; sponged and shrunk; best 65c grade for, a yard........ **48c**

54-inch Zibelines in a full range of plain colors, as well as the plain ground with colored figure. Very best styles for tailored gowns and separate skirts. $1.00 and $1.25 grades Monday at........ **67½c**

52-inch Covert Suitings. All-wool in rich shades of gray, tan, castor and brown. Quality well worth $1.00; Monday only........ **75c**

BLACK GOODS

All-wool Cheviot, sponged and shrunk; full 52 inches wide, perfect black and good weight. Only 300 yards to sell. A grade that has never heretofore sold under 75c; Monday at........ **44c**

SPECIAL SALE of wide black goods, such as Crepe, Granites, Sangaliers, Zibelines, Broadcloths, Pebble Cheviots and Panama Cloths. Made of purest Australian wool and fully 52 inches wide. Grades that we sell from $1.00 to $1.25 a yard. Greatest value we have ever offered for........ **75c**

Cotton Goods

Fleeced Flannelettes. 120 pieces in Persian stripes, figures, dots and also plain colors. 12½c and 15c grades for a yard........ **10c**

A splendid range of designs in Scotch Flannels. For ladies' waists, negligee shirts and children's wear. Positively non-shrinkable, only a yard........ **28c**

Large size hemstitched and fringed towels. All linen. Regularly sold for 50c a pair; for Monday only at a pair........ **35c**

LININGS

Full beetled Percalines in all colors, including black. Very soft and fine; a regular 15c grade; Monday at........ **10c**

The Universal Lining Taffetas. All silk and will give most satisfactory wear. In every wanted color, including black. Our regular 50c quality for Monday at........ **35c**

NEW SILKS

Your choice from 65 pieces of fine Novelty Silks, come in rich line stripes, fancy checks, neat figures and iridescent effects, made of purest grade silk; actually worth and always sold for 75c a yard. Your choice from the entire collection Monday at only........ **39c**

Superb Louisines and Pontille plaids. Beautiful effects for the waist, full 21 inches wide, all silk. Qualities that have never been offered under $1.00, at exactly one-half price; Monday........ **50c**

27-inch Novelty Silks, in striped messalines, fancy figures, checks and dotted effects. Come in the choicest colorings. Goods made to sell at $1.00 and $1.25 for Monday at only........ **67½c**

A full range in colorings in all-silk Taffetas. A quality we guarantee to give satisfactory wear. Suitable for dress purposes and better grade linings. A grade we regularly sell for 68c, for Monday at only........ **48c**

Chiffon Taffetas. Very soft finish, the most popular of all the plain fabrics for full dresses. A full range of colors—a beautiful grade that we regularly sell for 90c Monday at only........ **68c**

BLACK SILKS

20 inches wide all-silk black Taffeta, with our "guarantee-to-wear" woven in selvage. Comes either in crisp rustling or chiffon finish. This grade is positively worth 75c per yard and will only be sold Monday at........ **44c**

36-inch guaranteed-to-wear black Taffeta, either in the chiffon or crisp finish. A superb quality of high grade silks. Not a yard has been sold for less than $1.25; Monday's price only........ **87½c**

Newest Fall Suits and Coats

You can wear a Tourist Suit or Coat though you never may leave the city—the smartest styles of suits introduced in many seasons invite you here.

New Fall Suits—Come in the lovely new tourist tight-fitting style—coats made in various loose lengths or smart tight-fitted effects. Made of all-wool materials that will give good wear—cheviots in black, blue and brown, as well as handsome mixtures. We consider them best values and real bargains at........ **$11.50**

Tourist Coats—Made in the new fall mixtures—36 inches long. Ladies' and misses' sizes. Full loose effects with belt in back and the correct new sleeves, velvet collars, the shade of the velvet matching the bright specks of color which appear in the materials—red, blue, green, etc.—specially priced at only........ **$6.00**

Tourist Coats—Made of an excellent quality all-wool covert cloth, 29 inches long, loose tourist style. Velvet band, finished with braid to form collarless effect—either double-breasted with belt or new box-pleated back with belt—the correct new sleeve—superb value at........ **$6.50**

Black Peau de Sole and Changeable Taffeta Silk Waists—tucked to form yoke, fancy stock and full sleeve; worth $5.00—Monday........ **$3.50**

Scotch Plaid Shirt Waists—newest patterns—tucked to form yoke—fancy stock and new leg-of-mutton sleeve—excellent value at........ **$5.00**

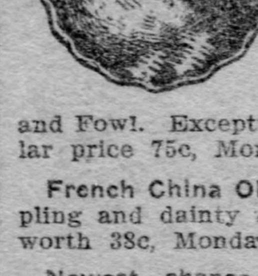
Fall Mohair Waists—in black, blue and white—plain colors or polka dots—worth $3 and $4—Monday........ **$1.98**

Fall Mohair and Vesting Waists—in blue, black and white—worth $5, $6 and $7—Monday........ **$2.98**

Black and White Lawn Waists—in small sizes—worth $1.25—closing out the lot at........ **50c**

Percale Wrappers—light and dark colors—full made—regular $1.00 and $1.25 values—Monday........ **69c**

Visit Our China Dept.



The following items are a few "Specials" in French China from our last importation.

French China Placques in six different subjects of Game and Fowl. Exceptional value, regular price 75c, Monday at........ **50c**

French China Olive Dishes, Coin Gold Stippling and dainty spray decoration, worth 38c, Monday at........ **25c**

Newest shapes in French China Spoon Trays or Olive Dishes, with rosebud garland or spray decoration; worth 75c each; Monday at........ **48c**

Very thin French China in pink blossom decoration and newest shapes in the following sorts:

Tea Cups and Saucers 22c each—$2.50 doz.
Dessert Plates 18c each—$2.00 doz.
Breakfast Plates 22c each—$2.50 doz.
Dinner Plates 25c each—$2.75 doz.
Fruit Saucers, Bread and Butter Plates, 10c each.
Cereal Dishes 13c each—$1.45 doz.
Best French China Plates in endless variety of fancy shapes and newest decorations for plate rails or service from 50c up to $3.25.
Chop Plates from 98c up to $5.98.
Placques of game and fruit from 50c to $9.25.
Salad Bowls from 50c to $4.25.
Euchre counters given free. China dept.

Practical Millinery

The steady progress we make every season in our Millinery department is as evident this season as ever. Although the Millinery department is now in a different location, it is easily accessible either by elevator or short stairway in our Fifth avenue store.

Millinery at no previous fall season has been so charming. The beautiful range of colorings as Terra Cotta, Copper, Onion, the various Greens, the many shades of Blue and the beautiful tones of Brown, shading from a Yellow to the deep seal, give color and life to this fall season which few former seasons have enjoyed.

We want to give wide publicity to the fact that we keep a most complete line of Gage hats. We have Gage hats in ready-to-wear Turbans, ready-to-wear Toques and ready-to-wear hats, and they give more expression of elegance and style than any other ready-to-wear hats. We believe also that we sell Gage hats for less money than any other firm is willing to.

In finest silk velvet Turbans, all of course made by hand, we undoubtedly show the largest line. We have these in Sage and Emerald Green, the various shades of Brown and Navy, Terra Cotta, Delft Blue, White and Black. These Toques are made by Milliners. They are unlike any factory hats made and embody all the style and tone of finest Millinery.

The same is true of the very large velvet hats with shirred taffeta under brim, or velvet hats with chiffon fold under brim, or corded and shirred taffeta and chenille hats with chiffon under brim, or taffeta and chiffon fold hats, and all velvet hats in the large Gainsboro shapes and wide rims and Torpedo and new dented crowns. All these hats come, of course, in black and colors.

Our collection of small Toques or Bonnets for elderly ladies is very large. They range in price from $1.48 to $4.25, all made of finest silk velvet combined with chenille or silk braid, chiffon or taffeta silk.

Our own exclusive line of hand-made ready-to-wear Turbans is exceedingly large, made of finest silk velvet and beautifully combined with softest silk, chenille braid or ribbon trimming. Of course we have these in black and all the leading colors.

There will be a special sale tomorrow of the following hats which we consider the biggest bargain so far offered this season.

Special ready-to-wear Turban, hand-made, fluted rim and finely folded crown, in brown, navy and champagne. You would never guess the price to be less than $1.98, yet we only ask........ **$1.25**

Full line of Camel's Hair Felt Hats, velvet bound with torpedo, heart or pancake crowns with turned up brim or turned down in the back, all the best shapes of the season, worth $1.25, for........ **85c**

Large and newest Camel's hair shapes, in all colors, special........ **75c**

Ladies' French Sailor Ready-to-Wear Camel's Hair Hats, fluted trimming and gilt ornament, wide binding, worth $1.75........ **$1.25**

Misses' Camel's Hair School Hats, entirely new, trimmed with wide stitched felt collar, large rosette and ornament, worth $1.75, for........ **$1.25**

Ladies' White Camel's Hair Sailor Ready-to-Wear Hats, velvet bound, trimmed with velvet collar, satin bows, folds and two ornaments. These hats only in white. Our price was $2.48. Special Monday for........ **$1.25**

Ladies' Camel's Hair French Sailor Ready-to-Wear Hats, velvet bound, wide bow and gilt ornament, a very becoming hat, comes in champagne color, white, brown, navy and black, worth $2.48. Special Monday at........ **$1.68**

Ladies' Camel Hair French Sailor Ready-to-Wear Hats, trimmed with velvet folds, velvet collar, two velvet rosettes and two ornaments, an exceedingly dressy and becoming hat, worth $2.75. Special Monday at........ **$1.98**

Ladies' Camel Hair French Sailor Ready-to-Wear hats, trimmed with fluted velvet and satin collar, in all colors, worth $2.98. Special Monday for........ **$2.25**

Full line of ready-to-wear hats up as high as $7.25.

Children's Camel's Hair School Hats in medium and large rims, silk ribbon band and streamers, worth $1.00. Monday at........ **68c**

We have an exceedingly swell line of Children's wide brim school and dress hats, trimmed with either silk or velvet streamers, in red, navy, brown and champagne color, from 98c to $1.48, and the same shapes in finest white camel's hair felt from $1.48 to........ **$2.75**

We wish we could convey in the newspapers the completeness of this hat stock. We can't. Therefore personal examination is the only satisfactory way.

Sale of Silk Velvet Foliage, 600 bunches of very finest silk velvet foliage, in all the new fall colors, mostly rose, ivy and grape foliage. The finest goods this manufacturer makes. Not a bunch worth less than 75c, many $1.00. Monday, choice........ **25c**

Soft Finish Girdle Ribbons, 5¼ inches wide all silk satin taffeta, not only in black and white, but in all the newest shades, including burnt orange, copper and olive green. Our regular 25c ribbon (sold elsewhere as high as 35c). Monday, a yard........ **20c**

4½-inch All Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon, well adapted for any use, but especially good as a hair ribbon. Monday, a yard........ **15c**

Hackle Feather Plumes, 13 inches long, most desirable trimming this season, and very effective when properly applied on the hats—come in copper, white, brown, castor, olive, Coque de Roche and black—actually worth $1.00. Monday at........ **50c**

Great Belt Bargains

An immense and varied line of the latest novelties in fancy fabric belts are here. We do not think you can find another such collection hereabout and we are positive that our values are unmatchable. Suitable collection of fancy belts made of Peau de Cygne, Liberty Satin, Peau de Sole, Taffeta Silk, Crepe de Chine, fancy silks, etc., in the girdle style or trimmed effects; colors black, white, brown, navy; also the new "changeable" silks studded with crystal buttons, choice........ **98c**

50 styles of handsome perfect fitting Belts, shirred, hemstitched, trimmed in the strap effect or with crocheted buttons, silk rings, etc. Colors black, white, green, navy and brown........ **50c**

Pure Silk Taffeta Belts, shirred Moire Belts, 7-pleat Silk Belts with fancy buckle in all colors and dozens of more styles—choice........ **25c**

The great collection at 25c includes 5-inch crushed velvet belts.

Great Sale Imported Ruchings

5c a Length 10c a Yard

Values 25c and 35c yard.

An immense lot was purchased, but although last week's selling was great there are still plenty left for you. Remember these are all fine imported ruchings, a manufacturer's entire stock of the most stylish and desirable patterns and colors—not a poor pattern in the lot—white, black or light blue. They are equal to any 25c yard ruchings you can buy—a great saving for you since ruchings are so extremely fashionable now.

Beauty Pins

3-pin sets and 2-pin sets; enameled jeweled or fancy engraved, extra strong........ **10c Set**

Guaranteed one-piece gold plated Beauty Pins; regular price 25c set; Monday........ **15c Set**

New Lines of Hat Pins

Special—Large rose gold finish Signet Hat Pins, or hard enameled Ball Hat Pins, or fancy floral applied designs; values 50c........ **25c**

Great Display Jewelry Novelties

Latest fad is for **Crystals**—Opalescent, Transparent, Amethyst, Amber, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Turquoise, etc. We have complete new lines of—

Crystal Hat Pins, 50c, 25c, **10c.**
Crystal Necklaces, 98c, 50c, **25c.**
Crystal Long Chains, $8.50 to **25c.**

Jeweled and gold plated **sterling silver bar pins,** strong pin, jeweled with most brilliant white stones, pearls or light blue turquoise. Special prices for Monday:

⅞ inch long, 6 stones, 25c; value 50c.
1⅛ inches long, 8 stones, 35c; value 75c.
1⅝ inches long, 10 stones, 40c; value $1.00.

Women's Neckwear Specials

Special lot imported **Venise Lace Stock Collars** with tab—butter or Arabian shades........ **9c**

Dainty white fancy embroidered **Turnover Collars**—value 20c........ **8c**

Special Bargain—25c fine heavy embroidered fine linen Turnover Collars, with pure silk long four-in-hand tie, in white, black, navy, brown, pink, light blue, green or cardinal........ **25c**

Lace Stock Collars — Pointe Gaze Pointe Venise, plain or fancy beaded, some made with dainty ruching top, some trimmed with silk fagotting, etc........ **25c**

Our famous Art Embroidery department offers finest spoke hem linen drawn-work squares, stamped in violets, wild roses and daisies at these exceptional prices:

20-inch squares, 45c.
24-inch squares, 58c.
36-inch squares, $1.00.

SENATOR P. C. KNOX OPENS THE STATE CAMPAIGN AND MAKES A MASTERLY ADDRESS IN PHILADELPHIA

Discusses Fairly and Upon the Facts Mr. Roosevelt's Three Years' Stewardship.

PEOPLE WILL CHOOSE WISELY

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—United States Senator P. C. Knox spoke as follows at the Republican mass meeting tonight in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Manufacturers club of Philadelphia:

Americans Are Reviewing Affairs.

The great quadrennial period has arrived when the American people review their affairs and condition and determine through constitutional methods the personnel of their chief servants, the president and vice president, and the governmental policies under which they are to proceed during an equal period for the future.

The two great political parties have presented platforms of principles, and candidates who are pledged, if elected, to administer the affairs of the government in conformity thereto, and the people are now engaged in the solemn business of considering where they shall choose.

It is indeed a solemn and important business and when decided will either advance or retard our progress, for it is impossible that so momentous a thing as the continuance or reversal of the fiscal, economic, foreign and domestic policies of the American people should have a neutral effect.

The parties stand in very different attitudes toward the contest.

The Republican party having administered the affairs of the government almost continuously for nearly a half century, must be judged by its performances of the past and promises for the future, and its prospects of success depend upon the people's satisfaction with that past and belief in the party's intention and ability to continue to administer the public affairs wisely and honestly. The platform of the Republican party very lucidly recapitulates its most notable recent achievements and unreservedly and without equivocation restates the policies by which it has been and will be guided in executing the people's will.

Principles That Justify Confidence.

It is not my purpose to discuss the past of the Republican party. Its 50 years of glorious achievement marks it unequaled in history as a party of high ideals and great accomplishments. Its principles have been sound and its performances have abundantly justified the confidence the people have given it. During the greater period of its existence it has been the party of the majority of the American people, and the progress we have made as a people has been under its guidance of national affairs.

Neither do I propose to solicit support of Republican candidates wholly upon assurances of good intentions for the future. I assume that the great mass of thinking Americans are not to be deluded into the belief that it is safe to entrust the administration of national affairs into the hands of a party solely upon a record or solely upon a prospectus, but rather upon what the party offers in the personality of its candidates, the principles for which the party stands, the loyalty of the candidates to those principles, as judged by their characters and their performances; and generally the capacity of the party and its candidates have shown for administering national affairs so as to promote the commercial welfare and the respect for our people and their flag which their merits deserve. It is what is before them in the shape of sound theory and honest performance that should be weighed and is weighed by the American people in the discharge of their duty of committing the destiny of the republic to individual hands.

When in September, 1901, the constitutionally expressed will of the people of the United States was nullified by an assassin's hand, there devolved by operations of our fundamental law upon Theodore Roosevelt the high honors and grave responsibilities which the beloved President McKinley had been twice called upon by his fellow citizens to enjoy and perform.

The record of President Roosevelt's three years' stewardship is such that his party has unanimously nominated him as worthy to be continued in his high place, and it is this Republican proposition that I now propose to discuss fairly and upon the facts.

I have no thought of reaching those who close their eyes to that which is plainly visible and their ears to that which may be plainly heard. But, believing that the great majority of the people who have the power of determining the course of our country's affairs bring to the exercise of that power the same degree of interest, intelligence and care which they are accustomed to exercise in the discharge of their personal matters, I will assume that they have a desire to perform their public duties conscientiously and well, and will act upon their judgment, based upon what they know and what they believe.

Democratic Platform of Uncertainty.

Against the proposition of the Republican party, with its record of patriotism and progress, that Theodore Roosevelt be accepted by the country for what he is, what he has done and what he stands for, there is opposed the Democratic party, with its platform of uncertainty and abuse, its record of opposition to everything that has materially advanced the national welfare during the last 50 years, and a candidate of singular conceptions and pleasant personality, who proclaims as admirable his party's bill of pertinent exceptions to everything that has been done for the country through Republican initiative and Republican performance.

The Democratic platform, so far as it presents anything tangible enough to be understood, proclaims the party's adherence to certain great fundamental principles which the Republican party has made living, everyday realities in their application to practical affairs. Then in violent terms it assails the existing Republican administration for its "spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary," given to extravagance, dishonesty, tariff, executive usurpation, imperialism, violation of constitutional guarantees, race agitation, civil service, and an Istmian canal. The Democratic declaration of devotion to essential principles is praiseworthy and usual in the circumstances. Its intemperate language is no surprise, as we were not expecting from them the flattering truth about the happy condition of our country which is so largely traceable to the sound policies and wise administration that have prevailed during the years that have passed.

The personality of the president has been assailed in the Democratic platform and in authoritative Democratic utterances both directly and by innuendo. His temperament is unsatisfactory, he is too robust, he sees too quickly, he acts too effectively, and, generally, he is not the type the opposition prefers.

President Maligned by Democrats.

The high mental and temperamental qualifications for his great office with which he has been endowed by his Creator are imputed to the president as a fault. His ability to see quickly and comprehend clearly, which enables him to act positively and timely, have brought upon him the charge of being arbitrary and spectacular. Indeed, the president's peculiar fitness for public service, which has made him a peculiarly fit public servant of his state and the nation, is the "vice of darkest shade" for which he must account. He is accused of lack of gravity, and surely lacks that type which is said to be a mysterious carriage of the body intended to conceal the defects of the mind.

The president's motives are impugned, and his every success in most important and far-reaching matters resulting in lasting benefits to the nation and to humanity are counted against him as proof of unfitness to longer serve his country in the maintenance and development of the very matters for which he has at times extorted unwilling applause from his political enemies.

Criticism is easier than performance, but both carry their responsibilities. The party in power undertakes to perform honestly and capably. The party in opposition must criticise with soberness and with truth, grounded upon facts. When perversion and misrepresentation are made the basis of an appeal to the people it cannot succeed. It is well with the American people today. That fact is not and cannot be gainsaid. If the people can be convinced that it will be better for them to strike down the policies that have prevailed during the half century of their marvelous progress and turn the country over to the present amorphous Democracy, they will do so, but the burden of proof is on the party which clamors for place and power, and that burden must be met by evidence, and not by hysterical assertion. A bill of particulars is demanded and will in temperate language and buttressed by facts.

President's Duties Are Multitudinous.

It is impossible for one not in daily touch therewith to realize what it means to be president of the United States, or how difficult it is for anyone who has been in daily touch to convey an adequate idea of the multifarious duties, responsibilities, perplexities and cares incident to the detail of administration. To the general public but a small percentage of the routine can be known and naturally it is not usually reckoned with in determining the character of an administration, although, in fact, the ponderous mass of detail which must be handled with promptness, judgment and courage includes the things which often cause the greatest anxiety. The great policies, foreign and internal, the acts affecting these policies, and their effect upon the national welfare and the national honor, are the facts of general intelligence and concern by which an administration is judged and for which it must account. The Democratic party, recognizing this fact, seeks in most general terms to reflect upon the president and his party for sins of commission or omission in respect of all these great policies.

There is no desire to avoid these criticisms. Indeed, the main difficulty has been to get something specific enough from the opposition to merit a reply. What the Republican party has done has been done in the open, in spite of petty and querulous opposition. Our opponents know every act and every default of every act. Let them specify our transgressions of law, morals and sound judgment and state specifically what they would have done in the particular case, and thus give the people a fair chance to judge between us.

The Republican party is not on the defensive, and that great canon of evidence and good sense which places the burden of proof upon him who accuses applies as well to contentions between parties as to those between individuals.

But what of some of these allegations of Republican incapacity or worse in respect of the greater matters of state?

We Are at Peace With the World.

The governments relations to the great family of nations are those of peace and amity. We have ever adhered to the golden rule of international ethics—to do as much good to others in time of peace and as little harm in time of war as is consistent with our best interests. We have sailed our ship upon an even keel, and she has been guided by a strong arm and a cool and level head.

Our policy in the Philippines has been the only one that could have been pursued consistently with humanity and national honor.

Those islands are the legacy of a war which the conscience of the American people demanded and civilization approved. It was a war which neither political party opposed, and was closed upon terms which required and received Democratic support to make it effective. The main result of the treaty of Paris was a cession of the sovereignty of the Philippine archipelago to the United States. This cession carried with it the duty of suppressing the insurrection which existed against Spanish authority and persistently continued against our own. It is agreed upon all hands that we should, as we are doing, prepare the peoples of the islands for self-government as rapidly as possible, and we have made remarkable progress in that direction.

When one party declares that the time has arrived for the United States to withdraw from the Philippines and that it should withdraw, and the other party maintains the contrary, an issue will be joined upon that question and the American people will think over the proposition carefully and decide it, and decide it right, as they are accustomed to do.

The significant welfare of neither the inhabitants of the islands nor of the people of the United States is advanced by mysterious suggestions of subverting the principles of liberty by the government's progressive policy along the lines the people of both countries approve, nor by making unenforceable and misleading pledges as to what will be done under contingencies confessedly not existing.

England Sees Folly of Free Trade.

How curiously interesting it is that at this very time when the Democracy with unerring instinct for radically mis-conceiving the teachings of time and experience in fiscal economic affairs are denouncing as a crime the principle of protection to home markets, home labor and home products, we find upon the other side of the sea the mother country vigorously arousing herself to shake off the lethargy of her agricultural and manufacturing interests induced by adherence to the foetish of free trade.

Only last month at what was said to have been the largest political meeting ever held under one roof of men who live by the cultivation of the soil that astute statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in describing Great Britain's condition under free trade, pointed out America's prosperity as compared with England's depression in agricultural and manufacturing as evidence of the folly of that policy.

Yet, notwithstanding the proud supremacy this country has attained under a protective tariff, the very men who so vigorously assail our gold based currency, the bedrock of our credit; who pressed the issue of national repudiation and bankruptcy too dangerously near the point of success; who have maligned and retarded our arms in times of peace and war; who have opposed at all its stages the progress of that mighty enterprise which will shorten nature's free highway by many thousands of miles for traffic from all eastern, central and southern points to the Pacific, the scene of the world's future great activities, now ask to be entrusted with the recasting of our most important fiscal policy upon a platform that denounces protection in principle and fact as robbery.

Republicans Develop Industries.

The Republican position upon the tariff is plain and easily understood. It is all in a sentence. We stand unflinchingly to the policy of protection "which guards and develops our industries." When our people reach the conclusion that they do not want their industries guarded any longer or protected any further they will pass the power over to those who are willing to execute such a policy. In the meantime business will continue to thrive and grow, and the guardians of the policy of protection may be depended upon not to jeopardize its existence by permitting it to develop into a policy of oppression.

There is nothing mysterious about the affairs of a government. Common sense, common honesty, vigilance and loyalty to its interests are the factors which make for success in the greater organizations of government as in the lesser ones of business. Let me ask what individual would dismiss a faithful, experienced, competent and successful management of a great business enterprise and substitute one without experience, aptitude or sympathy with its purposes; a management opposed to the policies which had brought success; a management which would cripple its productive power; a management not harmonious among themselves but irreconcilably at odds upon the main theories of its administration?

I think you may safely depend upon it that the majority of the American people possess the intelligence to conduct their government with as much prudence as is usually shown in private affairs.

Country Is Larger; Expenses Higher.

The attack upon the Republican party based upon alleged lack of economy of administration and the existence of a supposed treasury deficit has been so completely met by the president that its authors, who never believed it, are deceiving no one with their complaint but their worthy candidate, who evidently thinks that betterments are chargeable to operating expenses, and that the proper way to create a surplus is to borrow money payable in the future for the purpose of meeting the increasing expenses of our growing country. Of course, it costs more to operate this government now than it did 10 years since, and it will continue to cost more and more as we continue to grow and the people demand more of their government, if it is easy, as the Democratic platform declares, to make large reductions in expenditures without impairing the efficiency of the public service, it is easy to point out what appropriations they have in mind to reduce. It is not so much a question with the American people as to the amount they spend as it is that it is honestly spent and that the things obtainable are more valuable to the country than the money itself.

Democratic strictures upon the president have been condensed into the post-platform expression of a desire for a president who respects and will obey the Constitution and the laws.

Do you suppose, my fellow citizens, that there is a man or woman in all this broad land who reads and thinks and inquires who does not know that the underlying forces in the opposition to President Roosevelt are a few men who refused to bend to their country's laws, and their underlying purpose is to punish the president for compelling them to do so? Joined to the class who characterized the president's efforts to enforce the law as an impudent interference with property rights are those whose bitterest regret is that he did not indiscriminately attack all business interests, whether innocent or not, of offense against the federal laws, and who would have gladly welcomed general disaster if it would have brought them political success.

Constitution Not Violated.

When and how has the president violated the Constitution of the United States, that greatest of all charters of government, or ignored the laws passed in pursuance thereof, as alleged by this extraordinary confederation? It is said in some quarters that he violated the Constitution and the law of nations by recognizing the independence of Panama and by negotiating a treaty with that republic.

I reply that it is an executive function to recognize the existence of foreign powers and to negotiate treaties, and that there is no rule of international law that was infringed in the president's performance of either of these executive powers. The action of this government in this respect was the same as that of the principal civilized powers. There may be those who claim the president was impolitic and unwise in executing the law of congress requiring him to take the necessary steps which congress specified to secure the joining of the two oceans, but he was safely within his constitutional rights when so doing, and as to the policy and wisdom of this act that is for the American people to approve or disapprove.

The connection of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal and the substitution of a short route for the passage around Cape Horn was not a question of the hour, nor merely one of the political relations between Panama and the United States, but rather one that concerned the planet upon which we live, involving a vital change of the relations of grand divisions of that planet to each other. The change proposed and the work projected will outlive most of the present governments of the world and be of use to all mankind when the present political relations of those governments with each other will be dim traditions, if not altogether forgotten.

What would have been the opinion of posterity and what would have been the opinion of the expectant nations of the world if the president, with plenary constitutional power and specific statutory authority, and the opportunity to accomplish this grand object, should have stood hesitating and quibbling about insignificant questions and permitted the opportunity to pass from our hands at the moment when everything was in readiness, when the means had been provided by congress, the purchase of the property had been arranged for, and the sovereign of the territory directly affected ready and anxious to enter into a treaty conferring upon the government the necessary franchise?

What would have been the verdict of the American people if the president had folded his hands in ease and closed his eyes and waited before executing the law, until every academic doubt as to his constitutional powers was resolved in the minds of his self-constituted critics?

Men Differ About the Constitution.

If the administration of the affairs of the United States is to halt every time someone cries out that the Constitution is being outraged we would never move.

Men always have differed and always will differ as to constitutional construction, and even the courts fail at times to reach unanimous conclusions.

Did the president disregard the Constitution or the pension laws he was sworn to execute when he unhesitatingly hired to do so faithfully and in full accord with the spirit of a grateful country he used his discretion, as his predecessors of both parties did, in ordering that in consonance with common sense and human experience it should be a rebuttable presumption that a soldier at 62 had deteriorated 50 per cent in his ability to perform physical labor and at 70 was wholly incapacitated? Did he usurp the functions of congress in so doing? Certainly not. His order did not appropriate to the soldiers their pensions. The appropriations were made by congress after the order and for the specific purpose of meeting its requirements. The president did not direct that disabled soldiers should receive a monthly stipend. Congress did that by a law duly enacted, and the Constitution put upon the president the duty to execute the law by seeing that the government's bounty reached the beneficiaries.

A Curious Theory Noted.

It is difficult to understand the Parker Constitutional club's theory that Mr. Cleveland's order of 1896, making the age of 75 conclusive proof of inability, is constitutional, and President Roosevelt's order that the age of 70 should be considered as an evidential fact in determining disability is unconstitutional. That club says of these two orders, that Mr. Cleveland's was unimportant, and that the difference between the two orders is that Mr. Cleveland's was in accordance with common knowledge and the president's was not. In other words, the question of the existence of constitutional power is to be determined by the discretion with which it is exercised. This is a curious theory.

Neither do I understand how the fact that congress saw fit to give a service pension to Mexican veterans when they reached the age of 62 throws any light on the president's power to use the lights of experience to help him ascertain the fact of total or partial disability under a law which does not give a service pension at any age but a disability pension, regardless of age.

I am satisfied the people have not been sufficiently alarmed by the bogy of executive usurpation to make it necessary to defend the wisdom of the fathers in creating an executive department of the government, or to make it necessary to explain how impossible it would be to carry out the people's will, as expressed in their laws, without general executive orders to facilitate administration based upon general or special knowledge, nor how much congress leaves in legislation to be worked out through executive discretion.

Any President May Revoke Order.

Of course it is within the power of any succeeding president to revoke an order made by a predecessor if he is not in sympathy with it. There is no other ground upon which President Roosevelt's pension order can be revoked. That it is legal is beyond a doubt. That it was a wise exercise of discretion is confirmed by congress appropriating the money to meet its exigencies.

It would be an extraordinary and high-handed executive performance for any successor to President Roosevelt to revoke a lawful order so approved by congress and throw the matter back upon congress to take its chances of being reproduced in legislation.

Such a policy carried to its logical ends would make chaos throughout the land; laws would remain unexecuted or be delayed in the execution because executive timidity feared to proceed without further legislative direction. This would inevitably be the result unless the Democratic dread of executive usurpation only extends to cases where aged soldiers are the beneficiaries.

Of course, I cannot run through the president's acts and conjecture which ones are supposed to need defense upon the grounds of reckless disregard of law, but if the two I have recited are supposed to fall within that category, the charge is based upon a conception of the Constitution and of the facts that needs careful revision.

Constitution Still Performing Well.

There can be no issue in this campaign of return to constitutional methods of administration. There has been no deviation from such methods by the Republican party. The Constitution is still admirably performing its function as a live chart for a progressive people. The Republican party has made no assault upon it, neither has the Republican party through congress or the executive encouraged or practiced any infringement by one of the co-ordinate branches of the government upon the functions or prerogatives of the others, as has been unjustly alleged.

The greatest achievements of the Republican party have been its victories over those who have assailed the Constitution by denying the powers that it confers upon the federal government and by endeavoring to disturb the distribution of those powers. There is no question as to a return to constitutional methods. Your votes are needed to prevent a deviation from them.

The president's critics would do well, if their love for the Constitution is the sincere motive for their activities, to give attention to the record the Democratic party has made for itself within the past four years upon constitutional questions and attitude assumed by its candidate toward these questions in his acceptance of the platform of his party.

I would like to ask a few questions of those who see in Republican administration a menace to constitutional methods to be corrected by restoring the Democracy to power.

Port Questions for Democracy.

First—Do you believe, under the Constitution, the federal government could have seized and operated the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, as proposed in the New York Democratic platform of 1902?

Second—Do you believe that the Congress of the United States should encroach upon the judicial power of the United States, which, by the Constitution, is vested in the federal courts, by taking from the courts of equity a necessary part of their jurisdiction, as proposed by the Democratic party?

Third—Do you believe that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the citizens of a state the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness in any other way than under the fourteenth amendment, which prevents states from striking down those rights by legislation; and, if agreeing with the supreme court, you believe it does not, can you explain the Democratic platform of 1904 and Judge Parker's letter of acceptance in their guarantee of life, liberty and property are assailed in a state, and the relevancy of such declarations in a national campaign?

Fourth—Do you understand how the Democratic candidate proposes to restore certain laws to the statute book which he says have been declared unconstitutional by the courts without apparent reason?

Do you believe that the supreme court of the United States is the final judge of what is or what is not constitutional and that it is the duty of citizens to accept the court's decisions?

Democracy's Attitude Dangerous.

Fifth—Do you not believe that the attitude of the Democratic party towards the Constitution of the United States since the restoration of Republican control, in 1896, has been one of a revolutionary and dangerous character; and do you not believe if we were now concluding four years of Democratic administration under that party's last platform of principles and policies that our currency would be debased, our credit impaired, our courts weakened and our industries crippled; and do you believe that Alton B. Parker has twice voted to sustain all of these dangerous policies of his party because of his bewildered views of national questions or because of his subserviency to the bosses?

Sixth—Do you believe that corporations by states should be subject to national control and regulation in matters directly affecting interstate commerce, or left to be regulated by the states, as declared in the New York Democratic platform of 1904?

Seventh—Do you believe the legislation passed by the Fifty-eighth congress relating to railroads and other corporations engaged in interstate commerce is constitutional, or do you share the doubts expressed by President Cleveland in his last message to congress as to the constitutionality of all such legislation?

What Mr. Roosevelt Has Done.

These questions relate exclusively to recent Democratic positions bearing upon our fundamental law. When you look into the earlier record of that party you will discover that its views upon all the great constitutional questions have been such that if they had been accepted the mummified remains of that noble instrument would today be an object of pitiful regard by a confederation of independent and unrelated states, instead of its vital functions operating to bring into a more perfect union a contented and prosperous people.

It is not possible within the limits of a single speech to discuss a platform at length or to refer in detail to much of the important work accomplished by an administration, but as the personality of the president and his attitude toward the law are said to be the important issues in this campaign, it may be useful as throwing light on them to go into some detail of administrative work from which the people may judge his motives, his methods, his efficiency and his conception of his duties and his powers under the Constitution and the laws.

Notable in the line of constructive effort as showing the president's aptitude in dealing with important matters with business wisdom are, the establishment of the Pacific cable; the acquisition of the property of the Panama Canal Company and the procurement of authority to construct the canal. The amendment of the interstate commerce law; the enactment of a law to bring to a speedy hearing cases of public importance affecting interstate commerce, and the amendment and enforcement of the humane laws for the protection of the lives and limbs of those employed upon the interstate railroads of the United States, all of which are the result of the president's initiative, are monuments of his grasp of economic questions in their relations to commerce and to the federal power.

The establishment of the Pacific cable and the acquisition of the Panama Canal Company are now accomplished facts. Both were for many years the subjects of congressional consideration and congressional indecision. Both were almost essential for the development of our foreign commerce, and both well nigh indispensable for the full development and protection of our territory.

Secured All-American Pacific Cable.

Pacific cable bills of one kind and another claimed the attention of congress for a number of years. There were strong and earnest advocates in congress of a government cable. There were advocates equally strong and earnest for subsidizing a private cable. There was bitter opposition both in and out of congress to the allowance of the existing cable company to construct its lines from the Philippines upon any terms; the allegation being that it was to be a link in a world-encircling monopoly. In this situation the president, with practical wisdom, solved the difficulty, secured an all-American cable, without cost to the people of one penny and upon conditions that keep it wholly free from the possibility of oppressing the public.

It cost the government nothing for construction, nothing for subsidy; but in all important respects it is a government cable. The government's messages are sent at rates fixed exclusively by the government and are given priority in transmission. The government has the exclusive use of the cable in time of war, and may take the title to it at any time it wishes, upon a valuation fixed by arbitrators chosen in the usual way. The commercial public is likewise protected by a provision in the contract limiting for reasonable rates, which, it is said by the cable authorities, and I do not doubt it, that the United States holds a better arrangement with the Pacific cable than is held by any other nation in the world in respect of any other cable.

Applying the Safety-Appliance Law.

With reference to the enforcement and amendment of the laws to protect the public, and particularly the railroad workmen, from injury and death, by compelling the use of safety appliances upon interstate railroads, the president's attitude and action have been wisely constructive and humane.

The safety-appliance act had been in effect but a short time when it was brought to a test by a brakeman who was injured in endeavoring to couple cars which were not equipped as provided by law. He brought suit in the United States court, but was unsuccessful.

The attention of the president was called to the case, and, realizing that the decision of the lower courts nullified a great remedial law, he directed a petition for a writ of certiorari to be filed to remove the case to the supreme court.

This case, which will soon be argued, involves a law in which many hundreds of thousands of our people are interested. So far as it can be learned it is the first case in our history in which the United States has ever intervened in a private damage suit.

Many laws, though vitally affecting the welfare of our citizens and conferring great material benefits upon the public, fail to interest a large body of citizens, because they do not immediately experience their benefits. But a law of the character of the safety-appliance act, safeguarding as it does their lives and limbs, appeals to them directly, and they have an abiding interest in seeing that its provisions be made effective.

Though the law in its amended form only went into effect on the first of September, 1903, in 15 districts 20 cases have been brought against 20 roads for 150 violations of the safety-appliance acts.

Compared With Cleveland's Record.

And in this connection it may be instructive as bearing upon the good faith and earnest purpose of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws protecting commerce, to state that during the eight years of the Cleveland administration but 41 civil and criminal cases were instituted by the department of justice to enforce these commercial statutes, while during the three years' administration of President Roosevelt 58 were begun; an average of about five a year in one case, as against about 20 a year in the other.

The Democratic candidate speaks abstractly in his speech of acceptance of our not so much needing new laws as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. That is true, but not opposite to the situation unless followed by a specification of the laws which should have been vetoed and the instances of failure to enforce existing laws by reason of lack of disposition or courage.

Let us test the fairness of this insinuation by looking into what the president has done in the way of enforcing existing laws.

I shall not enter into any detail concerning the enforcement of the laws to protect the public domain, to prevent fraudulent naturalization and immigration and for the detection of frauds in the customs and other services, beyond stating that as a result of the president's initiative and persistent and consistent pressure upon the departments a very great deal has been accomplished in purifying the public service within the short period of his administration. Deep-seated and long-continued frauds, which took their root in the administrations of his predecessors of both parties, have been diligently uprooted and their perpetrators turned over to the law.

Of recent prosecutions under the criminal laws none outrank in importance to the government or in popular interest those brought against former officials and employes of the postoffice department, and other persons for entering into conspiracies and transactions through which the United States was defrauded out of large sums of money. Most of these frauds were perpetrated in connection with contracts for appliances and supplies of different sorts used by the postoffice department. Excessive prices were stipulated in the contracts through the collusion of officials and agents of that department who received for their corrupt service a part of the excess. No crimes deserve sterner rebukes than these, as the very life of a government depends upon the honesty and integrity of its servants. It is satisfying to our sense of justice to reflect, therefore, that most of the trials thus far had in these cases have resulted in convictions.

If the president has discriminated in prosecutions he has turned his least compromising side toward the offenders of his own political faith.

As numerous and important as the prosecutions have been to vindicate the offended laws just named, I am claiming no more for the president than vigilance to watch and courage to strike, regardless of the position, politics or standing of the offender.

Enforcing Existing Laws.

Further along the line of enforcement of existing laws—the act to protect interstate and foreign trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies has been successfully invoked in a number of cases to meet new conditions and new forms of combination which theatened the general welfare; the work of securing to all shippers fair and equal treatment from railroads engaged in commerce among the states and with foreign nations has been carried steadily forward under the acts to regulate commerce; the power of the interstate commerce commission to investigate fully and fairly the conditions of interstate transportation has been settled on broad and deep foundations, unhampered by the rigid and sometimes severely technical rules governing the admissibility of evidence in courts of law; the power of congress, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, to prohibit the carriage from state to state of noxious subjects of traffic, has been affirmed by the supreme court; the right of the immigration officers of the United States, under the authority of congress, to detain and deport summarily alien anarchists seeking entrance into the United States has been upheld by the same court; the Chinese exclusion act has been successfully defended against renewed attacks upon its constitutionality; the efficiency of the postal system has been advanced by decisions of the highest court upholding the power of the postmaster general to exclude from the mails matter relating to lotteries, schemes and lotteries, and also upholding his power to determine conclusively, except where a question of law is involved, to which of the several classes of mailable matter any article offered for transmission belongs; the constitutionality of the so-called oleomargarine law has been successfully defended; the fraudulent acquisition of public lands and the unlawful cutting of timber thereon have been prosecuted with success; and peonage, or the unlawful holding of poor, ignorant negroes in involuntary servitude, has been stamped out.

Peonage Proceeded Against.

The extent to which the criminal oppression of ignorant negroes was practiced in parts of the south and the efforts and success of the government in breaking it up through prosecutions under the peonage statutes is an interesting and important chapter in the history of the Roosevelt administration which deserves to be more generally known.

The first successful prosecution ever instituted under the peonage laws of the United States outside of the territory of New Mexico, where it was practiced many years ago by the Mexicans, was begun in the year 1901. Since when, through the vigilance of the regular and specially engaged officers of the government, many indictments and convictions have been secured.

The result obtained by these prosecutions may be best stated in the words of a United States judge in a letter recommending the pardon of one of the offenders.

He said: "The question of pardon may, therefore be properly conside ed now solely as regards its effect upon the administration of justice and the public welfare. The law has been thoroughly vindicated, and the evil against which it was directed, in these communities has been completely crushed. Connivance with the abuses of corrupt magistrates to that penalty, in the shape of the power to hire out offenders for payment of fine and costs on conviction for small and often sham offenses, in order to reap profit for the hirer, has been thoroughly exposed and broken up. It has met the hearty reprobation of the great mass of the people in all walks of life. The example has been all sufficient to deter others from like offenses in the future."

These cases are cited to show that no citizen of the United States is so humble as to have had his rights overlooked under this administration, nor have any been so great and powerful as to have been permitted to defy the law, as I shall now proceed to show.

Employment of the Anti-Trust Act.

It is probably true that no government litigation for many years has been more important to the people of the United States, or possessed of greater interest, than the suits to enforce the laws which congress has passed to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies and to keep the great highways and agencies of interstate commerce open to the use of all upon equal terms.

It will not be possible for me now to do more than give a general statement of these cases. The policy of the administration in respect to these suits, their effect upon the material and other interests of the country, I hope I may have the opportunity to discuss another time during this campaign.

The situation as to the law when the present administration came into power was this. The supreme court had decided that the anti-trust act did not apply to combinations formed to control the instrumentalities of production, because production is not commerce, for the reason that the effect of the combination upon such commerce was indirect and not direct.

The court, however, had decided in a notable railroad case that a combination between several independent railroad companies to maintain rates was prohibited by the law, and when a new device was employed to defeat this decision the court went a step further and held that it was sufficient to being a combination within the prohibition of the law if it had the power to regulate rates whether it exercised the power or not.

The Northern Securities Case.

In this condition of settled law it would seem to the average man that the resources of ingenuity would be exhausted along the lines of efforts to evade the provisions of the statute. Not so, however. In the autumn of 1901 there was brought forth the device of the holding company which was designed to effect that which the court had declared to be ineffective when accomplished by other means, and behind which lay the unanimity of conviction in the minds of its creators of bringing all foreign and domestic commerce within the control of a single group of men.

Its first manifestation was in the Northern Securities Company. How that company organized in New Jersey by three persons who subscribed to the $1,000,000 stock and obtained the power from the state to issue $500,000,000 more stock for anything they saw fit, and how, by a series of exchanges of certificates, the Northern Securities Company became the custodian of 95 per cent of the Northern Pacific railroad shares, and 50 per cent of the Great Northern shares, and, through these, all of the Burlington railroad shares are matters now of common knowledge.

It is also a matter of common knowledge that Theodore Roosevelt, when advised that this device was a violation of the law of the United States, with that unflinching courage and promptness which have always characterized him when confronted with a duty, directed that the question be submitted forthwith to the arbitrament of the law.

Didn't Consider Political Fortune.

It does not seem to have occurred to the president at the time he was considering the question of his duty in that great emergency, although threatened with political annihilation, warned of dreadful consequences and cajoled by weak friends, that (to borrow Judge Parker's language in promising not again to be a candidate if elected) he was "placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him might have upon his political fortunes."

The result of the action taken by the government in that case is well known. It will be an unhappy day for the American people if its supreme court is ever so constituted that the view will prevail that the states may by any such method pass over to any combination of individuals the power to regulate interstate commerce lodged by the Constitution in congress.

The illegal acts of the grain carrying railroads of the west by which, through rebates, they eliminated all but a few favored shippers from engaging in the grain trade and put all the grain producers at their mercy, and the report to the department of justice that the six largest meat packing concerns popularly known as the "beef trust," were in a combination with each other and with many great railway lines, whereby they secured large secret concessions in rates for the transportation of their products, which enabled them to practically monopolize the fresh and cured meat industry of the United States, presented to the administration the opportunity of determining whether the United States itself did not have a standing in its own courts of equity to break up such practices by invoking the powerful aid of an injunction. Accordingly, bills of equity were filed by the United States against a dozen or more of the greatest railroads of the country, by which the government claimed that not only the acts complained of were in violation of the interstate commerce law, but constituted an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce in the grain business in violation of the Sherman act, and the government asked for an injunction.

What the Railroads Object to.

First—That the remedies provided in the act to regulate commerce are exclusive, and do not include a remedy by injunction at the suit of the attorney general.

Second—That under the general jurisdiction in equity, injunction does not restrain the violation of a law, even if the public is being injured by such violation.

Third—That a combination between a railroad company and a shipper to grant the latter an unlawful rebate, which results in establishing a monopoly, is not covered or condemned by the provisions of the act of July 2d, 1890, and, therefore, the remedy by injunction will not lie under the law.

The demurrers, after argument, were overruled and all questions decided in favor of the United States and an injunction granted as prayed for.

Independent Shipper Is Protected.

This was a real stride in advance. It means that the small independent shipper can now rely upon the strong arm of his government to protect him against injustice with which he could not cope alone, and that the remedy of injunction is open to the government in such cases.

It means that, while the Democratic party has been clamoring for legislation to strip the courts of the necessary power to grant injunctions, a Republican administration has been extending the use of that writ for the protection of the people in their most important interests.

The decisions in these cases were in the circuit court, and before they could be heard in the supreme court, congress, at the request of the president, who desired to make assurance upon this important point "doubly sure," passed a law enabling the attorney-general to institute such suits and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts to hear and determine them.

The right of the cotton shippers of the south to route their own cotton to their own best advantage, as against a railroad pool, which was routing it for their own purposes in utter defiance of the geography of the country or the interests of the shippers, was a question which presented itself about this time in a most acute and distressing way. The government took the position that the shippers had the right they claimed to route their own shipments which view the government successfully maintained.

The Beef Trust Assailed.

On May 10, 1902, the United States filed a petition in equity against seven corporations, one partnership and 23 persons, constituting what is commonly called "The Beef Trust," engaged in the business of purchasing live stock, converting the same into fresh and cured meats, and selling the products to dealers and consumers throughout the United States and in foreign countries. The government charged the defendants with being engaged in a combination or conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce in the articles mentioned among the several states, and with foreign countries, and to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the same by a number of different methods.

A demurrer was filed by the defendants. The contention of the defendants was that, although the articles mentioned in the petition purchased in states other than where converted into fresh meats, and the fresh meats sold in states other than where prepared, nevertheless the shipments between these states were in no wise affected by the arrangements complained of, which only touched the live stock at the point of purchase and the meats at the point of sale, both local. Therefore they insisted that no restraint of interstate commerce was shown.

These contentions were decided against the defendants.

The final decree in the case enjoins the defendants from entering into, taking part in or performing any contract, combination or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which will be as to trade and commerce in fresh meats between the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, a restraint of trade.

The defendants appealed from this decree, which appeal is now pending in the supreme court of the United States.

Government Is Still Active.

Since the obtaining of the temporary injunction until the present time the government has done what it could to see that the decree was not violated. At all times it has had skilled men investigate the matter and keep in touch with the situation. The government has not been able to obtain proof that defendants are violating the decree. Persons who have made public statements to the contrary have, when requested to furnish evidence, replied that they had no evidence, but hoped to have; whereupon they were assured that the government would act promptly when evidence was forthcoming.

I have thus far considered some of the work of the administration in view of the accusations that have been made in the platform of the Democratic party, the speeches of its leaders and the implied criticisms of the Democratic candidate contained in his statement that we do not so much need new laws as officials having both the disposition and courage to enforce existing laws."

As I have progressed I have not sought to draw conclusions from the specific acts cited, but I now lay claim that the record of the administration is singularly conspicuous for its adherence to and fearless enforcement of the law. That President Roosevelt has shown a high conception of his duties and has fearlessly performed them. That he has betrayed no lack of "disposition or courage in enforcing existing law," and firmly believe that allegations of innuendo to that affect will be regarded by Americans who watch their government with care, as a direct reflection upon their intelligence.

Speaks from Personal Knowledge.

I have endeavored to put before you fairly a few of the many matters of which I had some personal knowledge, as a representative of the president's policies and action, believing that a close view of a few details might be more valuable in forming an intelligent opinion as to the lofitness of the president's motives, his understanding of national affairs and his aptitude for administrative work than a superficial resume of the whole work of his administration. I am not one of those who believe that the distinguished gentleman who is contesting with the president for the greatest prize that can come to a citizen of the United States would wittingly or wilfully, if elected president, do aught to affect injuriously his country's welfare. I firmly believe that the people's servants as a whole are, and have been under his administration, conscientious and faithful within their lights.

I think, however, that is all beside the question now up for the people's decision. It is not only the zeal and fidelity of individuals with which the people are now concerned, but the cause in which those virtues are manifested. The men in gray were as conscientiously attached to their cause as the men in blue. The danger to the country was the seriousness of their mistaken convictions.

No Man Greater Than His Party.

We have the authority of the gentleman who put Judge Parker in nomination that no man is greater than his party and no party greater than its principles, and it cannot be successful maintained that the personal qualities, management or the character of the domestic policies have undergone sufficient change and modification to justify the people in entrusting the control of their government to the Democracy.

It think it entirely fair to Judge Parker to say until, through David B. Hill and other political friends in New York, he became an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency the country knew nothing and had no opportunity to know anything of him beyond the fact that he had filled the office of chairman of the New York state Democratic committee; had conducted the campaign that resulted in the election of Mr. Hill as governor of New York, and that, subsequently he became chief judge of its state, which position he seems to have creditably filled.

The people of the United States, though naturally anxious, in view of his candidacy, to know Judge Parker's views upon national policies, were unable to gain any information beyond what his vote had indicated in former national elections. Judge Parker adopted a very unusual and curious policy of silence concerning public questions, which was unbroken until the day following his nomination and after the convention had begun to disintegrate. He then proclaimed his belief that

CITIZENS GIVE SCHEME AWAY

Say They Will Support Republican Ticket, but Strengthen Their Own Organization.

DEMOCRATS ARE PREPARING

Simultaneous movements by the leaders and by the rank and file of the Citizens party yesterday indicate the city administration is preparing to make a fight in the Republican primaries next spring and summer, and that the Citizens organization, while directed to support the Republican candidates this fall, is to be maintained intact, separate from the regular Republican organization. Republicans believe the action of the rank and file, under instruction from the leaders, proves that the Citizens leaders are not honest in their professed intention to make a bona fide return to the Republican party.

The leaders held a meeting in the office of Director Harry Moore, in the public safety building. Those present were Mayor Hays, Director Bigelow, Director James W. Clark, Director E. J. McIlvain of Allegheny, Senator W. S. Woods, County Treasurer D. F. Collingwood, County Controller Robert J. Cunningham, County Recorder J. D. O'Neil, J. S. Wightman, president of select council and Delinquent Tax Collector Andrew Fulton. After the meeting O'Neil said he would be a candidate for re-election and would set up delegates and strive to have them elected at the Republican primaries in June. Cunningham made a like announcement. Mayor Hays said the administration, the county officers and the Citizens party generally would support the Republican ticket this fall and would enter the Republican primaries next year.

Citizens Privates Form Club.

While the leaders were conferring a meeting of the party privates was held in the Citizens headquarters in Third avenue. Police Magistrate Joseph H. Vitchestain presided. After the meeting Vitchestain said it was a gathering of Citizens party workers of the Thirty-second congressional district, which is on the South Side, and they organized the Young Men's Republican club, with the following officers: President, Joseph H. Vitchestain; secretary, Robert H. Heath, and assistant secretary, John S. Rossiter. The treasurer was not named. The president was authorized to appoint a committee composed of a man from each township and election district in the congressional district to secure members for the club, a committee of five to obtain headquarters and a committee of three to get a charter.

Vitchestain said it was the object of the club to work for the success of the Republican ticket this fall and it was hoped a Republican mass meeting would be held under the auspices of the club before election day. When asked why the meeting was held in the Citizens party's headquarters, Vitchestain said he hardly thought they would be welcomed by the Republicans.

This attempt of the Citizens to prove that they are Republicans provoked Republicans to laughter. They pointed out that if the Citizens were sincere they would form their club under the auspices of the regular organization and would not keep up the factional fight by maintaining another organization.

Efforts Will Be Foiled.

Vitchestain's club, and others like it that may be formed, will not succeed in getting into communication with the state headquarters, as all business of that body is done through the regularly constituted officials of the party in this county. The Citizens may intend, it is thought, thus to put themselves in good standing, hoping that if the Republicans change the party rules to shut them out of the primaries, they will be able to go into the courts and upset the new rules, by proving they supported the Republican ticket.

Edward B. Vreeland, congressman from the Thirty-seventh New York district and Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house of representatives, will be two of the speakers at the Republican mass meeting to be held in Carnegie music hall, on October 15. Maj. McDowell is well known and Vreeland is a fine orator, one of the drawing cards of the Republican national committee.

The Democratic county executive committee met with the party candidates in Democratic headquarters. Each candidate was authorized to name a committee of three to assist the regular campaign committee in his political canvass. The executive committee reported that a full Democratic vote was expected. Provisions have been made for paying the taxes of those Democrats who are unable to pay, and Democrats are warned that next Saturday is the last day for paying taxes.

Arrangements have been made to swing political banners from the Democratic headquarters and other places. A. G. Smith, chairman of the committee on meetings and speakers, was instructed to arrange for a mass meeting and to secure Congressman W. Burke Cockran to address it. A letter was received from the secretary of the National Association of Democratic clubs asking Democrats to co-operate in forming clubs.

SUIT AGAINST MOORE.

Machinist W. H. Monahan Asks Court to Restrain the Director and Others from Discharging Him.

W. H. Monahan, formerly superintendent of machinery in the Pittsburgh bureau of fire, yesterday filed a suit against Director Moore of the department of public safety and others, asking the court to restrain Director Moore from dismissing him from the fire bureau. Monahan is not affiliated with the International Association of Machinists. The members of that organization went to Director Moore after Monahan had worked in the department a short time and asked for his dismissal, complaining he was not a union man, and it was the custom of the city departments to employ union men in mechanical positions.

Director Moore conferred with the other members of the city cabinet and he decided to dismiss Monahan, as he did not care to antagonize the labor organizations.

Monahan said his work was satisfactory to Director Moore and Chief Miles Humphreys of the bureau. Monahan was notified his services were not required after October 1.

EXPOSITION VISITORS.

When you visit the great Pittsburgh Exposition do not fail to call at the Exhibit of Stieff Pianos and see the beautiful display of instruments which this firm manufactures and which they sell direct to the buyer. Also hear the wonderful AUTOPIANO, the greatest instrument of the kind now made. It is the latest invention in this style of players. Nothing like it is sold elsewhere in Pittsburgh. It is what most people not musicians have been looking for. Any child can operate it. Requires no attaching, as it is always ready for use and in no way interferes with playing piano with the fingers in the usual manner. The STIEFF Exhibit is on Main Aisle of Exposition building, near Music Hall. The STIEFF STORE is located at 618 PENN avenue, known as the FACTORY STORE. E. S. Wallover, Mgr.

$12 Excursion Trains To St. Louis World's Fair Leave Pittsburgh Union Station

Via Pennsylvania Lines Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 2:10 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 9:20 a. m., 2 p. m., and 6:15 p. m. Pittsburgh time. All have vestibule coaches to St. Louis. 15-day and longer limit excursion tickets for all trains sold daily.

WELCH IS TO BE STATE TREASURER

That Is Reward Marked Out for His Withdrawal from Deadlock.

M'ATEER FEELS HIS DEFEAT

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 1.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 1.—Huntingdon county's Republican organization will urge upon State Chairman Penrose and other state leaders the nomination of Allen S. Welch of Mount Union for state treasurer next year, as a reward for his action in breaking the Republican deadlock in the Franklin-Huntingdon senatorial district by withdrawing in the interest of Senator Alexander Stewart. Attempt was made by Welch's political managers to induce Penrose to pledge his support to Welch for this nomination at their meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday before the deadlock was broken, but the senator said it was too early to make a direct promise, and added that he would see that the unsuccessful aspirant was taken care of by the organization.

Welch's candidacy for state treasurer is in the hands of George G. Hutchinson of Warriors Mark, special agent of the state department of agriculture, who directed his canvass for senator.

Ex-Senator Harry J. McAteer of Huntingdon, who was defeated by Sheriff James F. McFerran of Chambersburg for the Democratic nomination, is much disappointed. It is doubtful if he will do anything for his successful competitor. McAteer had an idea he could be elected against Stewart, and did not withdraw from the contest for the nomination until he realized that the Franklin conferees would deadlock the conference if McFerran was not nominated.

The Democratic state campaign managers tried to force McAteer's nomination, but the Franklin county Democrats do not take orders from those in control at Democratic state headquarters in this city and they refused to withdraw McFerran's name or make any compromise which did not involve his nomination. Senator Stewart was in Harrisburg today and said that he would be elected by a large majority, despite the efforts of the Democrats to make a good showing for McFerran in Franklin county.

Acting under instructions from the Democratic state headquarters, Warren county Democrats will nominate a candidate for the assembly by nomination papers. Blank papers have been sent to the county chairman with instructions to have them signed and returned for filing in the state department before the time limit expires on Tuesday. The Warren Democrats neglected to make a nomination for representative because they knew it was impossible to elect their candidate, but the state leaders believe they should make a nomination for the effect it will have on the remainder of the ticket.

The Democrats of Union county have also neglected to make a nomination for assembly, and the party has no candidate for senator in the Butler-Armstrong district. Nevertheless, State Chairman Hall predicts that the Democrats will elect more senators and representatives this year than they have in recent years. Special efforts will be made to carry Susquehanna, Blair, Cambria, Bedford and a few other counties where a handful of Republicans are dissatisfied with the local nominations and threaten to oppose them at the polls.

The Republican campaign in Indiana county will be opened with a mass meeting in Liberty hall, Indiana, on the evening of October 6. The speakers will be Representative Frank B. McClain of Lancaster, William I. Schaffer of Media, Adjt.-Gen. Stewart of Norristown and Col. Ned Arden Flood of Meadville.

Judge Harry White was in Harrisburg this week consulting his friends as to whether he should become an independent candidate to succeed himself as president judge of the Indiana county courts. His friends advised him against being a candidate. They told him that he could not poll 300 votes, and that it would be useless for him to attempt the defeat of S. J. Telford, the Republican nominee. The old judge replied that he thought he had been badly treated by the leaders of the Indiana county Republican organization, and would not say whether he would be a candidate. He will have to file his nomination papers before Tuesday midnight if he wants to be a candidate.

Although the primaries are more than three months away, the nomination of Dr. John A. Fritchey of Harrisburg for mayor by the Democrats is assured. Fritchey has been quietly working for two years to secure the nomination, and he has so shaped his campaign that it is doubtful if there will be any opposition to him. He controls the Democratic organization and his factional opponents, who are numerous, realize that it is useless to attempt his defeat.

Fritchey has three times been elected mayor and the Republicans are preparing to give him the greatest battle of his life next spring. They have practically united upon ex-Recorder Edward Z. Gross, one of the cleanest and most popular politicians in Dauphin county. It is thought Mr. Gross will not only have the united support of the Republican party, but that he will be openly aided by that faction of the Democratic organization controlled by his nephew, Mayor Vance C. McCormick.

BELASCO STAGE DIRECTOR FOR HARRY DAVIS' ALVIN

Sixth Street Playhouse Will Be Opened With Unique Burlesque and Travesty on November 7.

Manager Harry Davis returned yesterday from New York, where he closed contracts with a number of people who will compose his stock burlesque company which will open at the Alvin theater on November 7. George E. Lask, who put on Belasco's "The Darling of the Gods" and other big spectacular productions, will be the stage manager of the new house. He will arrive here within the next fortnight to begin work on some of the earlier attractions.

Over 70 people have been engaged for the new company and contracts for scenery, stage properties and details of the wardrobe have been awarded. The style of entertainment at the Alvin will differ from anything that has ever been given in Pittsburgh and will in some respects be like the burlesques given by Weber and Fields in New York.

The manner of presenting the travesties at the Alvin will be exclusive. The theater itself has been beautiful embellished, and will be a revelation to those who see it in its new dress. Since Manager Davis commenced improvements there he has expended over $50,000 on the interior alone, the color scheme of which is green, with hangings of a similar shade. The house throughout is carpeted in red velvet carpet. The opening night will be a brilliant event, and will be attended by a number of prominent New York theatrical managers and newspaper men.

Bricklayers Have a Bad Tumble.

John Kidney of 334 Hemlock street and Charles Schad of Troy Hill road, Allegheny, bricklayers, were injured yesterday afternoon at 50 Hazel street, Allegheny. They were standing on a second floor joist laying brick, when the joist gave way, dropping them into the cellar. Kidney received a bad cut on the head and was severely injured about the body. Schad escaped with a cut hand and numerous bruises, caused by falling bricks.

FAIRBANKS STUDIED HARD WHILE A STUDENT IN CLEVELAND

Went to the Forest City from Pittsburgh, Where He Did Newspaper Work.

ECONOMICAL AND ENERGETIC

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—Like so many men of national reputation, there is a chapter in the early life of Senator Fairbanks which has to do with the city of Cleveland. Indeed, quite a per cent of our great public men can trace some incident of their lives back to the Forest city. Mark Hanna came here to begin business. John D. Rockefeller attended Brownell street school, the Hon. Myron T. Herrick here struggled against poverty, while climbing upward, George W. Perkins, J. Pierpont Morgan's partner, kept a little grocery store in the downtown section, and so one might go on to enumerate indefinitely.

Just now, however, it is Mr. Fairbanks in whom the public is most interested. It was in 1873 that he came to Cleveland to begin a course in law. The accompanying photograph shows the neat but humble home in which he picked out a room. The building still stands in Harmon street, and has not a little significance among the neighbors today because of the prominence of the man who once occupied it.

Fairbanks is remembered by those who knew him while in Cleveland as economical, hard-working and energetic. Little did people think in those days that he was a future candidate for the vice presidency. Nevertheless, he was an important factor in his law class. His frugal habits were strictly in keeping with those of the many great men who, like himself, were born in an Ohio log cabin. There are a number of classmates of Senator Fairbanks in the old law school who still reside in Cleveland. The class in all numbered some 20 members.

The school which Mr. Fairbanks attended some 30 years ago was known as the Ohio State and Union Law college. Being presided over by Gen. John Crowell it was also known as the Crowell Law school. The course was rigid and no one obtained a diploma who did not fully deserve it. Crowell is remembered by his pupils as dignified and somewhat exacting, yet sincere and highly capable. He had practiced law in England, and was at one time a member of congress. He personally knew Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and never tired of referring to his acquaintance with them. Crowell took an unmistakable interest in each pupil. He often invited the various classes to his home for an evening's entertainment.

Mr. Fairbanks, like Myron T. Herrick, prior to taking up the study of law in Cleveland had been engaged in the newspaper business. Herrick had come from the west, where he had written up his experiences among the cowboys. He arrived in Cleveland just two years after Mr. Fairbanks. Fairbanks came from Pittsburgh, where he had been identified with the Associated Press. His active newspaper work and city experience had given him a little more chance to see the world than some of the other members of his law class who had come in from the rural districts. As one of his classmates has put it: "This caused us to sort of look up to him." Even after he had entered the law school, for a time he kept up his newspaper work for the Associated Press in Cleveland. This, of course, often kept him up quite late at night. He was 21 years old when he came to Cleveland.

After Mr. Fairbanks completed his law course he went to Columbus and was admitted to the bar, after which he went to Indianapolis to take up the legal work of a railroad.

Among the attorneys in Cleveland who were classmates of his 30 years ago are A. G. Carpenter, F. A. Beecher and J. A. Smith. Mr. Smith's boyhood home in Ohio was not far from the home of the Fairbanks family. The two families were fast friends. Both boys attended the Ohio Wesleyan university as well as the law school in Cleveland. All Mr. Fairbanks' associates remember him as a very social and agreeable young man.

House Where Senator Fairbanks Roomed While Studying Law in Cleveland.

OLD BOOM DAYS RETURN TO GOGEBIC

Nearly Every Mine is Working Full Blast, and Demand Is Increasing.

LOOKING FOR NEW PROPERTIES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

IRON MOUNTAIN, WIS., Oct. 1.—A state of business almost equaling that of the boom days, prevails on the Gogebic range. Nearly every mine is working full blast and the demand for ore from the lower lakes is so large that the big stock piles are being deeply cut into. The conditions on this range are duplicated on the Marquette and Menominee ranges, and the miners are rejoicing in an era of good times.

A steam shovel is working on the stock pile at No. 2 shaft of the Schlesinger company's Anvil mine on the Gogebic and all the ore which can be moved before the season closes will be sent forward. The Ashland Iron and Steel Company is pushing operations and is sending forward all the ore which can be brought above ground. The ore in sight at the Colby is being shipped out, and another steam shovel is busy at the Steel Corporation's Tilden property. In this connection it might be noted that the Colby was the first steam shovel mine on the range, operations by this method having been begun in 1884. The Gogebic, however, is not a steam shovel range and similar operations, tried elsewhere, have not proven successful.

Pickands, Mather & Co.'s Baltic mine, on the Iron river hills of the Menominee range, is shipping ore from stock, and the Steel Corporation's Dober mine, in the same locality, is shipping actively. It is probable that all the ore in sight above ground will be on the Lake Erie docks before winter.

Ore shipments from the mines of the Negaunee and Ishpeming districts of the Marquette range are as brisk now as at any time during the year. Steam shovels are being operated at the stock piles of practically all the big mines in this locality and the three railroads serving the district have all they can do to move the cars as fast as they are loaded. The movement is considered satisfactory, and is much better than was expected at the opening of the season.

The Champion property, in the western end of Marquette county, is practically the only mine that is not shipping. There are 300,000 tons of ore in stock there and the mine has been idle since last winter. Corrigan McKinney's big Stephenson mine at Hibbing, Mesaba range, has sent forward more than 1,000,000 tons of ore this season and is expected to total 1,500,000 tons for the year. The Steel Corporation has 700,000 tons of ore in stock at the Mesaba mines, and 2,000 men are busy getting out more.

While the mines now in operation may not give out for many years to come, mining men are steadily looking for more ore bodies. The latest district to attract attention is the district on the Gogebic range between the Colby and the Ironton. The formation at the Colby and the Ironton is very similar and it would be natural to expect ore bodies between these properties. It is believed, however, from recent prospects there, there is a deep dip, and that mines in the gap between the two properties mentioned will be found exceedingly deep.

At the Norrie, the greatest iron mine in the world, the characteristic feature is a series of dikes of diorite, six in number, on each of which rest great ore bodies. There are few mines with a record of 12,000,000 tons of ore, but the Norrie, with the succession of dikes already found to a depth of 1,500 feet, can claim to have more ore below the surface than has been mined. It is with a view of opening these lower levels that the big "B" shaft of the North Norrie mine has been planned—a shaft which will be 8x22 feet inside of timbers, with four working compartments. It is a property of this great extent that the land between the Colby and the Ironton promises to add to the iron industry.

WARREN B. BULLOCK.

MISS MORTON WEDDED TO MICHAEL CUDAHY

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Oct. 1.—Miss Jean Morton, daughter of Joy Morton of Chicago, niece of Paul Morton, secretary of the navy and granddaughter of the late J. Sterling Morton, was married today to Joseph Cudahy, son of Michael Cudahy. Secretary Morton and many members of the two families attended the ceremony.

Woman Accused of Perjury.

Irene Braun of 729 Wylie avenue was arrested yesterday and gave bail before Alderman Groetzinger yesterday on a charge of perjury, made by G. W. Turner of 2712 Wylie avenue. Turner claims that the woman testified before Alderman McMasters during a hearing on September 14 that he kept a trunk belonging to her which was untrue.

GUARD POPULAR AT DAYTON FAIR

Twenty Thousand Watch Maneuvers of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment.

WANT BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT

After giving several exhibition drills before 20,000 spectators at the Dayton (Pa.) agricultural and mechanical fair, Company B, Eighteenth infantry, Capt. Harvey L. Cochran, arrived home at noon yesterday. Not for many years has such a crowd of spectators witnessed a company drill of the Eighteenth infantry; in fact, hardly more than that number of people had been present at a governor's review at a brigade encampment in Western Pennsylvania.

Company B left this city at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, arriving in Dayton three hours later. With the aid of lanterns and candles tents were pitched, and when the dawn broke the cooks had breakfast ready to serve. The camp was pitched just outside the fair grounds on one of the most beautiful knolls in Armstrong county.

Although the members of the company got no sleep, yet when the first call for guard mounting was sounded the entire company of 56 men were present. This was so surprising to the company commander that he was for a time in a quandary to make a selection of the men who would perform the duty for the day and night. Even at that early hour the fair officials estimated the number of spectators at 5,000.

In the afternoon 2,500 rigs were within the grounds and about 250 outside of the fair enclosure. The people of Dayton and the surrounding towns fairly swamped the camp. The officers' quarters were taken possession of by the wives and daughters of the farmers, and nearly every other person had a bunch of hard tack when they left the camp in the evening.

The leading citizens of Dayton will make an effort to have Gen. John A. Wiley select a site for the annual brigade encampment at this place next summer. They claim to have the necessary acreage and all the other facilities for an encampment of 3,000 troops. Wood and water are in abundance and the latter can be easily piped into the camp. Railroad facilities are sufficient, and the commands from Pittsburgh can be mobilized on the grounds within four hours after entraining. The people of Dayton say they will pipe the water and furnish the necessary forage.

William Gallagher, president of the fair association, and Secretary W. C. Marshall want the troops next summer. If they cannot get the brigade encampment, they will request Col. Frank I. Rutledge to send a battalion of his regiment to Dayton during the next annual fair.

FRENCH OYSTERS ARE DEBARRED FROM SPAIN

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—French oysters having been debarred from passing the Pyrenees for some weeks past by Spanish customs officials, the French charge d'affaires in Madrid explains that the minister of commerce has exhumed a royal order, by virtue of which foreign oysters are proscribed until October 15. By the term "foreign" oysters from countries other than that of the Sheridan peninsula are meant. As there are practically no Spanish oysters on the market, Portuguese oysters enjoy a monopoly of consumption in Spain until October 15.

WHY NOT SEND A TWO-CENT STAMP AND SAVE HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

Wouldn't it be a pretty good investment? If you will send a two-cent stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio, they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands to be the only immediate, specific cure for Hay Fever and all forms of Catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied—gives instant relief, give it a trial and be convinced.

For sale by druggists. If not, a full sized jar will be sent prepaid on receipt of 50 cents. But send for the sample first. That'll prove the claims of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm.

Dr. William B. Harris, 1106 Bellefontaine avenue, Kansas City, Mo.: "Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm is the best thing I have ever found."

Mrs. A. Gochenour, Argyle, Ill.: "Have had catarrh or ozena for 40 years and tried many reliefs and cures, but found nothing which did the good Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm has done for me."

Mrs. H. T. Zacharias, 911 Everett street, Cincinnati, O.: "Very prompt in curing colds in the head; exceeds all remedies for the cure of most obstinate cases of catarrh. One jar will convince anyone of the virtue it possesses."

THINK THEY HAVE FOUND SKULL OF A PRINCESS

Paris Excavators Dig Up the Guillotined Head of Princess Lamballe, Executed in 1792.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 1.—What is thought to be the head of the unhappy Princess Lamballe has been found here by workingmen who were digging a new street near the Chapelle des Enfants Trouves.

The work was going on under the eyes of M. Lucien Lambeau, secretary of the Commission du Vieux-Paris, who was anticipating the find, as it was known that the head of the guillotined princess had been buried in that neighborhood on September 3, 1792.

A number of skeletons of children were first found, and the work of excavating was nearly finished when one of the men brought to M. Lambeau a skull of unusually noble form, which undoubtedly was that of a woman.

It is remarkably well preserved, not one of the teeth missing, and M. Lambeau declares he feels certain that it is the skull of Marie Antoinette's lovely friend, whose unhappy fate was so undeserved.

BIGGEST MAJORITY IN HER HISTORY

It Is Assured to the Republican Ticket from West Virginia.

SENATOR ELKINS IS ACTIVE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 1.—This month will witness the finish of the greatest campaign West Virginia ever saw, and also the largest Republican majority she ever rolled up. It will also see the finish of the Hon. Henry G. Davis, so far as his political life is concerned, either in the United States or West Virginia, and the establishment of a Republican legislature, backed by a Republican governor and a system of tax reform which will go on the statute books as the best law ever enacted in the history of West Virginia. Last, but not least, it will see the state of West Virginia planted solidly in the Republican column in such a manner that it will never again be referred to as a doubtful state.

For the past few weeks a number of newspaper writers in West Virginia have been working over-time concocting stories of how Senator Elkins decided not to take an active part in this campaign because his father-in-law is a candidate for vice president. Senator Elkins never said he would support Mr. Parker if he was nominated. Furthermore, he never intended to support him.

Mr. Elkins was here for several days this week at Republican headquarters, where he went over every detail of the campaign with Chairman Northcott. He spent three days and nights, and after he had finished he made a sort of tabulated statement for his own use. He said he never saw things in better shape since he has been in West Virginia politics. He wished it distinctly understood that he proposed to do more this year than ever before for the success of the Republican party, because so many reports have been circulated concerning his alleged course in this campaign.

The senator, accompanied by Mr. Dawson, last night addressed the largest political gathering ever held in Clarksburg. A building could not be found which would hold the people, so the meeting was held in the open. He urged the Republicans to stand together and vote a straight ticket. Mr. Elkins expects to speak in all the prominent cities of the state this month.

Teter Makes a Denial.

The Hon. C. F. Teter of Philippi, defeated candidate for governor before the Republican state convention, was in the city this morning. Concerning the statement sent out, purported to have been signed by him, that he would oppose the re-election of United States Senator N. B. Scott, Mr. Teter said he had never made such a statement. He said that he was not seeking political recognition this year, but desired that the Republican party should be successful, and was doing everything in his power to make it so. Mr. Teter will do a great deal of campaigning throughout the state.

Another letter has arrived in this city, addressed to one of the leading lights in local Democratic circles, who has asked that his name be withheld, containing the information that Henry G. Davis has issued his check to the state committee for $100,000 to be devoted exclusively to the campaign in West Virginia. The letter was not given to the public, but from what could be gleaned from a reliable source it was found that Mr. Davis was angry at the statement made to him by the national committee while he was in New York city that he could not carry his own state, and that he proposes to show them their mistake if money can do it.

Everybody in West Virginia is anxiously awaiting Mr. Davis' letter of acceptance. Here it is known to a positive certainty that he stands squarely for the tariff, and believes protection was the best thing West Virginia ever had. Furthermore, it is understood he does not believe in revision.

Gaines is the Candidate.

The congressional committee which had in charge the entanglement of the Gaines and Edwards factions down in the Third district decides that Mr. Gaines is entitled to the place upon the ticket. This action is well received in all sections of the state, as Mr. Gaines has made one of the best representatives in congress West Virginia ever had, and had much important work under headway which no one could handle but himself. Both factions are satisfied with the result, and it is announced that Mr. Gaines will be returned by a larger majority than he received two years ago.

Now that this trouble has been settled satisfactorily, it can be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that all five of the congressmen from West Virginia will be Republicans this fall. Reports from each district, received during the past week at state headquarters, are encouraging in every way.

GEORGE D. HEATON.

AMERICANS ARE BUYING AUTOMOBILES IN PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—Melville Stone of New York is buying a Mercedes, with Rot des Belges body. Peter Cooper Hewitt has bought a 14-horse power Renault with similar body. H. Getty of New York has bought a 15-horse power Panhard with Limousine body. Mrs. Mackay has bought a 24-horse power Panhard with similar body. Robert Goelet, who has just left Budapest on a 14-horse Renault, has ordered another 14-horse Renault to be delivered at the end of this year.

HAPPIEST MAN IN UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

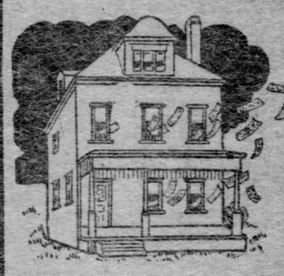
"I am the happiest man in Uncle Sam's navy. I must have got the piles from always sitting on the guns, for I have to get on them to clean them, as I am first-class gunner's mate in the after turret.

"I could not do any work when I had the piles, my shipmates did it for me. I certainly was in a bad condition; today there is no man aboard the ship in better condition than I am, and I can certainly thank Pyramid Pile Cure for the world of good it has done me. I used so many different medicines and spent lots of money until I used this remedy; it is the only one of the whole lot that did me any good.

"The first box nearly cured me, and I don't think I ever felt happier in my life, that I thought I got the real stuff at last. To make sure of a cure I used a number of boxes, also two boxes of Pyramid Pills and one and one-half boxes of Pyramid Ointment, and I still have four boxes of Pyramid Pile Cure left, that I keep in case I meet anyone that is a sufferer of piles. I thank Pyramid Pile Cure a million times." Julius A. Koester, U. S. Flagship Kearsarge.

The wonderful cures effected by this remedy are subject for remark among members of the medical profession everywhere. A little book describing the causes and cure of piles is published by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and we advise every sufferer to write for it. It is a singular fact that one out of every four suffers from this distressing complaint, and another peculiar feature is that it is no respecter of persons, attacking both those of high and of low degree, the laborer and the millionaire, the scrubwoman and the lady of fashion. We have pleasure in recommending Pyramid Pile Cure to all such, as it possesses merit. And since it is sold by all druggists generally for the low price of fifty cents a package a prompt and speedy cure is easily within the reach of everyone.

"THE STORE FOR EVERYBODY—WITHOUT MONEY"

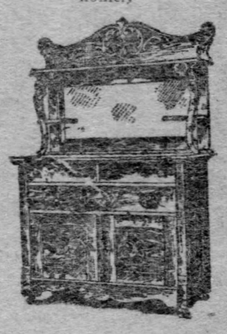


JUST LIKE GETTING MONEY FROM HOME

To Buy Furniture and Carpets from Thomas & Co. Read These Special Bargains and Make Money.

$17 Worth for $10.50

(Just like getting money from home.)



Solid Oak Sideboard

Can't be bought for less than $17.00—Thomas & Co. will let you have it for $10.50, and, remember, you pay for it when you get good and ready.

JUST THINK OF IT!

ONLY A DIME!

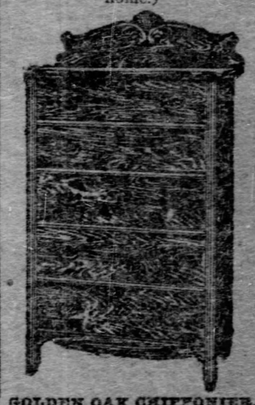
(Just like getting money from home.)

IMPORTED CHINA CUP AND SAUCER.

A typical Thomas & Co. bargain. Try to buy these elsewhere and then you'll appreciate what you save. Sold in any quantity. Come early Monday morning and get the choice.

$6 Worth for $3.75

(Just like getting money from home.)

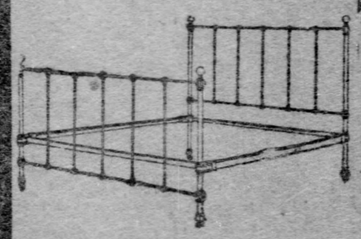


GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER.

5 large, roomy drawers—wise women know its value—the price talks—Pay for it when you get good and ready.

$4 Worth for $1.75

(Just like getting money from home.)



IRON BEDSTEAD

That we sell for $1.75 is unequalled. Pay for it when you get good and ready.

$20 Worth for $12.50

(Just like getting money from home.)

Bedroom Suit GOLDEN OAK FINISH.

Worth $20 each anywhere—Thomas & Co. will sell it for $12.50, and you pay for it when you get good and ready.

$1.00 Worth for 25c

(Just like getting money from home.)

ELEGANT STOOL

Upholstered in figured velour—rare value—don't confuse this with the ordinary 25c kind—it's worth a dollar of anybody's money—A few left from Saturday's sale—will go tomorrow—come early if you want one—Pay for it when you get good and ready.

These Bargains Can Be Bought Either At Pittsburgh or Allegheny Store.

620 PENN AVE PITTSBURG PA

THOMAS & CO FURNITURE AND CARPETS

100 EAST OHIO ST ALLEGHENY PA

DID NOT ABIDE BY ARBITRATION

Marseilles Strikers Refused to Accept the Judgment of Tribunal.

REPETITION OF FORMER YEARS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 1.—It had been hoped that the Marseilles strikes would end in the arbitration of the matter by a former president of the tribunal of commerce, M. Magnan. But, in spite of the promise they had made, the strikers refused to accept the judgment, and this refusal has caused a great scandal.

People would have been less astonished if they had taken the trouble to recollect that similar occurrences have taken place during the last four years at Marseilles. Every year there has been a strike at the ports, every year an arbitrator has rendered judgment, every year the workmen have rejected and every year they have ended by accepting it, to begin striking again the next year. This periodicity takes from the present strike its alarming character. Besides, after refusing to accept the judgment, some of the laborers went back to work.

The question of maritime registry has been threshed out, and we can depend upon the redemption of work on Monday. The precautions taken by the government to assure the free action of the workmen who go back is one cause of this fortunate result. Troops have been mobilized on a war footing, and several thousand cavalry will be stationed on the quays at Marseilles tomorrow.

Therein lies the solution. The number of men who wish to work is always much more numerous than that of the men who do not wish to work. But the latter influence the former. It is necessary that the former be protected by a force as large as that which is disturbing them. This force is the gendarmerie, the army. All governments know this, and all end by employing this means, which always succeeds.

At Cette the strike of tramway employes and at Perpignan that of hotel boys continue with some disorder of no great importance. Lastly at Cholet, in the west, 12,000 weavers have just gone on strike.

It is to be hoped that these crises will not bring about claims for damage like those of Marseilles or Algeries. The merchants of these two cities are making demands on the government, the former that it take steps to avert an economic crisis and the latter to take off the taxes on licenses—two demands equally difficult to satisfy.

Paris literary people who followed Emile Zola in his struggle in the Dreyfus affair and other admirers of the master went on Thursday to Medan to celebrate the second anniversary of his death. The subscription organized by the "League of the Rights of Man" to raise a statue to Zola already exceeds the sum necessary for the monument.

This fidelity to their recollections on the part of the partisans of Capt. Dreyfus has for its counterpart the persistence of hatred on the part of their opponents. It is very curious to note in a people as light-hearted as the French how, under varied and changing forms, there still persist the groups which were formed at the time of the Dreyfus affair.

The Dreyfusites have today become one faction of the Republican and Socialist parties, and the anti-Dreyfusites have remained at the head of the Nationalist party. Thus under these new appellations the strife continues not only at political meetings, but in the salons, and the separation of church and state, which is on the eve of accomplishment, will be at heart only one of the episodes of this struggle. J. CORNELY.

SUBMARINES BUILDING FOR NAVY OF FRANCE

Will Have High Speed and Be Able to Overtake Much Larger Vessels.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The government navy yards at Toulon and Brest are building a large number of new submarines, which are to be finished before the end of the year, and which are far superior to those possessed by any other country.

Two boats of this type are already in commission, and have during the recent naval maneuvers proved themselves more than a match for any battleship afloat.

The submarine "Y," as they are called officially, have engines of 600 horsepower and a submerged speed of 12 knots; but the new boats of the same type now under construction will have 1,200 horsepower and a speed of 28 knots, which will enable them to overtake any battleship and most cruisers.

Preparations are continually though quietly going on to make the whole French navy ready for war within a moment's notice, and by next spring all arrangements will be complete, and should occasion arise every French man-of-war, from the largest battleship to the smallest submarine, can be placed in commission with a full complement of officers, crew and ammunition within three days.

CAME TO KNEEL ON HIS VICTIM'S GRAVE

Man Who Murdered a Game Warden Is Caught Owing to His Superstition.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1.—Franz Syckolas was yesterday sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary for the murder of a game warden near Temewar. It was his superstition which led to his arrest for the murder after the police had in vain sought for a clue to the murderer. A gendarme, who knew the superstitions of the peasantry, decided to watch the grave of the murdered man at full moon, when he, as he had expected, saw a man kneel in prayer on the grave. After that he watched the grave every night, but no one came, until the night of the following full moon; when the same man returned. He then arrested Syckolas, who broke down and confessed and said that he had come to beg his victim's spirit's forgiveness every full moon for a year, as that was the time when the spirits walked abroad.

DOWIE MAKING CONVERTS.

Prominent Salvationists of Paris Are Joining the Zion City Leader's Hosts.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Dr. Dowie is evidently beginning a big crusade in Paris and the continent. Mr. and Mrs. Booth Clibborn, formerly head of the Salvation Army in France, have become converts to Zionist doctrines and have arrived here to carry on the propaganda.

"My sister-in-law will start here shortly," said Mr. Percy Clibborn, financial manager for Mr. Dowie. "Some days ago we sent a priest to Budapest. Last week one went to Berlin. Now we are organizing one in Paris."

GIRLS WIN HONORS IN SWIMMING AND DIVING

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The county council swimming competitions have just taken place. The greatest interest has been evoked, and the rivalries between boys and girls has resulted in a high average of excellence in swimming and diving being awarded to the young ladies. At the Aldgate baths, Miss Smith proved an easy winner in a mixed competition of two lengths (200 yards), and Miss May Thalss easily won the honors in diving.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Great Liberal Leader, Is Dead

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, "the finest political gladiator of his age," died very suddenly today at Nuneham park, near Oxford, his county seat. Only his wife, a daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian and former American minister to Great Britain, was with him.

When Sir William went to bed last night he seemed fairly well, though he had been suffering from a slight chill. This morning when he was called he replied cheerily, "In a short time." Later a servant entered the room and found Sir William lying dead on his bed. His son, Lewis Vernon Harcourt, member of parliament for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, was hastily summoned from London.

Among all classes in the United Kingdom, regardless of party, the unexpected news caused genuine regret. The somewhat pathetic announcement in March last of his intended retirement had prepared the public for Sir William's eventual disappearance from the active arena of political strife, but there had been no whisper that his stalwart constitution had been radically impaired by nearly 40 years of fierce parliamentary strife.

Although Sir William had been in poor health for some days, his death came quite unexpectedly at his home. His son, Lewis Vernon Harcourt, was in London and was only informed during the night that his father had been seized with a sudden illness, and left for Nuneham early this morning.

POOR HUSBANDS TO BE PROTECTED

Association Forming in London to Secure Legislation Against Extravagant Wives.

ALSO AIMS AT MILLINERS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Amid the din of abstract controversy on the question of marriage being a handicap, which is helping the newspapers through the silly season, there has arisen a really practical scheme bearing on this important subject. It lacks poetry, but it may prove, however, of some benefit. The poor husband is to be protected from an extravagant wife and possibly extortionate dressmaker and milliner.

It is announced that a special association is to be formed with this object, and that a special bill for the introduction into parliament is to be drawn up with a view of putting the husband's credit on a more secure basis, especially from the inroads of a wife of presumably excellent, but expensive tastes.

Some few months ago there was heated discussion on this same subject. Dressmakers and milliners in all directions, especially in the West End, were complaining that husbands repudiated wives debts, and a husband was bitterly lamenting the fact that tradesmen, as well as the wife were the culpable parties to the running up of bills far out of proportion to the husband's income. Thirdly, magistrates who had to administer the law frequently found cause for regretting that under the present act a husband was often made the innocent victim of a thoughtless extravagance which the dressmaker and milliner were not over eager to restrain until the customers' spouse arose in wrath, and, in several instances, successfully resisted the claim.

On their side, the milliners and dressmakers are alive to the necessity safeguarding their interests. They too, want the law amended and a protective association has been formed and a solicitor empowered to draw up a bill to amend the law relating to married women. It is the view of the organizers of the association that the present law affords many loopholes for the evasion of debt and assumes that tradesmen, when dealing with married women, should know whether she is an agent for her husband or whether she proposes to pay out of her separate estate.

It is impossible when a lady visits an establishment to ask whether she is dealing on her own account, or pledging the credit of her husband. Betwen the upper and nether millstone, sad indeed will be the lot of an extravagant wife without money of her own.

SANDALS WERE WORN BY THE BRIDESMAIDS

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—Sandals were worn instead of shoes by the bridesmaids at the wedding of Lady Hermione Grimston, daughter of the earl and countess of Verulan, to Lieut. Bernard Buxton, which was the most fashionable event of the week. The bridesmaids, who numbered four, made a quaint and pretty picture in their old world frocks of white silk muslin with floating yellow sashes and bunches of Allan Richardsons roses. Their hats, of poke-bonnet shape, were tied with black velvet ribbons and they wore long black lace mittens.

CHESTNUT ROASTERS OPEN STREET SEASON

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—Delightful Indian summer weather favored Paris for several days this week, enabling children to gambol in the Tuileries gardens and Champs Elysees as in the hotter months, while their elders were justified in abandoning overcoats. An ominous change occurred, however, Wednesday evening, when there commenced a downpour which lasted 14 hours, producing a fall in the temperature which induced the chestnut roasters to light their stoves on the street corners.

DON CARLO'S SON PEACE ADVOCATE

Writes That Scenes He Witnesses in Eastern War Make Him Abhor It.

PRAISES RUSSIANS' COURAGE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Prince Jamie de Bourbon, the son of the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, who is doing active service in a Russian cavalry division, in a letter to a friend in this city writes that the scenes which he is daily witnessing have filled him with hatred of war and says that if he returns alive to Europe he will probably give up his commission and devote all his time and energy to work in behalf of universal peace.

"War," he writes, "is a terrible thing, and now that I am in the midst of its unspeakable horrors, I have finally decided to never take part in another. My family, I think, has valid claims upon the throne of Spain, but rather than have one drop of Spanish blood shed for my sake I will give up the idea of wearing a crown.

"In this campaign, with its many disasters to our arms, I have learned to admire the Russian soldier. He has the courage of a lion when in battle and often becomes ferocious, especially when engaged in hand-to-hand fights with bayonets or sword, but he has the soft heart of a woman, and the way in which he forgets his own self to administer to the wounded is wonderful, and still more so to one who has seen the cruelty of the Japanese, who often torture wounded prisoners to death.

"The spirit of the soldiers in spite of our defeats is unbroken and there is, I am sure, not one man among the 200,000 of Gen. Kuropatkin's army who doubts for a moment that their beloved leader will drive the enemy into the sea."

DIVINE SARAH STARTED WILD ANIMAL CRAZE

Made Special Journey to Liverpool to Buy "Adorable Savage Beasts."

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has given a delightful account of her first encounter with Mr. Cross, the famous Liverpool animal importer. When Mme. Bernhardt first came to play in London she traveled all the way to Liverpool in order to buy some lions, small elephants and other (as she terms them) "adorable savage beasts."

But lions not being available, she returned to London with a cheeter in a cage, a wolf-dog on a leash, six little chameleons in a box, and Chos-ei Cros-sa a full-sized chameleon, on her shoulder, fastened to a gold chain bought at a jeweler's. Mme. Bernhardt was probably the author of the absurd craze which existed in Paris some time ago, when women wore live lizards, beetles and other insects attached to their person in the same way.

It is said that one fashionable woman who had a favorite chameleon was delighted because when she wore a pink dress the animal turned pink; when she wore blue, the chameleon obligingly turned that color, and so on. One day, however, she wore a Scotch Stuart tartan. The chameleon did his best to adapt himself to the circumstances, but died of worry.

DUEL WAS PREVENTED BY COURTEOUS EXPLANATION

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—M. Pierre Lotf recently sent seconds to the Comte de Seavedra of the Spanish legation at Constantinople, and M. Amaral Petin, who, together with Senor Achille Lorando, failed to return his salute while crossing the Bosporus. M. Pierre Lotf's seconds received a courteous explanation, which was embodied in a process verbal, setting forth that no offense existed or was intended.

Prize for Inventors.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Under the auspices of the Aero Club de France, M. Henry Deutsch and Ernest Archdeacon have founded a grand prix of $10,000 to be awarded to the first aerial appliance, unsupported by gas lighter than air, which will make a return trip of at least one kilometer without touching the ground.

KING'S PHYSICIAN TO SEE MRS. PAGET

She Is Recovering Rapidly from Her Accident, Although Badly Hurt.

NEWS OF WORLD'S CAPITAL

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Arthur Paget, whose accident occurred just two months ago this week, is getting on wonderfully well. The X-ray photographs show that the bones of the fractured thigh are coming together beautifully, and the knee cap, which was broken in seven places, is also joining up well.

But there is still, unfortunately, a chance that the patient may have to undergo another operation to this knee cap. At the last operation it was found necessary to administer chloroform, as the pain was so extreme that the patient was physically unable to bear it. Sir Frederick Treves, who has just returned from Scotland, has, by the king's wish, called to see Mrs. Paget. She is looking wonderfully well, but she gets little natural sleep and every night some different drug has to be taken.

Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, has been in town for a day or so, but has now gone to Paris, where she will be for a little while. She is very busy furnishing a house that she has taken in Grosvenor square. She is in rather better than she was, and hopes to have a series of her "bridge dinners" through the winter months.

For the wedding of Mr. Bradley Martin and Miss Phipps, which is to take place at Beaufort castle, November 2, Archdeacon Sinclair is going up from London purposely to perform the ceremony. Both families are delighted with the marriage, which is quite a love affair.

Miss Phipps, I am told, is a very unconventional young lady, and neither she nor her future husband cares in the least for society. Up in Scotland she goes about all day without a hat and is devoted to reading. In fact, she is seldom without a book.

The wedding par-excellence of this month will be that of Miss Pauline Astor. It is to take place in London on the 29th. The jewels Miss Astor has already received are said to be worth more than £250,000 sterling. Some of these have been presented by her father and her fiancee, Capt. Spencer Clay, has obtained unique and rare gems for his bride-elect. Her wedding gown is to be of ivory satin and will be draped with priceless lace, but it will be devoid of fantastic embroideries or any of the accessories which have been introduced of late by up-to-date brides.

It is definitely arranged that the duke and duchess of Roxburghe are to have a visit from the prince and princess of Wales at Floors castle early this month. The prince visits plenty of country houses, but the princess, like the queen, goes only to her very intimate friends.

A weekly society paper says that, although it is quite an open secret that the princess never had any regard for Americans, she at once welcomed the young duchess of Roxburghe into her circle. While yet a bride she was invited by the princess of Wales to join a house party at Frogmore.

Lady Constance Stewart (nee McKenzie), whose marriage created such a sensation, has just given birth, prematurely, to a son at Pitfour castle, Scotland.

Miss Hartmann has written to the European edition of the Herald, denying the report that she has been offered $430,000 for her house in London by Mrs. H. Ahneric Paget.

RIVALS HUMBERT CASE.

Claimant for the Fortune of Marquis of Casa Riera Said to Be an Impostor.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The prosecution of the marquis of Casa Riera, alleged to be a former housekeeper of the old marquis, and to has substituted himself for the real heirs, is exciting a sensation in Paris equal to the Humbert case. The old marquis died in 1881, aged 91, leaving a fortune estimated at $40,000,000 to $60,000,000. There were three nephews. Two died shortly after their uncle. The third is supposed to be the present marquis.

During a recent suit, however, a death certificate was produced from his native place in Spain showing that the third son died in 1870, five years before his uncle. Consequently, it is argued, the present marquis can only be an imposter.

High Priced Grapes.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Grapes gathered from the famous Treille du roi Chasslas vine at the palace of Fontainebleu this year have been sold for $350. The vine is one of the oldest in France and was presented to Francis I. by the Sultan of Turkey. The fruit is a specimen of chaouch grape, greatly prized in Turkey.

FEEDING A DOCTOR

His Body Changed by Change in Food.

A convincing bit of testimony to show what a simple change of food can sometimes do to end apparently incurable disease is told in the following article by a Chicago physician:

"The case is my own. I had been suffering for more than 25 years with nervous dyspepsia, insomnia, occasional kidney trouble and general disturbance of my whole system. My appetite was affected and so I lost weight and strength, but most serious of all was the gradual failure of my memory, proving that my brain and nerves were not getting the proper food any more than the rest of my body.

"Three times I made the journey to Carlsbad, and spent a fortune consulting famous physicians and specialists in this country and Europe, but never got any permanent results. All the medicines known to science failed to give me even temporary relief in spite of the fact that I was always exceedingly careful in my diet. I was on the verge of despair and never looked forward to being well again.

"One day about two years ago I was staying at a hotel in Minneapolis accompanied by a famous European physician, Dr. Werner of Berlin, and there we noticed a new food on the menu called Grape-Nuts. Having little desire to eat I ordered some just to see what it looked like and then was persuaded to try it.

"What I experienced was not short of wonderful.

"Not only did the new food taste so good I relished it, but for the first time in many years I felt entirely free from the terrible pressure on the stomach which I had always suffered even after the lightest meal. On my return to Chicago my very first act was to order Grape-Nuts sent to my home where the whole family relish it so they use it daily without any urging, and we expect to do so as long as we live.

"As the result only of this change of food to Grape-Nuts the awful disease which I suffered with for more than 20 years disappeared entirely in about three weeks. I have regained my health, strength and vigor and about 22 pounds in weight. All of this is due only to the thoroughly nourishing and completely digestible character of this food—Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package

ALTERATIONS ARE MADE IN THE RULES OF GOLF

Royal and Ancient Club Makes Changes Which Receive Adverse Comment.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Important alterations in the rules of golf have been adopted at the meeting of the Royal and Ancient club at St. Andrews this week.

The new reading of rule No. 14 provides first "that if a ball lie or be lost in the water or in casual water in a hazard, the ball may be dropped in or as far behind the hazard as the player may drop the ball at the side of the hazard as near as possible to where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole, under penalty of one stroke.

"Second—If the ball lie or be lost in casual water through the green interfere with player's stance, the player may drop the ball without penalty and within two club lengths from the margin directly behind the place where the ball lay or from the margin nearest the place where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole, if the ball, when dropped, roll into water or rest so that the water interfere with the player's stance, it may be re-dropped without penalty, as near to the margin as the nature of the ground permits; but not nearer to the hole.

"Third—In dropping the ball behind the spot from which the ball was lifted the player shall keep that spot, or, in case of water, the spot at which the ball entered, in a line between himself and the hole."

Some adverse comments have been made to these amendments.

Open for Prodigals.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—M. Tony Robert-Fluery, president of the Societe Des Artistes Francais, announces that plans will shortly be published for a home for aged members of the society. Almost $200,000 have been unanimously subscribed for the purpose. M. Robert-Fluery says that artists who have left the society need not worry, as once a member always a member, and that the society is always ready to welcome back its prodigal sons.

AMERICAN TOURISTS GO AT A RAPID PACE

Make Automobile Trips Abroad Which the English Say Are Colossal.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.—"During the past season," says the British Automobile club journal, "a great number of American automobilists have visited England with their cars, bearing letters of introduction from the secretary of the Automobile club of America to the Automobile club of Great Britain, in such cases every assistance has been given by the touring department in mapping out tours, etc., and as notice of the date of their arrival has been sent before their departure from the States, their English licenses and number plates have been procured and sent down to meet them at the port of arrival.

"As a rule their stay is limited to about two or three weeks, but the amount of touring which they perform in that space of time is, to use one of their own expressions, 'absolutely colossal;' for instance, a short time ago a member of the American Automobile club called at the British club offices and explained that he intended to spend three weeks in this country. He wanted information as to the best route from London, via the eastern counties, around Scotland to Holyhead, where he intended shipping his car to Dublin for a tour around Ireland; then back to Holyhead, along the western coast through Wales to the south coast and back to London via Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Sussex and Kent.

"He feared there would not be time to visit the Isle of Man or the Scilly isles," concludes the journal with several notes of admiring exclamation.

Will Marry Her Valet.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The so-called Comtesse de Horn, who played a prominent part recently in a swindling case, being unable to get a suspension of the decree of explusion, has left for Belgium. She says she will marry her valet, a Frenchman, thus obtaining the right to return as the wife of a French citizen.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate-coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flours of sulphur were often worse than the disease and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases, as this remedy."

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

Danderine

Grew This Hair

AND WE CAN

PROVE IT.

Latest Photo of FRANCES MARIE KNOWLTON, Age Four Years. 980 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.

Little Frances Marie Knowlton is the daughter of Dr. E. W. Knowlton, the discoverer of this great hair-growing remedy, and her beautiful hair was grown wholly by the use of this great tonic.

This little girl had no more hair than the average child before using Danderine, while now she has the longest and most beautiful head of golden hair ever possessed by a child of her age in the world.

Danderine makes the scalp healthy and fertile and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp fertilizer and therefore the greatest hair-producing remedy ever discovered. It is a natural food and a wholesome medicine for both the hair and scalp. Even a 25c. bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a gallon of any other hair tonic ever made.

NOW at all druggists, in three sizes, **25** cents, **50** cents and **$1.00** per bottle.

FREE. To show how quickly **Danderine** acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to any one who sends this advertisement to the **Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago,** with name and address and 10 cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST THE MAY DRUG CO PITTSBURG PA

For Sale and Guaranteed by

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST THE MAY DRUG CO PITTSBURG PA

Household Credit & Auction Co., 815 PENN AVENUE.

BIG ST. LOUIS FIRE SALE NEARING THE END

ENTIRE STOCK OF LAMMERT'S

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

There is no time to lose. We have disposed of great quantities of furniture and carpets rescued from the fire of the Lammert Furniture Co., St. Louis. If you want the biggest bargains of your life, come to this store at once. The goods are only slightly damaged.

SMOKED HOUSEFURNISHINGS

26 Smoked Oak and Mahogany Rockers, price before the fire $3.75. Our fire sale price.... **$1.25**

10 Smoked Wardrobes, price before the fire $25. Our fire sale price..... **$5.75**

36 Smoked Sideboards, prices before the fire, $20 to $30. Our fire sale price..... **$12.50**

35 Smoked Iron Beds, full size; price before the fire, $5. Our fire sale price..... **$4.50**

15 Smoked Oak and Mahogany Folding Beds, price before the fire $21. Our fire sale price **$11.50**

10 Smoked Leather Couches. Price before the fire, $25. Our fire sale price..... **$14.50**

22 Smoked Kitchen Chairs, sold other stores for $1.00. Our fire sale price..... **20c**

30 pairs Smoked Pillows, sold in other stores for $1.25. Our fire sale price..... **49c**

16 Smoked Bed Springs. Sold in other stores for $1.50. Our fire sale price..... **95c**

SMOKED CARPETS

At Lowest Prices Ever Known.

29 Smoked remnants Ingrain Carpet, from 3 to 10 yards in length, sold in other stores for 85c. Our fire sale price..... **17½c**

17 Smoked rolls very fine Body Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpet, price before the fire, $1.25. Our fire sale price, made, laid and lined..... **59½c per yd**

18 Smoked very heavy Tapestry Brussels, new, Misfit Carpets, price before the fire, $1.05. Our fire sale price... **45c per yd**

13 Smoked Brussels and Velvet Misfit Carpets, price before the fire, $1. Our fire sale price..... **49½c per yd**

SMOKED RUGS

41 Smoked extra heavy Rugs, size 56x30, price before the fire, $3.00. Our fire sale price.... **$1.25**

24 Smoked heavy Ingrain Room Rugs. Price before the fire, $10. Our fire sale price..... **$4.98**

Remember these Rugs come in all the latest patterns.

16 extra room Rugs in Velvet Brussels and Axminster—all sizes, sold at $30, $35 and $40. Our fire sale price..... **$16.25**

SMOKED HOUSEFURNISHINGS

9 Smoked Golden Oak Extension Tables, price before the fire $15. Our fire sale price..... **$4.98**

7 Smoked Bedroom Suits, prices before the fire, $30 to $35. Our fire sale price..... **$14.50**

8 Smoked Bedroom Suits, prices fore the fire, $40 to $50. Our fire sale price..... **$22.75**

6 Smoked China Closets, price before the fire, $24 to $35. Our fire sale price..... **$12.50**

40 Smoked Couches, price before the fire, $10.75. Our fire sale price..... **$5.25**

17 Smoked three-piece Parlor Suits, prices before the fire, $30 to $40. Our fire sale price. **$12.50**

23 Smoked five-piece Parlor Suits, prices before the fire, $40 to $60. Our fire sale price..... **$20**

14 Smoked Gas Ranges, price before the fire $23.50. Our fire sale price..... **$11.50**

20 Smoked Odd Dinner Sets, 62 to 86 pieces, price before the fire $8.00. Our fire sale price. **$3.60**

11 Oak Chiffoniers, price before the fire $12. Our fire sale price..... **$4.98**

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD. Young People Going Housekeeping Receive Special Terms and Attention.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M. Bring this ad. with you, so you get just the goods you want. We are the only dealers in

GENUINE MISFIT CARPETS in the City.

Household Credit & Auction Co., 815 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

DEAD IN HEAPS AT PORT ARTHUR

Stores Used as Morgues Until Authorities Are Able to Proceed With Interments.

SPECTATORS ARE HARDENED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 1.—To realize the state of terror which must exist within the walls of Port Arthur at this time one should read the description given by Capt. Lezginsky, the last Russian officer to escape through the Japanese lines. When one remembers that what he describes took place before the terrific bombardment of the last several weeks, one shudders to think of what the heroes who defend that fortress, and the women who have remained with them to nurse the sick and wounded, must suffer now, and sympathizers of Russia or not, one cannot help but admit that now, as during the siege of Sebastopol, the Russian soldier stands without a peer in unostentatious heroism and patient endurance.

"The hospitals and houses," Capt. Lezginsky says, "were crowded with dying men, but nothing exceeded in horror the interiors of some of the shops and stores in which, along the counters, with heads hanging over one side and feet drooping over the other, lay long rows of those who had died, cast here for the brief interval between dissolution and burial.

"Tracks of blood, as from a slaughter house, ran from these once spotless floors into the middle of the road, marking the path pursued by the interminable procession of death. One store I passed was crowded with town idlers and resting soldiers.

"On the floor knelt an old woman in tears, and from the counter above, touching her own gray locks, hung a golden cataract of hair with above it the pale but unstained and yet beautiful face of a young girl, no more than 16, killed, though outwardly uninjured, by the concussion of a Japanese shell.

"On either side of her—it was a contrast too terrible for words—lay rows of naked, grimy, unshaven and ferocious heroes—carved, dismembered, mutilated beyond words—torn from the merciless hospital wards by merciful death.

"I turned, sickened, away, but an unconquerable curiosity drew me back to the spot. Jolt, jolt, jolt across the cobbled road, furrowed and torn in places by Japanese shells, came three telegyi (peasant carts) and drew up at the door.

"A wizened, hideous old man, with a face like Charon's, chewing a straw, strolled indifferently into the chamber of horrors, and, seizing the corpse of a boy soldier, cast it with a thud into the cart. The crowd looked on as at an interesting play—we had all become hardened. 'That fellow has long ears,' said a loiterer, grinning.

"Then Charon reappeared. Unmoved as before, he cast his arms around the girl and bore her to the door. The old woman looked dazed and made no sign of understanding, but as the last cart rattled round the corner of the block she walked to the door and screamed.

"I had fought three days in the trenches and saw whole companies blown to bits. During those days all the accumulated horrors of earth and hell seemed to have raged around me. Yet not until I heard that mother's scream and watched that impassive but maniacal face did I feel the thrill of terror and despair which comes to every man but once in his life."

NEED MONEY FOR MEMORIAL.

Appeal Made by G. A. R. Men for Completion of Fund for Calvary Cemetery Monument.

Extra efforts are being put forth by local G. A. R. men toward securing funds sufficient to warrant the erection of the soldiers' monument on the plot of ground donated in Calvary cemetery. Five years ago the ground was set aside for the purpose, and the fund was started by a subscription of $250 by Andrew Carnegie. It is proposed to raise $3,000, but subscriptions came in slowly and more than $700 is needed.

The soldiers' plot is 90 by 120 feet, in a commanding site in the cemetery, with driveways flanking it on all sides. Frank J. Totten, chairman of the committee in charge of the monument, has issued an appeal, asking public-spirited business men to come to the aid of the old soldiers. B. J. Coll of the city assessor's office is treasurer of the committee and all contributions are being sent to him.

DUNKARDS WILL DEDICATE.

Will Consecrate First Pittsburgh Church on Squirrel Hill Today.

The first Pittsburgh church of the German Baptist Brethren, popularly known as "Dunkards," will be dedicated this morning at Greenfield avenue and Montclair street, Squirrel Hill.

The dedicatory sermon will be by Elder W. J. Swigart of Juniata college, Huntingdon, Pa., this morning at 10:45 o'clock. A love feast will be held this evening.

The church is the result of a mission established at the home of the Rev. S. S. Blough, on Herron hill, five years ago. Mr. Blough has had charge since that time, conducting services in Hazelwood avenue. The new church is of brick with stone trimmings and of plain architecture.

FOURTH TO BE MURDERED.

Steubenville Man Fatally Beaten Makes Quartet of Murders in Family.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Philip Eidenour, the last of his family, was fatally injured tonight by Frank Gallagher, a glass worker from whom he tried to collect board bill. During the quarrel Gallagher seized an ax and struck Eidenour on the head. Gallagher pursued Mrs. Eidenour and tried to hit her with the ax.

Eidenour survived a battle with Italians in West Virginia two years ago in which the Italians stabbed his father and two brothers to death.

TO BUILD GREAT SHOPS.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad to Have Big Car Works in Kentucky.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Louisville & Nashville railroad will build at Louisville the largest shop, with one exception, in the world, for building cars and engines. The shop will come directly into competition with the American Locomotive works, the American Car and Foundry Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company and a half-dozen other big concerns. Its cost is estimated at $2,500,000.

CHINA IS TO HAVE A "YOUNGER YALE"

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Warren Seabury sailed today for China to become pioneer resident professor of a "Younger Yale" that is about to be started there. His destination is Chang Sha, province of Hoonan, where a committee of Yale graduates have decided to establish a college for undenominational Christian training among the 18,000,000 inhabitants of Hoonan.

Train Killed Valuable Team.

While J. M. McElhose of Oakmont was driving across the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad track at Tentzell's stone quarry, near Oakmont, yesterday morning his horses valued at $400, were struck by a train and killed.

KENTUCKY "BELLES" AT A "BABY BALL"

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. B. Haggin, wife of the famous multi-millionaire turfman has set central Kentucky society wild with a "baby ball." She sent out invitations to about forty couples asking them to come in the attire of children and that they would be expected to appear as invited or not at all. Only five young married couples were asked, and about thirty-five couples accepted the invitation. The lookers-on were Mr. and Mrs. James P. Amsden of Versailles, stepfather and mother of Mrs. Haggin, her father Mr. George Voorhies, who was divorced from Mrs. Haggin's mother, but who remains on intimate terms with the family, and the great mining king and thoroughbred breeder, James B. Haggin. Mrs. Haggin herself led the dance with H. T. Duncan, Jr., both wearing simple childish costumes. Mr. Haggin looked on the entire time of the festivities assisting the guests in leaving at 3 o'clock in the morning. The illustration given herewith shows one of the features of the affair "The Five Dainty Maidens." The feature is composed of five young society men of this place in baby clothes.

INCREASE IN PUPILS.

Reports of the Attendance at the Pittsburgh Public Schools—Six Yet to Hear From.

The reports of the attendance in the sub-district schools should have been in the office of the secretary of the central board of education yesterday. As usual there are some slow people concerned and the reports are still missing from the Liberty, Luckey, Minersville, Mt. Washington, Riverside and Sterrett sub-districts. The reports received, as compared with 1903, are as follows:

Sub-District	1903.	1904.	Inc.	Dec.
Allen	1,202	1,157	.....	45
Bedford	453	488	35	.....
Beltzhoover	681	685	4	.....
Brushton	1,178	1,217	39	.....
Birmingham	454	463	9	.....
Colfax	452	586	134	.....
Duquesne	157	156	.....	1
Forbes	1,101	1,104	.....	27
Franklin	1,144	1,242	98	.....
Grant	706	655	.....	51
Hancock	507	512	5	.....
Hiland	2,541	2,618	77	.....
High school	1,926	2,075	149	.....
Homewood	1,620	1,518	.....	102
Howard	1,564	1,664	70	.....
Humboldt	822	796	.....	26
Knox	442	473	31	.....
Lawrence	446	446	.....	.....
Lincoln	2,278	2,344	71	.....
Monongahela	218	220	2	.....
Moorhead	1,754	1,708	54	.....
Morse	821	805	.....	16
Mt. Albion	1,600	1,674	74	.....
North	229	245	16	.....
Oakland	2,464	2,404	.....	60
O'Hara	599	612	5	.....
Peebles	2,607	2,434	.....	223
Ralston	296	353	57	.....
South	365	380	15	.....
Springfield	351	356	5	.....
St. Clair	930	919	.....	11
Thaddeus Stevens	462	463	1	.....
Washington	1,487	1,476	.....	11
Wickersham	405	398	.....	7

This is a net gain of 394, but all the sub-districts out, with the exception of Riverside, should show a gain. The enrollment last year was 42,086.

MINERS WILL SUE.

Ask Damages for Arrest and Imprisonment in West Virginia Coal Strike.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Setting up a claim they have been damaged by alleged malicious and false imprisonment, Thomas Haggerty, John Noon and Bernard Flaherty will bring suit for damages against Shrader and Kenemer, officers of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Coal Company.

The suit is a result of the charges against the three who are leaders of the United Mine workers. They were imprisoned on a commitment from Judge Jackson of the United States district court.

Aged Farmer Badly Hurt.

George Washington Weddell, aged 92, a prominent resident of Versailles township and the father of Dr. O. S. Weddell, a leading physician of McKeesport, is thought to be fatally injured. Mr. Weddell tripped over a loose plank in a board walk on his farm, six miles from McKeesport, yesterday and struck his head against the edge of the walk. His skull is thought to be fractured. Dr. Weddell was summoned from McKeesport.

CHASE ENDED IN RIVER.

Soho Policeman Was Outrun, but He Caught His Man in Swimming Contest in the Monongahela.

James Connors last night ran across the South Twenty-second street bridge, fleeing from Policeman Patrick Lacey. When he had safely reached the other side he ran down the bank and jumped into the river, as if trying to swim back. Connors, the sprinter, is just a little better than Lacey, but Connors, the swimmer, is an absolute failure. The policeman sprang into the chilly current and dragged out his man. All this happened because Mary Bekaven, a Polish girl, accused Connors of having flirted with her at Brady street. Both are in the Oakland police station. Connors is being held as a suspicious person while the woman was locked up and held as a witness.

"Is there anything you want?" asked the sergeant as he barred the prisoner's door.

"I want a change of clothes and a good hot bowl of rum," answered the dripping man in the cell.

His friends were notified and brought him the desired change and will attend his hearing this morning in his Sunday clothes.

SAYS BILLETS ARE FIRM.

B. F. Jones Denies That Prices Are Being Cut as Reported.

B. F. Jones, president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, said yesterday that he does not credit the report of a cut to $17 50 in the price of steel billets. He says that when prices were firmly re-established a short time ago a demand for billets arose at once, and that he knew of cases where orders could not be filled because of the manufacturers being unable to make deliveries to suit the prospective buyers.

"There is no discord among the manufacturers, and the price established is easily and firmly maintained," he said.

The report that W. C. Cronemeyer of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is to make a trip abroad in the interest of that company was denied yesterday. His European trip is not for business purposes, it was stated.

"GRAFT" IN OHIO.

Sandusky County Grand Jury Indicts Many County Officials for the Crime.

FREMONT, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Sandusky county grand jury after a 35 days' session reported today, returning 75 indictments. Among them are bills against County Auditor S. M. Fronizer, Commissioners W. S. Bair, J. W. Sandwisch and E. H. Ganz; former Commissioners J. A. Gabel, Myron Hoffman and B. B. Overmeyer.

They are charged with misconduct in office, making illegal contracts, allowing fraudulent bills and other charges. Representatives of Masillon and Bellefontaine bridge companies and several pipe companies are also indicted for alleged illegal transactions. The report has created a sensation and further graft revelations are expected.

PERSONALS

Capt. Charles R. O'Leary, paymaster of the United States cruiser Columbia, now at Fortress Monroe, is in Pittsburgh. Capt. O'Leary is a son of Timothy O'Leary, and is staying with his parents at their home, 3920 Fifth avenue.

J. K. P. Hall, the Democratic state chairman, was in Pittsburgh yesterday. He had a talk with Col. James M. Guffey and other local Democratic leaders. Mr. Hall is still confident that Parker and Davis will be elected.

Barney Oldfield, the motorist, will be entertained this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the club house of the Pittsburgh lodge of Elks, No. 11, Fifth avenue and Juniata street.

Ex-State Senator William H. Andrews left for New Mexico last night to look after his political fences there. Mr. Andrews is the Republican candidate for congressional delegate from the territory and is opposed by a Democrat and a man put up by the independent Republicans. The senator is confident that he will be elected against both opponents. Roosevelt and Fairbanks are sure of election, he says, for the Democrats will not carry a single state north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The following persons from towns near by were registered at the Pittsburgh hotels yesterday:

Henry—H. L. Abell, Waynesburg, and M. R. Patterson, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Seventh Avenue—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, Steubenville, O.; William Eichenlaub, Altoona; C. J. Aasendorf, Uniontown, and W. L. Balbridge, Harrisburg.

Duquesne—J. G. Burrell, Monessen, and James Marlin, Brookville.

Colonial—J. C. Colbert, Butler, and E. Deal, Cumberland, Md.

Monongahela—Charles Kein, Wheeling, W. Va., and J. P. Johnson, Uniontown.

Lincoln—Dr. D. Richey, Franklin.

Newell's—R. J. Henderson, Erie, and William Penwell, Youngstown, O.

Antler—Q. C. Purdy, Connellsville, and T. Williams, Somerset.

YOUNG NATURALISTS HELD ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

They Elected Officers and Discussed Numerous Subjects.

Members of the Andrew Carnegie Naturalists' club held a gala meeting in the lecture room of the Carnegie institute yesterday afternoon. It was the biggest gathering the young scientists have held during the year, and they had enthusiasm to spare. They turned from the study and discussion of nature long enough to elect their officers for the year and to talk of things in general. The membership of the club is confined to boys between 9 and 18 years, and Frederick Webster of the Carnegie museum staff is their principal director.

While the tellers were counting the ballots Mr. Webster put a few interesting questions to the lads and encouraged them with stories of the boyhood of great Americans.

"Who knows but that a future president of the United States may come from this group?" remarked Mr. Webster.

Some of the boys who seemed to think that the lightning was coming rather close nudged one another and grew red-faced.

"Nothing could be more probable," said Mr. Webster, "Great men usually spring from humble places. They were mostly boys who came from poorer homes than any that you left this afternoon. Where did Lincoln come from?"

"Log cabin," shouted a chorus of voices.

"And where did Garfield come from?"

"Towpath," was the laconic answer.

"What time should you get up in the morning?"

"Five o'clock, like Ben Franklin did."

The boys were made happy over letters received from prominent people offering prizes for their work. Cash prizes will be given for the best general collection of insects, for the best collections of beetles, butterflies and moths, shells from Allegheny county and for plants. Several prizes also will be made for the best essays on several chosen subjects. The prizes will be awarded some time before the holidays. The election resulted in the selection of the following officers to serve for one year:

President, Max C. Linn, Jr.; first vice president, Arthur Henrici; second vice president, Ray Pflaum; secretary, Raymond Domberger; treasurer, Albert Frost; marshal, John Harmon; executive committee, Fred T. Sheppard, John Fredette and Leopold Denny. The officers will be installed at the next meeting, which will be held on the afternoon of October 15.

BUSINESS MEN'S PARADE.

Merchants of the East End Preparing for a Jollification on Hallowe'en.

The business men of the East End will meet at the Midland hotel, Collins avenue, next Thursday evening to make arrangements for the parade to be held in the East End on Hallowe'en.

The proposed demonstration is meeting with general approval, and promises to be the greatest thing of the kind ever witnessed in Pittsburgh. A number of organizations, among them the Carlisle club of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, have announced their intention of taking part.

At Thursday night's meeting an organization will be effected, committees appointed and the matter placed on a business-like footing.

Will Hold Three Entertainments.

The reception committee of Pittsburgh commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, met last night and decided to have three entertainments this winter, the dates being November 23, January 18 and February 21. The entertainments will be held at Syria temple, Washington street and Webster avenue, and there will be dancing and cards.

HARRY WILLIAMS' REMAINS VIEWED BY MANY PEOPLE

Theatrical Managers Are Coming Here to Attend the Funeral Services This Afternoon.

Many people called at the late home of William H. Walker, 1403 Chartiers street, Allegheny, yesterday to view the remains. Mr. Walker's body reposes in the parlor and is surrounded by many handsome floral pieces and cut flowers sent by friends in this city and from many other places in this country. Telegrams of sympathy continue to be received by the family in large numbers from professional friends of Harry W. Williams.

Funeral services will be held over the remains at the family home at 2 o'clock this afternoon, under the auspices of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar. The Rev. E. M. Paddock, pastor of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal church, Allegheny, will deliver the eulogy. Eight members of Allegheny Commandery will act as pallbearers and interment will be made at the vault in Uniondale cemetery.

Telegrams have been received from several theatrical managers that they will come to Pittsburgh to attend Mr. Walker's funeral. Besides his many theatrical friends who will attend the funeral, members of the fraternal societies of which he was a member and people in all walks of life will be present at the services.

Although it was the wish of the late manager of the Academy of Music that the theater remain open, the family's desire that it be kept closed till after the funeral has been complied with.

STOLE BASS DRUM AND HELD HIS OWN SERVICES

Intoxicated Man Embarrassed Allegheny Salvation Army Corps by Purloining Principal Instrument.

Just before the Salvation Army corps of Allegheny started out last evening someone stole the bass drum and it looked for a while as though there would be no street service, as the big drum is an indispensable part of the equipment. It was carried away from the Erie street entrance of the army barracks, where it had been left for a few minutes, while Maj. White and his little band returned upstairs for some torches. Upon their return it was discovered that the drum was gone.

Several of the army started in different directions through the streets. In North Diamond street, on the lawn behind Carnegie library, a man who had imbibed too deeply of liquor stood industriously beating the lost instrument and singing lustily some air unknown to Salvation Army workers.

When several young women, wearing poke bonnets, gathered about him, the man seemed to realize that something was wrong. He placed the drum on the grass and without offering any explanation, quietly rolled away. Then the usual services were held by the army.

GREATEST SHOE SALE

we ever inaugurated begins here Monday morning with the greatest shoe bargains in Pittsburgh. To make this great sale the biggest yet we have cut and slashed prices, giving you the world's finest shoes at ¼ to ½ less than actual value. Come and see.

"Walk-Over" $4 Shoes, $2.45

The world's greatest shoe. "The Walk-Over Shoe," same shoes advertised and sold right here in the Pittsburgh stores at $4.00 and no less, this sale $2.45. Another purchase of a thousand pairs gives you choice of latest Fall styles. You had better act quick as this opportunity may not come to you again.

Ladies' $3.50 Shoes, $1.98

Extremely elegant stylish shoes for either street or fine dress wear, made from patent ideal kid or dull calf, blucher, lace and button, light or heavy extension soles, and are equal to others' $5.00 shoes. We sell them at $1.98 Monday.

Men's $2.00 Shoes - - 98c
Men's satin calf dress shoes. Men's wax calf dress shoes, or Men's light working shoes, worth up to $2.00.

Boys' Dress Shoes - - 98c
Fine dress shoes or school shoes, solid oak soles, guaranteed good or new pair free. Reduced from $1.50 to 98c.

Ladies $2.00 Shoes - - 98c
Fine kid or patent kid, latest fall styles, medium weight soles, regular $2.00 shoes, in this sale at 98c.

Girls' $1.50 Dress Shoes - 98c
Patent leather lace shoes or plain leather lace or button shoes for dress or school, going at 98c.

$5.00 FREE in all Trading Stamps to each purchaser of $1.50 and Upwards, Presenting This Coupon.

Agency Original "CARTER" Shoes for Men.

VICTOR SHOE STORE

Pittsburgh's Greatest Cut Price Shoe Store
Not On Any Corner, But Between 5th and 6th Avenues.
531 Smithfield St.

MALARIA

AN INVISIBLE ENEMY TO HEALTH

Malaria is a slow poison, but the most stubborn and deeply rooted when it takes possession of the system. We breathe into the lungs the polluted, germ-tainted air; the little microbes then enter into the system, and feeding upon the red corpuscles of the blood, soon reduce this vital, life-sustaining fluid to such a weak, watery state that the patient becomes listless, pale and anæmic, and mentally and physically depressed. Malaria may begin with slight rigors or chilly sensations, followed by fever and thirst; but gradually all parts of the system are affected; the liver becomes torpid, and dark or yellow splotches appear upon the skin; the stomach fails to properly digest the food, and there are frequent headaches, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, constipation and a general worn-out, tired feeling that only a sufferer from Malaria can describe. Other and more dangerous symptoms are apt to follow where this disease is neglected, such as nervous prostration, palpitation, sleeplessness, enlarged liver, weak kidneys, boils and risings and dangerous-looking sores and abscesses. Malaria is all the more dangerous because of its insidious and stealthy nature. It is an invisible atmospheric poison, and the germs and microbes that are lodged in the blood are propagating and increasing in number all the while, clogging the circulation and gradually wrecking the health.

Amory, Miss., Jan. 28, 1903.
About fifteen years ago I suffered with boils, and took a course of S. S. S., which built me up and entirely cured me of the boils. Three years ago I suffered with Malaria, and remembering how much good S. S. S. had done me, I determined to try it again. I am glad to say that the results were all I could have desired. Since then I take S. S. S. every spring, and have no attack of Malaria. Last summer I spent most of the time on Tombigbee bottom having timber cut.
A. E. DALRYMPLE.

What is needed in Malarial troubles is a blood purifier and tonic. S. S. S. purifies the germ-infected blood, tones up the stomach, improves the appetite and invigorates the entire system. It stimulates the torpid, sluggish organs of the body, enabling them to properly perform their functions and carry off the poisonous secretions and health-destroying matter that have been polluting the blood and clogging the circulation. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is strictly a vegetable remedy, a blood purifier without an equal, and the greatest of all tonics. If you have any symptoms of Malaria, write us, and medical advice will be furnished without cost.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212 to 214 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO 237 to 241 DIAMOND ST.
The Fastest Growing Store in Greater Pittsburgh.

NOTIONS.
Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton... 2½c
Hump Hooks and Eyes, 2 doz. for... 1c
100 Needle Pointed Pins... 1c
Nickel Plated Safety Pins, 3 doz. 4c boxes Assorted Hair Pins, 3 for... 5c
10c, 8c and 5c Pure White Pearl Buttons, a doz... 3½c

JEWELRY.
1,000 Imported Hat Pins—worth 10c... 3c
Gold-Plated Cuff Pins—worth 10c a pair... 5c
Handsome Rhinestone Bar Pins—worth to 50c. 19c
Cuff Buttons—worth 25c pair. 10c
Ladies' Fine Silk Belts—worth to 50c... 19c

Great Handkerchief Purchase
Hundreds of delighted customers bought their Holiday Handkerchiefs Saturday.
Greatest Bargains Ever Offered
Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs; worth up to $1, in two lots.
29c and 19c

Annual October Silk Sale

69c Colored Velveteens, 12c a yard while 1,000 yards last.

Globe Stamp Red Letter Day, Monday, October 3, 1904. Stamp collectors bring your book here and get 10 stamps free.

Double Globe Stamps Until Noon.

The Great Silk Sale, where all the new Silks for the coming season are brought forth, is now in progress. Never have we made such an extensive showing of New Silks as we are showing at this sale.

New Silks at a Saving of from 25% to 33%

The purchases we made of silk makers months ago, together with a number of very special purchases, make it possible to quote even lower prices than last season.

19-in. Colored Taffeta Silk.
20-in. Fancy Figured Shirtwaist Suit Silk
20-in. Black Taffeta Silk.
27-in. White Japanese Wash Silk.
20-in. Black Peau de Soie.
Values up to 69c. 38c

20-in. Fancy Striped Silk... 39c
36-in. Black Peau de Soie, worth regularly $1.25, Monday only... 79c
36-in. Black Taffeta Silk, the $1.25 kind at... 79c
33-in. Lining Taffeta, in Black and Blue, worth regularly 85c, at... 59c

LADIES' NECKWEAR
10c for Lace Stocks in Butter and White, four handsome designs; value 18c.
15c for Black Net Stocks, handsomely spangled with jet, pretty designs; value 29c.
24c for White Loop Turn-Overs, with long silk ties, in Green, Red, Brown, Black, White and Orange.

SKIRTS MADE FREE
As this is the last week we make skirts free, we offer the following specials in our DRESS GOODS DEP'T
50c yd. for a good quality Cheviot, 40 inches wide, pure wool and sponged; all the leading shades.
98c yd. for a fine grade of English Broadcloth, 54 inches wide, beautiful finish; the $1.25 grade.
$1.25 yd. for an extra fine quality Sedan Cloth, 54 inches wide and highly finished; worth $1.59 yd.
All cloths shrunk and sponged without cost to customers.

Ladies' Sample Kid Gloves, $1.00 Values 59c

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT
Women's $7.50 Black Cloth Capes, made of fine quality Kersey cloth, full sweep and lined throughout. Special at... $4.49
Women's and Misses' $8.00 Kersey Coats, in Black or Castor; made in Box style with Tourist Coat back, cut collarless, turn-over cuffs. Special at... $5.98
Women's $5.00 Walking Skirts, black, blue or fancy mixtures, with new style strapping, full flare, heavy tailor stitching at bottom. Special at... $2.98
Women's $1.50 Flannel Waists, blue, black or red, tailor pleated front, large pouch sleeves, new style stock, finished with metal buttons. Special at... 98c

BASEMENT SPECIALS
8½c each for Bleached Pillow Cases, with 3-in. hem; size 42x36; usually sold at 12c.
9c each for Bleached Pillow Cases, 3-in. hem; size 45x36; heavy quality; the 12½c kind.
12½c each for Bleached Hemstitched Pillow Cases; size 42x36; fine quality; usually sold at 17c.
49c each for Bleached Sheets; size 81x90, with 3-in. hem; the heavy linen-finished kind; regular value 65c.
7½c a yard for Bleached Cambric Muslin; yard wide; sold regular at 10c.
29c a yard for white Embroidered Domet Flannel Skirting; sold regular at 45c.
49c a yard for All-Wool White Embroidered Hemstitched Flannel Skirting; choice new patterns; regular value 75c.
59c a pair for 11-4 size Cotton Blankets, in white, tan and gray, with fancy borders; the 85c kind.

Special Sale of Untrimmed Millinery
Great Bargains.
$1.25 for Velvet Hats, in brown, black, navy and castor; in all the leading shapes; value $2.48.
89c for 18-inch Black Ostrich Plumes; value $1.48.
$1.25 for Fine French Curled Plumes; very heavy heads; black only; value $2.00.
15c for Pompons, in red, blue, black, white, brown and green; value 29c. These are very large and full.

LACE CURTAIN DEP'T
65c a pair for White Nottingham Lace Curtains; 3 yards long; good choice patterns; the $1 kind.
89c a pair for Nottingham Lace Curtains; 3 yards long; full width; in plain or figured centers; sold regular at $1.50.
$1.39 a pair for White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54 to 60 inches wide, in Irish Point and Cable Net effect; regular value up to $2.50.
98c for Fringed Tapestry Couch Covers; 3 yards long; in striped effect; usually sold at $1.35.
$1.98 a pair for Heavy Tapestry Portieres, with heavy fringe; in plain or two-toned colors; regular value $2.75.

Lace and Veiling
10c & 15c for Galloons, in butter and white, handsome patterns; value 19c and 25c.
5c Pillow Slip Lace and Platt Val., 2 to 5 in. wide; great value at 10c and 15c.
25c Chiffon Veils, in black, blue, brown, cream and champagne—sold at 38c all around us.
48c for Chiffon Veils, chenille spots in red, blue, black, brown, white and champagne.

TEACHERS HOLD FIRST MEETING

Current Year Opens With Gathering of 1,000 Pedagogues in Syria Temple.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

The first meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' institute for the current school year was held yesterday at Syria Temple, Washington street and Webster avenue. About 1,000 teachers were present, and some who were tardy found the doors barred. The arrangements for the meeting were made by an executive committee consisting of Edward Rynearson, Nannie Mackrell, C. H. Garwood, J. P. Stephens and Supt. Samuel Andrews, president ex-officio.

After an invocation by Dr. R. Heber Holbrook of the South Side High school nominations for officers for the year were made, and, while the ballots were being counted, the teachers listened to a lecture by Samuel Hamilton, Ph. D., superintendent of the schools of Allegheny county. Dr. Hamilton's subject was "The Recitation from a Practical Standpoint." He said:

The recitation is the most important school exercise. It is the enchanted ground of all pedagogy, the very gateway of opportunity, both to the teacher and the child.

The recitation trains the child to habits of study. Children generally do what they are expected to do, and always what they are required. And the teacher who demands careful preparation will get it, and thus train in the art of study.

The recitation also trains the child to correct habits of thought and expression. Clear thinking leads to correct habits, both of thought and expression. The best habits that come from the recitation are accuracy and observation, distinctness of perception, completeness of comprehension, correctness of expression, and all those qualities of mind that may be summed up in what we call habits of thought and expression. Every good recitation has certain qualities.

First—It is short. Children cannot give vigorous action to any subject but for a short time. The point of brain fatigue is soon reached. And when that power is reached all further effort is useless.

Second—It has a brisk mental movement. This is necessary to sustain the interest and hold the attention. The movement must not be too rapid for the slow mind, but just rapid enough to keep the mind alert, noticing and discovering.

Third—The presentation of the subject matter must be clear, strong, logical and to the point. Fog is fatal to photography, and the mind, like the camera that would record accurately and reproduce faithfully, must see clearly. The presentation must be logical, because the mind is a logical organism that seeks logical relations. Hence, these relations ought to be prescribed in the order in which the mind seeks them.

Fourth—The subject matter must be adjusted to the child's needs. It must be pitched at the point at which it will give its best return. It must not be too difficult nor yet too easy, but so nicely gauged that it will keep the child's mind working on the highest plane of its best effort.

Supt. Hamilton then found several strong indictments against the average recitation, charging that it lacks aim, is too general, that it wastes too much time when economy of time is essential and that it is an examination rather than a teaching exercise in that it trains the child to give rather than to get.

The result of the annual election was as follows: Vice presidents, Principals J. P. Cameron and H. W. Fisher of the Liberty and Washington schools, respectively; executive committee, Miss M. E. Norman of the Grant and Principal C. B. Cook of the Allen school, the hold-overs being Director Rynearson of the High school and C. K. Garwood, Homewood; secretary, Miss Frances Beech of the Allen district.

The enrollment in the sub-district or ward public schools for September, as reported to Secretary Charles Reisfar, Jr., of the central board of education up to noon yesterday was as follows: Allen, 1,157; Lincoln, 2,344; Ralston, 353; Homewood, 1,518; Franklin, 1,242; Springfield, 356; Brushton, 1,217; Forbes, 1,164; O'Hara, 512; Grant, 655; Duquesne, 156; Hiland, 2,618; Moorhead, 1,768; Howard, 1,664; Hancock, 512; Mt. Albion, 1,674; North, 245; Oakland, 2,404; South, 389; Morse, 805; Monongahela, 220; St. Clair, 919; Lawrence, 448; Wickersham, 398; Washington, 1,478; Birmingham, 463; Colfax, 565; Bedford, 488; Humboldt, 796; Knox, 478.

The Pittsburgh exposition will be free tomorrow to the pupils and teachers of the Mt. Washington, Monongahela, Riverside, Lucky, Thaddeus Stevens, Brushton and Beltzhoover schools.

HOLDS HIGH POSITION IN KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES

James A. Carey, Recently Made Great Finance Keeper of the Order in Pennsylvania.

James A. Carey of this city has been appointed great finance keeper of the great camp of Pennsylvania, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Carey was born in this city and has lived here all his life. For eight years he was in the employ of

JAMES A. CAREY.

the Pennsylvania railroad and for three years with the American Steel Hoop Company in a responsible position. He has been for the past four years superintendent of the Jarvis Adams Company.

Mr. Carey was a charter member of Iron City tent, organized six years ago, and is now its commander. He has long been a member of the Washington infantry, of which organization he is now second sergeant and treasurer. The position to which he has just been called is one of responsibility and importance.

COURT CUTS DOWIE OUT OF A LEGACY

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A jury today rendered a verdict that John Alexander Dowie is not entitled to $55,000 left to Dowie by the will of Fred Sutton, a wealthy New Zealand sheep herder. The jury found Sutton was not in his right mind. The bequest was contested by the decedent's brothers and sister, who came from New Zealand to testify. An appeal will be taken.

Meet Buckeye Friends At World's Fair Ohio Day— Pennsylvania Lines Excursions.

Round trip tickets from Pittsburgh $5.00, sold Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, good in coaches of through trains making daylight trip or night run; return limit 7 days. Longer limit low fare excursion tickets sold every day at Pennsylvania ticket offices.

Real Imported Beer.

You can have it at your home. Pilsener (light) or Muenchener (dark), $2.00 a dozen. Telephone Jos. Fleming & Son Co., Market street.

Our Fall Fashion Catalogue is ready and will be mailed free to out-of-town customers—We prepay express on purchases of $5.00 or over—Mail orders promptly and carefully filled.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Visitors to the Exposition are cordially invited to make this store their headquarters—retiring rooms, telephones, check room, writing desks, etc., are all at your disposal.

Fashionable Autumn Outer Garments----Important Suit Sale

The second floor is one grand exposition of beautiful frocks for my lady's fall wear, including lace coats, imported wraps and exclusive models not to be found elsewhere. Coats in the fashionable lengths and designs, made from finest materials by skillful tailors. Skirts in a gathering which, for numerous styles and choice of cloths, is far beyond anything ever attempted before. The prettiest of clever waists are also here—a collection secured from the leading makers in the country and most bewitching in character. An advance showing of rich furs in the best models is a feature in this display. Girls' and misses' attire in elegant lines at moderate prices.

Especial attention is directed to the immense suit sale now on, resulting from a large purchase at considerably under the true value. We are selling these handsome tailored suits, in the foremost fall fashions, just as we bought them—at a saving to you of 25% to 33⅓%.

$16.50 FOR WOMEN'S SUITS, WORTH $25.

A few days ago we announced a large purchase of fine suits and a great many women have taken advantage of the opportunity of saving several dollars by buying these clever garments at this sale. They are the latest productions from the best makers in the country and are made of every fashionable material in browns, blues, tans, grays and black. Neatly finished reefer, vestee, tourist and fitting coats, with newest puff sleeves and cuffs. Best of silk linings. Prettily trimmed or plainly tailored. Pleated skirts, in walking lengths. Perfect fit assured. All sizes for both women and misses. Every effect that is in vogue this season may be found in this showing of suits which should bring $25 at the Sale Price of **$16.50**

New Fall Suits, made of fine broadcloths, in browns, blues and black. Some with new applique capes, others with large reveres. Finished with fancy sleeves, and silk braids. Best of linings and handsomely tailored. Sale price..... **$35**

Fine Velvet Suits. Silk velvets, in browns, blues and black. Blouse or long coat styles, collarless or with collars. Lined with light or dark silk. Pleated skirts, in walking lengths. A saving on each garment is assured when we offer you choice at..... **$50**

Silk Suits. Pretty silk shirtwaist suits of fine taffetas, in browns, blues and black. Large sleeves and broad shoulders. Runabout skirts, neatly kilted and pleated. Exceptional offerings at... **$25**

Silk Suits at $9.50. Fancy or plain taffetas, in pretty colorings. Blouse front covered with pleats. New puff sleeves. Neat cuffs and collar. Pleated and kilted skirts. Should bring $15, very specially priced here Monday at..... **$9.50**

Young women's Suits, made of broadcloths, cheviots and mixtures. Tourist and 27-inch length box coats. Lined with silk. All colors. Sizes 32, 34 and 36 inch busts, and 14, 16 and 18 years. Splendidly tailored garments at the attractive price of..... **$12**

$25 FOR SUITS WORTH $35 AND $40.

Clever creations from the best makers in the world. Made of fine imported and domestic materials, in all the latest colorings in vogue. Pretty blouse, tourist, cutaway, box or tight fitting jacket coats. Beautifully trimmed with newest braids. Large puff sleeves and fancy cuffs. Walking length skirts, kilted and pleated. Tailored to fit women and misses. Every style that will be worn this season may be found here. If you desire to be correctly fitted, by all means attend this sale. Through this large purchase we are enabled to offer you suits which are $35 and $40 values at the Sale Price of..... **$25**

Tourist Coats. The best coats ever offered in the two cities at the price. Made of tan coverts, in 42 inch lengths. New collars, puff sleeves and belts. Half satin lined. $15 values at the special price of..... **$10**

Fall Coats. A large variety of tourist coats, made of mixtures, coverts, cheviots and broadcloths, in various lengths. Puff sleeves and belts. Collarless or with newest collars. Also tight fitting covert jackets, in correct fall effects. Unequaled showing at..... **$15**

Walking Skirts, made of mixtures, broadcloths, cheviots and meltons, in blues, browns, grays and black. Pleated, strapped and kilted. Tailored to fit women and misses. $3 saved on each purchase. A large assortment to choose from at the low price of..... **$5.95**

Walking Skirts. Perfectly tailored skirts of the newest materials and shades in vogue. Pleated, strapped and paneled. Flare model. Any size for both women and misses. Made by the best skirt makers and very specially priced for this Monday at..... **$7.95**

Dress Skirts. Beautiful dress skirts of voiles, broadcloths, nuns' veiling and Panama cloths, in various shades, including black. Trimmed with silk bands, pleats and kilts. Semi or full trains. Made over taffeta silk drop linings. The tailoring is perfect and every one is up to our established high standard. Late arrivals to be placed on sale Monday at the special prices of $30, $25 and.. **$20**

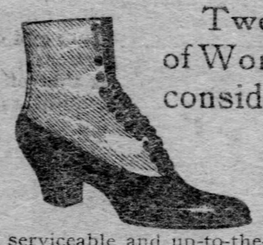
Raincoats.

Extraordinary offerings in women's and misses' full or three-quarter length raincoats. Made of rainproof materials, in tans, olives and oxfords. Puff or coat sleeves. Finished with pleats and belts. Newest models for fall wear, priced at $20, $15 and..... **$10.00**

Silk Waists.

Made of taffeta, peau de soie and Louisines, in browns, blues, white and black. Full blouse front, newest sleeves and cuffs. Lined or unlined. Perfect fitting and the product of the best makers in the country. Very attractive showing at the special price of..... **$4.95**

Important Sale of Shoes.



Two interesting offerings of Women's New Fall Shoes considerably underpriced.

Women's $4 Shoes, $2.25. One very special lot of patent coltskin lace shoes, with dull matt kid tops and heavy soles. Stylish, serviceable and up-to-the-minute footwear which should bring $4, at, per pair..... **$2.25**

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.85. Vici kid lace shoes, with turned soles and Cuban heels. Very stylish shoes which should bring $3.50, will be placed on sale tomorrow as an extraordinary bargain at, per pair..... **$1.85**

Fine Laces at Little Prices.

(Left of Main Aisle.)

Platt Val. Laces, 4 and 5 inches wide; in different designs. Actually worth 25c per yd., special this sale only..... **15c**

Wide Linen Torchon Laces, in different widths and patterns; just the thing for trimming underwear, etc.; worth up to 20c yd., special this sale only, per yd..... **10c**

New Oriental and Net Top Laces, in widths ranging from 4 to 8 inches wide, in butter or cream colors; worth up to $1.00 yd., special this sale only, per yd..... **49c**

Beautiful Black Spangle Yoking, 32 inches wide; special only, per yd..... **$1.98**

Handsome Black Silk Applique Trimming, beautiful flower designs; also comes in white; really cheap at $1.50; special this sale, per yd..... **98c**

Good Leather Bags at 98c

(Left of Main Entrance.)

Another big sale of women's leather hand bags which, by reason of splendid qualities offered at the low price, will undoubtedly eclipse all previous efforts in this line.

Genuine Leather Hand Bags, in all the leading and wanted styles. Some have braided handles and leather covered frames and are fitted with card case, purse and vinaigrette. Others have metal frames and strapped handles. Choice of latest shades of brown, tan or black. Truly a $2 bag—Monday at..... **98c**

New Toilet Goods Dept.

(Left of Main Aisle.)

Most complete department of its kind in Pittsburgh. Note these special prices for Monday and become acquainted with the economy of buying here.

Requa's Complete Manicure Set, containing one box of Requa's rose nail powder, one piece of toilet Pumice, one genuine orange wood stick and six cloth center emery boards. The entire outfit Monday at..... **10c**

Williams' Shaving Soap, cake, 5c.
Mennen's 25c Talcum Powder, 12½c.
Packer's Tar Soap, 25c value, 15c.
25c Cucumber Cream, per jar, 19c.
Juniper Tar Soap, 25c cake, 15c.
25c Cuticura Soap, cake, 15c.
Cosmos' Buttermilk Soap, cake, 8c.
Colgate's 25c Violet Talcum Powder, 15c.
Dr. Lyon's 25c Tooth Powder, box, 12½c.
25c Arnica Tooth Soap, special at 19c.

Moderate Prices on Exclusive Millinery.

An unrivaled collection of smart hats individual in style and made of excellent materials. We would mention especially the new hats in pretty golden brown shades which are prime favorites of Fashion just now. Tomorrow we place on sale a number of these original brown hats that are just about double value at the attractive price of $10. See Window Display.

Stylish Fall Hats that in style and workmanship are artistic triumphs. Every wanted shape from the small toque to the new high crown effects. A large variety to suit every taste at..... **$5.00**

Tailor-made Suit Hats, made of chenille braid and velvet, trimmed with pretty fancy wings, stylish ornaments and leather. Every color and combination to choose from at **$6.95 and $4.95**

Trimmed Turbans. Toques and large hats, made of velvets, chenille, braids and felt cloths, trimmed with imported fancies and fine silk ribbon. These hats compare favorably with those usually sold at $5 and $7. Our price tomorrow is..... **$3.95**

HATS TRIMMED FREE. this limited space. Come and see these splendid offerings at $3.95, $2.95 and..... **$1.95**

Sale Manufacturer's Samples of Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Tomorrow we place on sale a manufacturer's entire sample line of hats, consisting of silk and velvet, silk and jet, all velvet and velvet with jet trimmings. Mostly black. $2, $3 and some $3.50 grades at..... **98c**

Unusual Inducements in Bedding.

Our third floor section will be a center of interest tomorrow on account of the following special prices on comforts, blankets and other seasonable articles of bedding.

Fine Down Comforts, filled with good quality eiderdown and covered with best sateen. Always sold at $6.50, Monday, each..... **$4.85**

All-Wool Blankets, in red-and-black and white-and-black plaids. 11-4 size. Should bring $6, unrestricted choice at, per pair..... **$3.24**

California Blankets, white, with pink or blue borders. 12-4 size. Exclusive stores would ask $10 for no better grades than we offer at, per pair. **$6.75**

$2.50 Comforts, $1.48. Full size comforts filled with pure white cotton and covered with silkoline. Neatly quilted. Monday..... **$1.48**

Cotton Fleeced Blankets, in white or grey. If sold in the regular way they should bring $1.25, here Monday at, per pair..... **69c**

Satin Finished Bed Spreads, in many pretty patterns and wanted effects. Never intended to sell for a cent less than $3.00, your choice this Monday at, each..... **$1.69**

1,000 Pairs of Nottingham Curtains.

An extraordinary purchase is to be sold at extraordinarily low prices, divided into three lots, as follows:

Lot 1—consists of Nottingham curtains, in neat effects, which sold up to $2, at the Sale Price of, per pair..... **85c**

Lot 2—comprises Nottingham and Bobbinet curtains which should bring up to $3. Choice offering at, per pair.. **$1.15**

Lot 3—consists of Nottingham, ruffled net and ruffled Swiss curtains which are good values at $3, per pair... **$1.49**

Sale of Heating Stoves Underprice.

85c **For Round Heater** with star burner, worth $1.25.

$2.35 **For Open Front Heater,** asbestos back wall, aluminum fender, worth $3.00.

$2.98 **For Stamford Heater,** guaranteed odorless, without flue connection, worth $4.00.

98c **For Oil Heater,** will heat ordinary size room, worth $1.50.

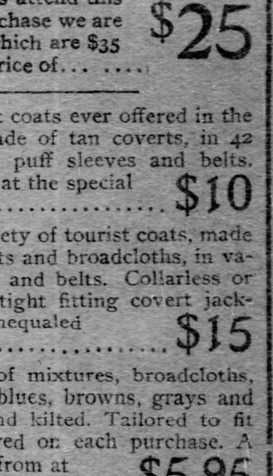
$3.75 **For Round Coal Heater,** medium size, worth $5.00.

$1.15 **For Asbestos Grate Outfit,** complete, worth $1.50.

$1.25 **For Folding Wire Fire Guard,** bronzed finish, worth $2.00.

5c **Per Foot Pure Rubber Tubing,** worth 10c.

Knitted Blouses--Corsets



Our third floor department has many new things to offer in knitted blouses and golf vests at very tempting prices. The corset section is also ready with the correct Fall models in very complete assortment.

Women's Golf Vests, all wool, bound with braid. Cut double-breasted and finished with pearl buttons. Choice of black-and-white or green-and-red. Pretty vests at.... **$1.50**

Women's Knitted Blouses. New and smart effects, with ribbed collar and cuffs. Bishop sleeves. Choice of all colors at..... **$2.98**

Other styles up to $7.50.

New Fall Models of Corsets, C. B., A la Spirite, R. & G. and Warner's Rust Proof. With or without hose supporters. Come in black, white or drab. All sizes in $1 grades at... **85c**

Our "Olga" Corsets, in the models for slender figures, with two pairs of hose supporters attached. Made of figured silk batiste. Our own importation, at..... **$2.50**

75c straight front Corsets, sizes 18 to 25, at 47c.

From New Jewelry Dept.

(Left of Main Aisle.)

Gold Filled Brooches, set with rhinestones. Also very pretty effects in gilt and oxidized silver. Regular 75c and $1 values, Monday only, each..... **49c**

Gold Filled Baby Pins, 14 karat, highly engraved. Others in black and sterling silver. Very specially priced at, per set of 2 and 3, Monday..... **49c**

Fancy Jeweled Combs, in white, amber and shell. Some with plain gold bands, others set with rhinestones. 75c values, Monday at..... **48c**

Rogers' Soup Ladles, quadruple plated, in gold and silver lined bowl effects. Neat patterns and all sizes at Monday's prices of from..... **$1.75** up to **$2.25**

Up-to-Date Ideas in Boys' Wear

A number of little prices on well-tailored garments that will appeal to buyers of Juvenile Clothing.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, made of plain or fancy cheviots. Bloomer pants. Ages 2½ to 5 years. Very specially priced at..... **$2.48**

Children's Oxford gray Cheviot Overcoats, $3.48.

Double-Breasted Suits, in the newest shades of cheviots and cassimeres. The pants have patent waistbands and taped seams. Ages 7 to 16 years. A splendid showing of these clever garments at..... **$2.90**

Children's plain blue or Oxford gray Jap Suits, $2.90.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, made of fancy or plain cheviots and cassimeres. Box pleated coats with belts. Pants have patent waistbands and taped seams. Ages 6 to 14. Unequaled display at.. **$3.48**

All-wool Plain or Fancy Cheviot Knee Pants, 48c.

Trunks and Bags---Extra!

(Basement.)

Duck Covered Trunks, fibre bound, brass trimmed, good lock, linen lined and extra dress tray. Size 32 inch; very specially priced at..... **$6.00**

Each size larger than 32-in. 40c more.

Pegamoid Suit Cases, steel frame, heavy leather ends, riveted and sewed. Linen lined and good lock. Outside straps. An extraordinary offering at..... **$2.49**

Cowhide Suit Cases—the best case on the market at the price. Sizes 24 to 26 inches. An exceptionally attractive display at the Sale Price of..... **$4.95**

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS. AVERAGES OF PLAYERS—WHAT THE AMATEUR CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

GREAT WEALTH OF LOCAL CHURCHES

Their Holdings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Are Estimated to Be Worth $17,500,000.

$1,000,000 A YEAR INCREASE

The churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are rich—not wealthy in the sense that they have money enough and to spare, for there is not a denomination or a pastor who could not find a score of uses for every dollar of available funds at their disposal. But they are rich in their material holdings, which constitute a large and highly prized portion of the municipal wealth. Nearly 400spires rise in the two cities to silently testify to the constant and aggressive work of the religious organizations in improving the moral and spiritual welfare of the communities. The church properties beneath these spires are estimated to be worth $17,500,000.

A vast sum to be invested in places of worship, and a total which is increasing at the rate of over $1,000,000 a year. What more striking proof is needed that the cities which are reputed to be engrossed in the mad race for millions are pouring their treasures into channels which make for the lasting good of the people and which bring Greater Pittsburgh into prominence as one of the mightiest factors in the circle of cosmopolitan cities?

Church Growth Has Been Steady.

From the early days of our forefathers, when the generosity of William Penn and others made possible a thriving religious settlement in Pittsburgh, the material wants of Pittsburgh churches have been looked after carefully. As the city increased in numbers, wealth and influence, the number of denominations multiplied. The houses of worship, at first humble, log houses or frame buildings, have come by successive stages of building to be among the most beautiful temples of worship in the country. Whether one says that Pittsburgh is the home of Presbyterianism or was the primitive stamping ground of a half dozen other religious orders, one must admit that the churches today are a credit to every denomination represented in the two cities, and that a very pardonable civic pride is taken in every new edifice erected. The skyscrapers of the downtown section are cited as examples of the marvelously rapid growth of the city and her business interests, but the beautiful houses of worship found in almost every ward are pointed out with just pride as evidences of the cultured taste and charitable spirit of tens of thousands of citizens.

It is within the past four years that the wealth of local churches has increased at a rate almost phenomenal. The boom which struck Pittsburgh some four years ago was especially kind to the religious denominations which happened to own properties in its way. Great building projects were undertaken in the heart of the city that necessitated the purchase of many old but substantial church structures. Realty values, pushed up by the sudden expansion of business interests and the enormous inflow of ready cash about this time adding immeasurably to the purchasing power of local investors, reached a point almost hitherto undreamed of by the church authorities. Offer after offer was made for the sites until the committees appointed to dispose of the properties were at a loss to know what to ask for their holdings.

Burdens Lifted from Congregations.

Sale after sale was made at new record prices. Congregations that had struggled with a burden of debt or had been hard pushed to secure funds to carry on their work suddenly found themselves possessed of cash or its equivalent sufficient to purchase desirable sites more central to the residence part of the city and erect buildings that made the old structures appear shabby in comparison. The exodus of downtown churches became a frequent topic of discussion and the shifting of the religious center was a cause for much remark from outsiders. In the change many churches have found themselves rich beyond the fondest dreams of their early supporters, and in locations where their opportunities for doing good are greater than before.

Many of the deals for these church properties have figured among the most important real estate transactions ever made in the city. Since January 1, 1901, it is safe to say that church property valued at $4,000,000 has been sold, most of it to business men who have or will improve the sites with office buildings, hotels, warehouses and other business structures. It may be interesting to note some of the most important of these deals for the following sites:

St. Paul's cathedral, Fifth avenue and Grant street, to H. C. Frick	$1,325,000
Second Presbyterian, Penn avenue and Seventh street, to J. H. Goehring..	500,000
Third Presbyterian, Sixth avenue, to H. C. Frick	320,000
St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal, Grant street, to H. C. Frick	261,240
St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal, Ninth street, to P. J. McNulty,	140,000
Second United Presbyterian, Sixth avenue, to A. W. Mellon,	127,500
Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal to Charles Donnelley and W. H. Self	110,000
St. James' Protestant Episcopal, Penn avenue and Sixteenth street, to Harry Davis	98,000
St. Patrick's Roman Catholic, Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, to Charles A. Mushbronner,	65,000
Central Presbyterian, Anderson street Allegheny, to Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company,	40,000
Welsh Presbyterian, Second avenue and Cherry alley, to McKenzie, Davis & Co.,	35,000
First Presbyterian, Wood street, to H. W. Oliver, (Cash)	150,000
(Yearly rental for 999 years)	30,000

The vast sums thus turned into the treasuries of local churches have enabled them to make extensive purchases in the residence wards of the city. Nearly $1,000,000 has been spent by churches in this way since January 1, 1901. Naturally most of the purchases for vacant lots or sites improved with buildings of only nominal value have been comparatively small deals, but a few of them are worthy of special mention as follows:

Second Presbyterian, Seventh street and Duquesne way,	$200,000
St. Paul's cathedral, Fifth avenue and Craig street,	145,000
St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal, Forbes street and Craft avenue,	80,000
Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, Washington street,	60,500
First Unitarian, Ellsworth and Morewood avenues,	37,000
Sixth Presbyterian, Forbes street and Murray avenue,	28,000
St. Stephen's Roman Catholic, Second avenue, near Elizabeth street,	28,000
First United Presbyterian, Fifth avenue	25,000
Beth Jacob, Franklin street,	25,000
Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal, Forbes street and Murray avenue,	22,500
Second United Presbyterian, Stanton and Negley avenues,	20,000

The wealth of the two score or more denominations that are represented in the two cities has increased wonderfully of late owing to the steady rise in real estate values, especially in Pittsburgh. Every annual report shows a marked increase in the estimated worth of the holdings of the various churches. The value of church properties in Pittsburgh and Allegheny at present prices is estimated to be not far from $17,500,000 This sum is well distributed among the different denominations, showing that all are prospering from a material standpoint as well as from the standpoint of good accomplished. Following are the estimated values of the churches of some of the leading denominations in the two cities:

Denominational Valuations.

Roman Catholic	$ 4,500,000
Presbyterian	2,500,000
United Presbyterian	2,000,000
Methodist Episcopal	2,000,000
Protestant Episcopal	1,900,000
Methodist Protestant	800,000
Baptist	680,000
Christian	300,000
Reformed Presbyterian	250,000
Other denominations	2,570,000
Total	$17,500,000

Of this amount nearly $4,000,000 belongs to the Allegheny churches. Many of the churches on the North Side are better than their Pittsburgh neighbors, but owing to the lower value of real estate in that city, their valuation is considerably less. It should also be remembered that the suburbs are not included in this calculation. There is hardly an outlying residence district of Pittsburgh that has not built from one to a dozen churches in the last four years. New denominations have rooted themselves in these thriving towns and religious bodies that were a part of the towns in their early days have multiplied and added to their churches. It is certain that if these churches were included in the reckoning the value of the churches of Greater Pittsburgh, in addition to the church schools and parsonages, would be considerably over $20,000,000.

Four years, beginning with 1901, have witnessed the building here of some of the most beautiful and costly church edifices in Pennsylvania, or anywhere else for that matter. Church architecture has reached a point in Greater Pittsburgh where the modern house of worship is a little world in itself, provided with all the conveniences that the ingenuity of the architect and the thoughtfulness of the church authorities can suggest. Stately exteriors with interiors of rare beauty and richness make the buildings erected a lasting source of pride to both cities. The number and cost of the churches built during the last four years are sufficient to prove that a wonderful era of church building has been in progress. Over 60 houses of worship have been erected, the cost of which, according to the permits taken out for their construction, is nearly $3,000,000. As this estimated cost is nearly always away below the actual cost of the building, the total sum spent for new church buildings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny since January 1, 1901, would be at least $4,000,000. This is an average of over $1,000,000 a year for new churches, no mean sum to be added to the wealth of a great municipality.

Great Four-Year Record.

The number and approximate cost of the churches built by the different denominations in Pittsburgh since January 1, 1901, is as follows:

Name.	No.	Amount.
Roman Catholic	11	$1,389,500
Presbyterian	9	603,500
United Presbyterian	2	210,000
Baptist	10	107,800
Methodist Episcopal	5	33,800
Grace Reformed	1	80,000
Jewish	3	73,500
Protestant Episcopal	2	72,000
Church of Christ	1	55,000
Evangelical Lutheran	2	57,000
Unitarian	1	45,000
Hungarian Reformed	2	30,000
Cumberland Presbyterian	1	5,000
Christian	2	4,200
Adventist	1	5,000

In Allegheny these churches have been started during the past four years:

Roman Catholic	1	50,000
Presbyterian ...6	2	54,800
Baptist	1	26,500
Methodist Episcopal	1	21,000
Reformed Church of Asse'n	1	18,500
Greek Catholic	1	17,000
German Evangelical	1	11,000
United Presbyterian	1	10,000

The new models of church architecture are not confined to the city churches. In the suburbs of Wilkinsburg, Braddock, Homestead and McKeesport there are to be found some of the most costly and beautiful churches built in this part of the state for years. Other suburbs boast of many tasty churches that have been erected recently, and in all the outlying boroughs there are sites lately purchased which will be improved with good church buildings within a year.

Some Large Winnings.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The victory of Sir James Millers Rocksand this week in the rich Jockey Club stakes, "Triple Crown" winner in 1903, wound up a brilliant racing career. It has placed the owner in an impregnable position at the head of winning owners. Sir James won $134,500 this season, and he, too, is far ahead of Maj. E. Loder, owner of the brilliant unbeaten filly Pretty Polly, who comes second for the latter to make up the deficiency. Baron Leopold de Rothschild comes third with $70,600.

PITTSBURGH BUILDERS WHO WERE ENTERTAINED IN CLEVELAND LAST WEEK

Members of the delegation of the Pittsburgh Builders' League who visited Cleveland, O., last Tuesday are enthusiastic over the royal reception which they received from members of the Cleveland Builders' Exchange. During the local builders' short stay in Cleveland they were given an automobile drive about the city and shown so many other kindnesses that a firmer link of friendship has been forged between the builders of the two cities. The workings of the Cleveland exchange were explained to the Pittsburgh men, who also became enthusiastic when the famous "group plan" was explained and illustrated for them at a meeting in the exchange rooms.

VISITING DRESS.

Charming Gown, Somewhat in Louis XV. Style, Was Seen at Worth's.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—At Worth's this week was a charming visiting dress, somewhat in Louis XV. style, of heliotrope taffetas and velvet. The draped corsage forms a point in front, closed at the side by velvet knots and small brass buckles.

A large collar of velvet ruched with taffetas frames the shoulders. The neck is trimmed with lace. The sleeves, on bouillorne, leave the forearm bare. The skirt is entirely of taffetas mounted on small pleats, rendering it very full. A velvet trimming surrounds the bottom.

Headache?

DR. JAMES' MINIATURE HEADACHE POWDERS instantly relieve headache from any cause whatever. 4 doses 10c.

NEURALGYLINE strengthens the nerves. 25 cents.

Cures all baby ills—DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL.

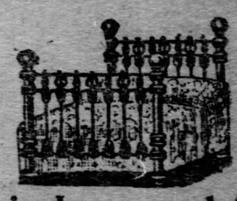
This Dining Table, $7.50

Square top, solid oak and is substantially built; well worth $12.

See Spear's big line of Tables. Prices always the lowest.

SPEAR & CO

908 AND 910 PENN AVENUE.



This Iron and Brass Bed, $4

It is worth in actual value at least $7.50. Always remember that Spear has the largest variety of Iron and Brass Beds—and best values.

SPEAR NEVER WILL BE UNDERSOLD

Bad Habit to Get It Elsewhere.

U-C-Y? O-I-C-Y! Spear Sells it for Less. That's why!

Put that in your pipe and smoke it

If you ever think it possible to get furniture and carpets for less money than Spear's prices, just go around and make careful comparisons.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof.

And the proof that "Spear Sells It for Less" is evident.

The large store in Pittsburgh, the one in New York and another in Cincinnati are the result of giving the people the best values ALL THE TIME.

CREDIT FREE TO ALL.

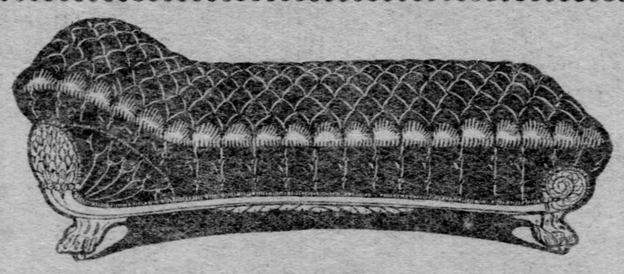
CARPET HEADQUARTERS.

Brussels Carpets, regular 75c a yard quality; Spear & Co.'s price	45c	Velvet Carpets, worth $1.15 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	70c
Brussels Carpets, generally sold at $1 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	79c	Velvet Carpets, worth $1.50 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	$1.00
Ingrain Carpets, worth 60c a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	35c	Axminster Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	90c
Ingrain Carpets, worth 85c a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	60c	English Wilton Carpets, worth $1.75 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	$1.25

BEAUTIFUL ROOM RUGS.

Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, always popular, choicest patterns; Spear's price, $16.50
Rich Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, soft and beautifully blended colors; Spear's price, $22.50
Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, choice new patterns, bright colors; Spear's price, $12.00
Fine Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet, heavy and firm, all good patterns; Spear's price, $11.00

HAVE THE GOODS CHARGED.

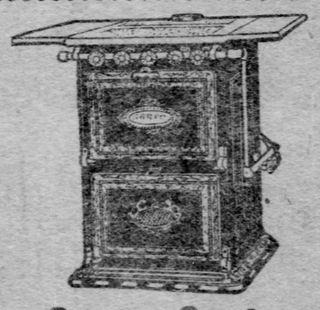


SEVEN CENTS A DAY BUYS THIS HANDSOME CHASE LEATHER COUCH

Sold generally in other stores at $30.00; but Spear's price this week is just $17.50—less than half what you would pay elsewhere. And, remember, the couch is delivered upon payment of One Dollar. Seven cents a day, or 50c a week for balance.

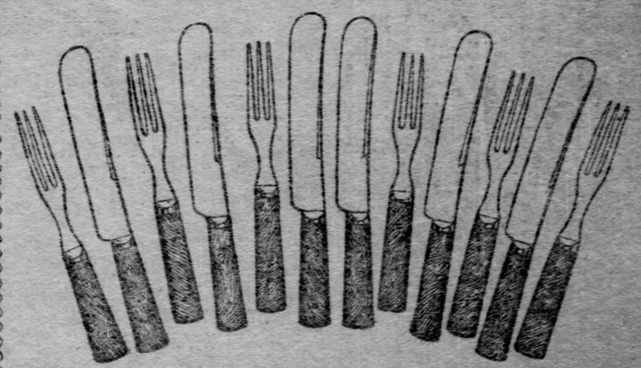
Some persons wonder how a good couch can be sold for seven cents a day. But Spear does it—that's enough for you to know—sells a couch that is full size and famous for durability.

Bring a Dollar and Select Your Couch. Seven cents a day, or 50c a week for balance.



Seven Cents a Day Buys This Steel Range

Made of polished castings (not a Japan painted range) and fully guaranteed. The parts which show white in the picture are nickeled. We will replace this range free any time within one year, if it does not bake or cook satisfactorily, which shows our confidence in it. Our price is $18—but it's worth $30. Delivered on payment of one dollar. After that you pay only seven cents a day, or 50 cents a week.



EVERYBODY WANTS THEM 6 KNIVES AND 6 FORKS ON SALE MONDAY . . . 60c

The last time we had a sale of these extra fine knives and forks at 60c a set brought us many inquiries. People wanted to know if there were any more at that price. So we decided to have another sale of these knives and forks on Monday. This set of six knives and six forks invariably sells elsewhere at $1.50. The knives have scimitar and wedge blades; the forks have three tines; all highly polished. The handles are made of genuine Cocobola, the celebrated South American wood.

The set comes in a neat box. If you don't need them yourself they would make a nice Christmas present. But buy them Monday. This is a rare opportunity.

MONDAY ONLY AT 60c

If You're going to get any Furniture or Carpets remember that A DOLLAR OR TWO A WEEK WILL DO.

TWO ROOMS $55
Bedroom and Kitchen furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping. (Carpets included.) 100-piece Dinner Set valued at $15.00 free with every room outfit.

THREE ROOMS $85
Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping. (Carpet included.) 100-piece Dinner Set valued at $15.00 free with very room outfit.

FOUR ROOMS $125
Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen furnished complete, ready for housekeeping. (Carpet included.) 100-piece Dinner Set valued at $15.00 free with very room outfit.

ELEGANT FOLDING BED $19.50
Not the ordinary kind, but a fine folding bed. We assure you in all candor that the same bed sells at $30 to $40 in other stores.

Beautiful Chiffonier $9.50
Other stores sell the same for $15.

HALL RACK $9
Spear's are better and cheaper than those of other stores. The $9 Hall Rack is worth $14. Have it charged.

STORES IN PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.

SPEAR & CO., 908 AND 910 PENN AVENUE.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

TRY ONE OF THOSE RE-SPLITS

THIS MORNING!

It Is Just the Kind of Laxative Everybody Likes—

BESIDES—It Cools the Head, Soothes the Stomach and QUICKLY Quiets the Nerves.

AT ALL DRUG STORES AND CAFES.

JOS. FLEMING & SON CO., Sole Distributers for Allegheny Co.

412 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

"DAREDEVIL" OLDFIELD MADE ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD AT BRUNOTS

THE PIRATES DO A LITTLE BETTER

Managed to Win a Game from the Quakers, but Dropped the Second Contest.

SOME WEIRD PITCHING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—One of the games scheduled for next week was moved up and the Phillies and Pittsburgh played a double-header today. Pittsburgh won the first, 11 to 3, and the Phillies took the second in five innings, 10 to 3.

The first game was a long drawn-out affair—a sort of travesty in which both sides made a show of themselves. Both pitchers were wild, Lynch giving eight passes, while Frazer issued nine. With all the bad playing there came occasionally a brilliant bit. McGee, Ritchey and Leach made nice catches, the latter with one hand. Kruger also made several nice stops at short.

The Phillies tried a new third baseman, Putnell, formerly of Princeton university. He seemed a bit nervous, but did fairly well and will be retained for the remainder of the season at least. In the opening contest the Pirates scored almost at will, as Fraser lost control of the ball and could do but little effective work. While Lynch was wild and gave many bases on balls, yet he was effective at the critical stages of the game.

The teams barely managed to play five innings of the second game before darkness put a stop to the contest. In this game the Phillies had on their batting clothes and both Case and Robertaille were batted to the remote corners of the lot. Five hits for a total of 10 bases were made off Case in three innings and the same number for a total of 11 were bunched in on inning off Robertaille. "Lefty" Caldwell, formerly of the U. of P., pitched good ball for the Phillies, though his support was discouraging.

Another double-header will be played on Monday and Pittsburgh will return home to play off some postponed games with Cincinnati, if the Reds can arrange to double up in Brooklyn on Monday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsb'gh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gilbert l.	1	0	0	0	0	Thomas m.	1	3	1	0	0
B'mont m.	2	3	4	0	0	Gleason 2.	0	0	1	1	2
Ritchey 2.	3	2	2	2	0	McGee r.	1	1	4	0	0
McCor'k r.	2	0	0	0	0	Lush l.	0	2	11	1	0
Leach 3.	2	1	3	2	1	Titus l.	0	1	0	0	0
Br'sfield 1.	1	2	7	0	1	Hulswitt s.	0	0	0	4	0
Kruger s.	0	2	2	4	1	Purnell 3.	0	0	2	2	0
Phelps c.	0	1	8	0	0	Roth c.	0	0	3	0	0
Lynch p.	0	0	1	1	0	Fraser p.	1	1	0	5	1
						Dooin c.	0	0	5	0	1
Totals	11	11	27	9	2	Totals	3	8	*27	13	4

Pittsburgh ......0 1 2 5 0 0 0 3 0—11
Philadelphia .....0 0 1 1 6 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Leach, Thomas, Bransfield. Three-base hit—Thomas. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Titus, Thomas, Gilbert, Hulswitt. Double plays—Richey to Kruger to Bransfield; Lynch to Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 7; off Lynch, 8. Struck out—By Fraser, 6; by Lynch, 7. Wild pitches—Fraser, 2. Time—2:15.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsb'gh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gilbert l.	0	0	0	0	1	Thomas m.	0	0	3	0	0
B'mont m.	0	1	1	0	0	Gleason 2.	0	0	2	1	1
Ritchey 2.	1	1	2	0	0	McGee r.	2	2	0	0	0
McCor'k r.	2	2	1	0	0	Lush l.	2	2	4	1	0
Leach 3.	0	1	0	1	1	Titus l.	1	1	0	0	0
Br'sfield 1.	0	2	4	1	1	Hulswitt s.	2	2	0	0	0
Kruger s.	0	0	4	1	0	Purnell 3.	1	0	0	0	1
Phelps c.	0	0	3	1	0	Dooin c.	2	2	5	0	0
Case p.	0	0	0	2	0	Caldwell p.	0	1	1	2	0
Robert'e p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	3	7	15	6	3	Totals	10	10	15	4	2

Pittsburgh ....0 1 0 2 0—3
Philadelphia ....0 3 1 0 6—10

(Game called; darkness.) Two-base hits—McCormick, Lush, 2; Beaumont. Three-base hits—Hulswitt, Dooin, McGee. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Home run—Dooin. Stolen bases—Beaumont. Double plays—Kruger (unassisted), Gleason to Lush. First base on balls—Off Robertaille, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Purnell. Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Robertaille, 2; by Case, 2. Proportion of hits—Off Case 5 in 3 innings; off Robertaille 5 in 2 innings. Time—1:20. Umpire—Zimmer.

Cardinals Won Both Games.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—St. Louis took two games from New York today. The first game went 10 innings, Ames being hard hit in the tenth. In the second St. Louis had the best of the contest from the start to finish. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Farrell 2.	0	0	4	3	1	Donlin l.	0	0	3	0	2
Hill l.	1	2	2	0	0	Browne r.	1	1	3	0	0
Beckley 1.	2	2	16	1	0	McGann 1.	0	0	11	1	0
Brain s.	1	1	1	7	1	Mertes m.	0	2	2	0	0
Smoot m.	0	0	3	0	0	Bow'man 2.	0	2	1	4	0
Dunle'vy r.	1	1	0	0	0	Devlin 3.	0	0	0	3	1
Murch 3.	0	1	0	1	0	Dunn s.	0	0	3	1	0
Butler c.	0	0	3	1	0	Warner c.	0	1	6	3	0
Taylor p.	0	0	1	6	0	Ames p.	0	0	1	1	1
						*Marshall	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	7	30	19	2	Totals	1	6	30	13	4

*Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—New York 1, St. Louis 3. First base on balls—Off Ames 5, off Taylor 2. Struck out—By Ames 6, by Taylor 3. Home runs—Beckley, Hill. Two-base hit—Brain. Sacrifice hit—Murch. Stolen bases—Browne, Devlin. Double play—Farrel, Brain and Beckley. Hit by pitched ball—By Ames 1. Time of game—1:45.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Fargell 2.	2	2	1	6	1	Donlin l.	0	2	1	0	0
Hill l.	1	1	0	0	0	Browne r.	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley 1.	0	1	12	0	1	McGann 1.	3	2	7	1	0
Brain s.	0	1	3	1	0	Mertes m.	1	1	1	0	0
Smoot m.	0	0	1	0	0	Dunn s.	1	2	2	0	0
Dunie'vy r.	2	2	0	0	0	Devlin 3.	0	1	0	2	0
Murch 3.	1	1	0	0	0	Gilbert 2.	0	0	2	3	2
Grady c.	2	2	3	0	0	*Marshall	0	0	0	0	0
M'Far'd p.	1	1	0	7	0	Bow'man c.	0	0	7	1	0
						Wiltse p.	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	8	11	21	14	2	Totals	6	9	21	11	3

*Batted for Gilbert in seventh inning.

St. Louis ....0 2 0 5 0 1 0—8
New York ....3 0 1 0 2 0 0—6

Game called end of seventh by agreement. First base on balls—Off Wiltse 4, off McFarland 3. Struck out—By Wiltse 6, by McFarland 3. Home runs—Browne, McGann 2, Grady. Two-base hits—Devlin, Dunn, Farrell 2. Sacrifice hit—Beckley. Stolen base—McGann. Double play—McGann, Bowerman and Gilbert. Wild pitch—Wiltse. Umpire—Johnstone. Time of game—1:20. Attendance, 3,800.

Brooklyn Beat Reds Twice.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 1.—The Brooklyn team took both games of today's double-header. In the first contest the visitors were shut out but in the second the locals fought an uphill game and won. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Seymo'r m.	0	0	1	0	0	Dillon 1.	1	3	7	2	0
Dolan 1.	0	0	8	1	0	Gessler m.	0	2	4	0	1
Sebring r.	0	0	2	1	0	Lumley r.	0	1	1	0	0
Odwell l.	0	1	2	0	0	Sheckard l.	0	1	1	0	0
Steinf'dt 3.	0	2	3	8	1	Babb s.	0	0	2	3	1
Corcoran s.	0	0	2	5	0	Batch 3.	1	0	0	1	0
Huggins 2.	0	0	1	2	0	Bergen c.	0	0	8	1	1
Street c.	0	0	4	2	1	Jordan 2.	1	3	2	2	1
Hahn p.	0	0	1	3	0	Reisling p.	0	0	2	1	0
*Schlei	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	0	3	24	17	2	Totals	3	10	27	10	4

*Batted for Street in ninth inning.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 *—3

Two-base hits—Dillon, Jordan, 2. Sacrifice hit—Reisling. Stolen base—Gessler. First base on balls—Off Reisling, 2. Struck out—By Reisling, 8; by Hahn, 1. Time—1:53.

SECOND GAME.

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Seymo'r m.	1	1	2	1	0	Dillon 1.	1	1	10	0	0
Dolan 1.	2	2	5	0	0	Gessler m.	0	0	0	0	0
Sebring r.	0	0	1	0	0	Lumley r.	0	0	1	0	0
Odwell l.	0	2	0	0	0	McCor'k 2.	0	1	0	0	0
Steinf'dt 3.	0	0	4	0	1	Sheckard 1.	0	2	0	0	1
Corcoran s.	0	1	0	3	0	Babb s.	1	0	1	4	0
Huggins 2.	0	1	1	0	0	Batch 3.	1	1	0	3	0
Schlei c.	0	0	5	4	0	Ritter c.	1	1	4	2	0
Ewing p.	0	0	0	1	0	Jordan 2.	0	0	1	0	1
						Scanlon p.	1	1	0	1	0
						Dobbs r.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	3	7	18	9	1	Totals	4	7	21	10	2

Cincinnati ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 2 0 0 2 *—4

Game called in seventh inning by agreement. Two-base hit—Seymour. Three-base hits—Dolan, Odwell. Sacrifice hits—Gessler, McCormick. Stolen bases—Dillon, Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 3; off Ewing 4. Struck out—By Scanlon, 2; by Ewing, 3. Umpires—Moran and O'Day. Attendance—2,500.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Pittsburgh	11-3	Philadelphia	3-10
St. Louis	5-8	New York	1-6
Boston	5	Chicago	4
Brooklyn	3-4	Cincinnati	0-3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	104	45	.698	St. Louis	73	72	.503
Chicago	89	58	.605	Boston	56	93	.376
Cincinnati	82	64	.562	Brooklyn	56	94	.373
Pittsburgh	81	64	.559	Philadelphia	49	99	.331

Boston Won in Ten Innings.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Boston won a 10-inning game from Chicago this afternoon with a score of 5 to 4. Abbatticchio's three-bagger in the tenth inning, together with Barry's error, saved the day for Boston. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Geier m.	1	2	5	0	1	Shulte l.	0	0	2	0	0
Barclay r.	1	2	1	0	0	Casey 3.	1	2	1	0	1
Tenney 1.	0	1	16	0	2	Chance 1.	0	0	6	0	0
Abb'chio s.	2	1	0	5	0	Barry m.	1	2	2	0	1
Cooley l.	0	1	2	0	1	Tinker s.	1	1	1	4	0
Deleh'ty 3.	0	1	2	2	0	M'C'n'y r.	1	1	2	0	0
Moran c.	0	0	4	3	0	Evers 2.	0	0	6	4	1
La'born 2.	1	1	5	1	1	Kling c.	0	0	8	1	0
Pit'nger p.	0	0	0	1	0	Briggs p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	5	9	30	15	5	Totals	4	6	*27	7	3

*No man out when winning run was scored.

Boston ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5
Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0—4

Two-base hits—Casey, McChesney. Three-base hits—Cooley, Abbatticchio. Stolen bases—Tinker, Barry, Lauterborn. Double play—Tinker and Evers. First base on balls—Off Briggs, 4; off Pittinger, 5. Wild pitch—Briggs. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—1,488.

Official Resch Breaks Up Game.

RAVENNA, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Ravenna High defeated Rayen school of Youngstown here today 6 to 0. Neither team scored in the first half, but Ravenna missed it by a fumble when close to their goal line. Official Resch wanted Ravenna penalized on an alleged off-side play. The Youngstown players wanted to continue, but Resch persuaded them to leave the field. It was purely a dispute between the officials. Line-up:

Ravenna High—6. Rayen School—0.
Twitt ....C.......... McLean
Dalrymple ..........L.G.......... Rosenquist
Baldwin ..........R.G.......... Gray
Leonard-King ..........L.T.......... Button Delaney
Davis ..........R.T.......... Parks
Grohe ..........L.E.......... Sweltz
Craig ..........R.E.......... Miller
Beatty ..........Q.B.......... Smith
Ineen ..........L.H.......... Parrock
Turner ..........R.H.......... Liebman
Griffith ..........F.B.......... Wick

Touchdown—Turner. Kicked goal—Ineen. Referee and umpire—Resch and Jones, alternately. Time of halves—15 minutes.

West Virginia Is Strong.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the fact that California normal eleven outweighed the West Virginia varsity it was defeated by the varsity here today 16 to 0. The varsity held the visitors for downs when they were within two feet of their goal. Lewis Carr, the Clarksburg boy who has been doing brilliant work at full, had his rib broken and shoulder sprained in the second half. Line-up:

West Virginia—16. California—0.
Hall ..........L.E.......... Drum
Leshey ..........L.T.......... Jenkins
Post-Yeardley ..........L.G.......... Burley
Yeardley-Ruble ....
Corbin ....C.......... Gray
Backman ..........R.G.......... Martin
Hanmer-Wilson ..........R.T.......... Frye
McDonald-Allison ..........R.E.......... Coulson-Tannehill
Fleming-McDonald ..........Q.B.......... Harmon-Dewor
Martin ..........L.H.......... Smith-Harman
Carr- Ernest-
Bowers ..........F.B.......... Tannehill-Smith
Hinman-Keele ..........R.H.......... McCleary

Touchdowns—Martin, 2; Hinman, Martin, kicked only one goal. Officials—D. Franest and Yeager. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Hollidaysburg Opens With Win.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The football season opened here today by the Hollidaysburg High school defeating the Garfield Athletic club of Altoona, 10 to 0. Crum and Leedom scored touchdowns.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

At Junction park—
Arsenal—35. Peerless—0.
Boyle ..........L.E.......... Frisch
Weiner ..........L.T.......... Redittick
Mosel ..........L.G.......... Reese
Calen ....C.......... Holmes
Peecook ..........R.G.......... Spoucer
Carter ..........R.T.......... Balthigate
McClean ..........R.E.......... Vodde
Wiley ..........R.H.......... Agnew
Cook ..........L.H.......... R. Agnew
Beare ..........F.B.......... Carter
Everson ..........Q.B.......... Dammer

On Walton grounds—
Waltons—21. Bison—0.
Schmidt ..........L.E.......... McCann
Flynn ..........L.T.......... Copeland
Jenkins ..........L.G.......... Deitz
Sohn ....C.......... Roth
Burns ..........R.E.......... Purvins
Medvay-Heider ..........R.T.......... Rehd
Cornelius ..........R.G.......... Bailey
Schell ..........Q.B.......... Wilson
Thornberry ..........L.H.......... Fulton
Jones ..........R.H.......... Miller
Newhart ..........F.B.......... Roehrig

At Hazelwood—
Hazelwood—15. East Pittsburgh—6.
Bolitho ..........R.E.......... White
Tribon ..........R.T.......... Miller
Lawrence ..........R.G.......... Smith
Spencer ....C.......... Jones
Caswell ..........L.E.......... Murphy
McCarty ..........L.T.......... W. Davis
Duffy ..........L.G.......... Riley
Murphy ..........Q.B.......... Barber
Moloney ..........L.H.......... Hardware
Ross-Tribbon ..........Q.H.......... Davis
Wagler ..........F.B.......... Kent

At Crafton—
Ingram—25. Westinghouse—0.
Rhodes ..........L.E.......... Roth
Fowler ..........L.T.......... Fisher
W. Irwin ..........L.G.......... Carrity
Bratch ....C.......... McKennan
Slingman ..........R.G.......... Cronan
Ferguson ..........R.T.......... McGee
Feinaugle ..........R.E.......... Beck
C. Ross ..........Q.B.......... Thomas
B. Ross ..........L.H.......... Lee
Thomas ..........R.H.......... Manix
C. Irwin ..........F.B.......... Bennett

At Pitcairn—
Westlake A. C.—0. Pitcairn A. C.—6.
Waxine ..........L.E.......... Lose
Krepp ..........L.T.......... Collins
Rapp ..........L.G.......... G. Johnson
Davis ....C.......... Hudson
Werling ..........R.G.......... Fester
J. Agerter ..........R.T.......... Good
G. Agerter ..........R.E.......... McDowell
Burke ..........Q.B.......... Mickey
Fulton ..........L.H.......... Cornelius
Hyatt ..........R.H.......... Lose
Conkel ..........F.B.......... D. Johnson

At Braddock—
Linwood II.—15. Braddock Tigers—0.
O'Leary ..........L.E.......... Schweinberg
Ready ..........L.T.......... Meyer
Dessel ..........L.G.......... Cape
Gumto ....C.......... Barris
Cilnk ..........R.E.......... Costello
Campbell ..........R.T.......... Hartley
Sehring ..........R.G.......... String
Brandenstein ..........Q.B.......... Miller
Manheim ..........L.H.......... Ottway
Kalchthaler ..........R.H.......... Murray
Hester ..........F.B.......... McCloskey

On Linwood grounds—
Linwood A. C.—32. Summer A. C.—0.
McCloskey ..........L.E.......... Apple
Sweeney ..........L.T.......... Hobaugh
Gumloe-Van Horn ..........L.G.......... Freeman
Higgins ....C.......... Manus
Engel ..........R.G.......... Jones
Monheim ..........R.T.......... Common
O'Leary ..........R.E.......... Wills
Conrad ..........Q.B.......... Boyles
Fish ..........L.H.......... Costella
Dessell ..........R.H.......... Wittmer
Brandenstein ..........F.B.......... Goehring

At Sewickley—
Sewickley—17. Library—0.
Gray ..........L.E.......... Blythe
Jackson-Hatch ..........L.T.......... Murphy-Carnes
T. Krepley ..........L.G.......... Crawford
Hegnar ....C.......... Hartman
Douglass ..........R.G.......... Terring
McPherson ..........R.T.......... Little-Stewart
G. Krepley ..........R.E.......... Barr-Locklin
Little ..........Q.B.......... McKee
Beall ..........L.H.......... Wackenbach
Wilson ..........R.H.......... Lang-Close
Hamilton ..........F.B.......... Carnes-Monteverdo

Sewickley—24. Hazelwood Indians—0.
Cole ..........L.E.......... Jones
McJunkin ..........L.T.......... McCarty
Zimmerman ..........L.G.......... Jackson
Nieman ....C.......... Beazley
Wolcott ..........R.G.......... Schwinn
Hegnar ..........R.T.......... J. Doyle
Charnley ..........R.E.......... Kealing-S. Doyle
Reynolds-Rose ..........Q.B.......... Robinson
Flemming-
Reynolds ..........L.H.......... Smith
Jahns ..........R.H.......... Hampson
Briney ..........F.B.......... Flannigan-Downs

On Lafayette grounds—
Lafayette—5. Olympia—0.
Culp ..........L.E.......... Kunkle
Stern ..........L.T.......... Ruene
Miller ..........L.G.......... Hornish
Wible ....C.......... Graham
McAleer ..........R.G.......... Alton
Smit ..........R.T.......... Heighton
Dean ..........R.E.......... Hartman
Ainsworth ..........Q.B.......... Wright
Lysle ..........L.H.......... Cahoon
McGinness ..........R.H.......... Mair
Jamison ..........F.B.......... McCalls

At Lawrenceville—
Crescent II—10. Lawrenceville—0.
Sanders ..........L.E.......... S. Taylor
Leonard ..........L.T.......... Webb
McMillain ..........L.G.......... Creswell
Townsend ....C.......... J. Mathews
Amnent ..........R.G.......... Baller
Cogan ..........R.T.......... Good
Best ..........R.E.......... Agnew
Leety ..........Q.B.......... J. Taylor
Wentworth ..........R.H.......... N. Mathews
Strickler ..........L.H.......... Collier
McNamara ..........F.B.......... Share

LUCK WAS WITH VISITING TEAM

Chicago White Stockings Put Up a Stubborn Fight, but Went Down to Defeat.

CHESBRO WAS IN FINE FORM

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York	7	Chicago	2
Boston	6	St. Louis	1
Cleveland	4-9	Washington	2-2
Detroit	3-2	Philadelphia	2-1

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	86	55	.610	Philadelphia	76	66	.535
Boston	88	57	.607	St. Louis	64	80	.444
Chicago	85	60	.586	Detroit	60	84	.417
Cleveland	80	62	.563	Washington	34	109	.238

AMERICAN SUNDAY GAMES.

New York at Chicago. Boston at St. Louis.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Both teams fought hard today, but luck always broke with New York and Chicago lost. Attendance, 17,149. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Green r.	1	1	0	0	0	Do'herty 1.	0	1	0	0	0
Jones m.	0	1	1	0	1	Keeler r.	1	1	0	0	0
Callahan 1.	0	2	1	0	0	Elberfeld s.	1	1	3	2	0
Davis s.	1	1	2	2	0	Williams 2.	2	2	1	6	0
Donohue 1.	0	0	13	0	0	And'son m.	2	2	1	0	0
Tan'hill 3.	0	2	1	5	0	Ganzel 1.	1	2	12	1	0
Isbell 2.	0	0	0	3	1	Conroy 3.	0	0	3	1	0
Heydon c.	0	0	9	1	0	Kleinow c.	0	1	6	2	0
Pat'son p.	0	0	0	3	0	Chesbro p.	0	1	1	2	0
*Holmes	0	1	0	0	0						
Walsh p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	2	8	27	15	2	Totals	7	11	27	14	0

*Batted for Patterson in seventh inning.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
New York ......2 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Williams, Anderson. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Isbell, Conroy, Dougherty. Wild pitch—Patterson. Struck out—By Patterson, 6; by Chesbro, 6; by Walsh, 4. Bases on balls Off Patterson, 2; off Chesbro, 3. Passed ball—Heydon. Hits—Off Patterson, 10 in seven innings; off Walsh, one in two innings. Time—1:35. Umpire—Sheridan.

Detroit 3-2—Philadelphia 2-1.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—Detroit wound up its series with Philadelphia by winning both games in a double-header. Mullin was reinstated and pitched great ball in the second. Attendance, 1,200. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barret m.	0	1	3	2	0	Pick'ring 1.	0	1	3	1	0
M'Intyre 1.	0	1	3	0	0	Hartsel m.	1	1	0	0	0
Coughlin 3.	1	1	1	0	0	L. Cross 3.	0	0	2	1	0
Robins'n s.	1	2	4	4	2	Seybold r.	0	0	2	0	0
Crawf'd r.	0	1	1	0	0	Murphy 2.	0	1	4	2	0
Beville 1.	0	0	11	0	0	Mullin 1.	1	1	3	0	0
Lowe 2.	0	1	2	2	0	Schreck c.	0	2	4	2	0
Drill c.	0	0	3	1	0	M. Cross s.	0	1	0	7	0
Stovall p.	0	1	0	4	0	Waddell p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Hickman	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	3	9	27	15	2	Totals	2	7	†25	13	0

*Batted for Beville in ninth. †One out when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Robinson, 2; Coughlin. Three-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Beville, L. Cross. Stolen bases—Crawford, Drill, Mullin, Schreck. Bases on balls—Off Stovall, 1; off Waddell, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Stovall, 3; by Waddell, 5. Time—1:35. Umpire—Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barrett m.	2	0	2	0	0	Pick'ring 1.	0	0	1	0	0
M'Intyre 1.	0	1	4	0	0	Hartsel m.	1	0	1	0	0
Coughlin 3.	0	0	1	0	0	L. Cross 3.	0	0	0	2	0
Robins'n s.	0	2	3	3	0	Seybold r.	0	2	1	0	0
Crawf'd r.	0	1	3	0	0	Murphy 2.	0	0	2	3	0
Beville 1.	0	0	4	0	0	J. Mullin 1.	0	0	9	1	1
Lowe 2.	0	0	3	1	0	Schreck c.	0	0	3	0	0
Drill c.	0	0	4	2	0	M. Cross s.	0	1	1	4	0
G. Mullin p.	0	0	0	2	0	Bender p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	4	24	8	0	Totals	1	3	21	10	1

Detroit ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Schreck. Bases on balls—Off Stovall, 1; off Game called account of darkness.

Two-base hit—Seybold. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, McIntyre. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Bender, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Bender, 3. Double play—M. Cross and J. Mullin. Wild pitches—Bender, 1; Mullin, 1. Time—1:15. Umpire—Connolly.

Cleveland 4-9—Washington 0-2.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—Cleveland made it nine straight victories today by winning two from Washington. Scores:

Clev'land.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Vinson 1.	2	0	2	0	0	O'Neil m.	1	0	0	0	0
Bradley 3.	2	3	2	3	0	Hill 3.	0	0	3	0	1
Flick m.	0	0	3	0	0	Stahl 1.	0	0	11	0	0
Lajoie 2.	0	2	3	0	1	Huelsm'n 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Stovall 1.	1	1	10	0	0	Nill 2.	0	0	2	5	0
Turner s.	0	0	0	4	0	Cassidy s.	0	0	2	2	1
Rossman r.	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan r.	0	1	0	0	0
Buelow c.	0	4	5	1	0	Clarke c.	0	2	4	2	0
Donahue p.	0	0	0	4	0	Hughes p.	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	4	10	27	12	1	Totals	0	4	24	13	2

Cleveland ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 *—4
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Bradley, 2; Stovall, Lajoie. Three-base hits—Buelow, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Flick, 2. Double plays—Cassidy and Clarke. First base on balls—Donahue, 2. Struck out—Donahue, 3; Hughes, 2. Time—1:26. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance, 14,000.

SECOND GAME.

Clev'land.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Vinson l.	1	2	2	0	0	O'Neil m.	0	1	4	0	3
Bradley 3.	1	1	0	0	0	Hill 3.	0	0	1	0	0
Flick r.	1	2	3	0	0	Stahl 1.	0	0	7	1	0
Lajoie 2.	1	2	4	2	0	Huelsm'n 1.	0	0	2	0	0
Stovall 1.	0	0	5	0	1	Nill 2.	1	1	1	2	0
Turner s.	1	0	2	3	0	Cassidy s.	0	2	4	2	0
Lush m.	2	3	0	0	0	Donavan r.	0	1	0	0	0
Bemis c.	1	1	7	2	0	Kittre'ge c.	0	1	3	0	0
Rhoades p.	1	2	1	4	0	Jacobson p.	1	0	1	3	0
Totals	9	13	24	11	1	Totals	2	5	24	8	3

Cleveland ....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 7—9
Washington ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hit—Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Bemis. Stolen bases—Stahl, Lajoie. First base on balls—Rhoades, 2; Jacobson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Rhoades, 1. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3; by Jacobson, 3. Wild pitch—Rhoades, 1. Time—1:42. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance, 4,019.

Boston 6—St. Louis 1.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Boston defeated St. Louis today in handy fashion. Boston pounded Sudhoff throughout the game, which was fast. Attendance, 4,789. Score:

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burkett l.	1	1	2	1	0	Selbach l.	1	2	2	0	0
Heid'ck m.	0	0	5	0	1	Parent s.	1	2	1	3	0
Wallace s.	0	2	3	2	2	Stahl m.	1	1	0	0	0
Hynes r.	0	1	1	0	0	Collins 3.	0	1	2	0	1
Jones 1.	0	0	8	3	0	Freeman r.	0	0	1	0	0
Padden 2.	0	0	3	2	0	Lachance 1.	0	1	13	1	0
Moran 3.	0	0	1	2	0	Ferris 2.	1	1	2	5	0
Sugden c.	0	2	2	0	0	Criger c.	0	0	5	2	0
Sudhoff p.	0	0	2	5	0	Dineen p.	2	2	1	2	0
Totals	1	6	27	15	2	Totals	6	10	27	13	1

St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1—6

Two-base hits—Wallace, Parent, Sugden. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Parent, 2; Stahl, Criger. Double plays—Sudhoff, Wallace and Jones; Burkett and Sugden; Dineen, Ferris and Lachance. Stolen base—Ferris. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 6. Time—1:15. Umpires—King and Dwyer.

"Toots" Shultz Wins Another Game.

McKeesport defeated Turtle Creek at McKeesport yesterday 9 to 2. Turtle Creek could only make four hits off "Toots" Shultz and these, aided by six errors, counted for but two runs. Score:

M'K'p't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Turtle C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Seffel 2.	1	1	0	3	0	Stev'son 2.	1	1	1	2	1
Cargo s.	2	0	3	2	3	Stoltz l.	0	0	3	0	0
Calhoun r.	0	1	2	0	0	Chamb'rs 1.	0	1	7	0	0
Piper c.	1	1	6	1	0	Cremer c.	0	0	6	2	1
H. Shultz 1.	2	1	10	0	1	Schotte s.	0	1	1	1	1
English 1.	0	1	5	0	1	Jordon r.	0	0	1	0	0
A. Sel'rs m.	2	3	1	0	0	Glover m.	1	0	2	1	0
C. Sellars 3.	1	2	0	3	1	Hayes 3.	0	1	3	2	0
W. Sh'ltz p.	0	1	0	4	0	Nolan p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Smith p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	9	11	27	13	6	Totals	2	4	24	10	2

McKeesport ......0 0 4 0 2 1 2 0 *—9
Turtle Creek .....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—H. Shultz, Stevenson. Hit by pitcher—Cargo 2, H. Shultz. Base on balls—Off Nolan, 8; Smith, 1; Shultz, 1. Struck out—By Shultz, 6; by Nolan, 2; by Smith, 3. Wild pitches—Nolan. Umpire—Moran.

Dowling Scores Only Touchdown.

The Pittsburgh College Sophomores opened the season yesterday on the Bluff, beating St. John's Lyceum team 6 to 0. In the second half the Sophomores scored a touchdown, Dowling getting it on a sensational 45-yard run around left end. He also kicked the goal.

BARNEY OLDFIELD AFTER BREAKING THE WORLD'S TEN-MILE RECORD ON THE BRUNOT ISLAND TRACK.

The Real Auto Face

GROVE CITY LOSES TO W.U.P., 12 TO 0

Capt. Thompson Scores Touchdowns Against Strong Visiting Collegians.

JUD SCHMIDT IS REAL STAR

W. U. P. had to employ everything it had in stock to win its opening game of the season yesterday afternoon from Grove City college at Exposition park, 12 to 0. The up-country collegians appeared on the field with a husky bunch and later when they got into the game it was patent that they had strength, speed and the staying qualities.

Both sides fumbled frequently and at critical stages, each side being affected by it. Grove City, in each half, succeeded in working the ball close to the W. U. P. goal line, but each time lost its chances for scoring by making a fumble. Capt. Joe Thompson scored a touchdown in the first half on a beautiful run of 35 yards around end, aided by magnificent interference by Schmidt and Mehl, and in the second half he smashed through the line for the second touchdown, after the ball had been rushed up the field, Grove City possessing it once.

The real star of the game was Jud Schmidt, the former Pittsburgh High school captain, who plays right half for W. U. P. Schmidt not only played a fine game on the defense, frequently smashing plays, but on the offense he showed up brilliantly. He was sent through the line around the end and on straight bucks and on every attempt it took nearly the whole Grove City team to stop him. Schmidt gave a fine exhibition of bowling over tacklers when Thompson was taking the ball down the field for the first touchdown.

East got into the game in the second half and he, too, played well. At the start W. U. P. was weak on the defense, but as the game progressed the men did better and Grove City made about all its gains around the ends. Sandals circled the end for 25 yards, getting the ball on a fumble, and on the next lineup Dodds got away for 15 through the double pass. These gains sent the Grove City cohorts into a state of excitement. On the 20 yard line W. U. P. held for downs.

Edgar began the game by kicking to Welty on the 10 yard line. Welty came back eight yards, Schmidt bringing him down with a thud. Grove City fumbled but regained the ball and then jumped into the line, hitting the tackles for first down.

Welty got through for another first down and then W. U. P. braced. The ball was booted to midfield. Thompson, Schmidt and Mihl began to hammer away at the line. On the 35 yard line Thompson was sent around the end for a touchdown. Edgar kicked goal. When time was called for the end of the half, which lasted 20 minutes, W. U. P. had lost the ball on Grove City's 5 yard line on downs.

Williams kicked to Mihl on the 10 yard line at the start of the second half. The ball was forced to Grove City's 37 yard line, where it was lost again on downs. Dodds went around the end like a shot, and Ritchie hauled him down after he had traveled 35 yards. Schmidt began the misfortunes of Grove City by tackling Sandals for a loss of 8 yards. Schmidt broke through the line and threw his man back, getting him from the interference. Grove City surrendered the ball on downs and W. U. P. took it up the field at a merry clip, Thompson being shoved over for the second touchdown. Edgar kicked goal. The lineup:

W. U. P.—12. Grove City—0.
Perry ..........L.E.......... Dodds
Waddell ..........L.T.......... Burns
Zieg ..........L.G.......... McConnell
McKean ....C.......... McCollum
Edgar ..........R.G.......... Reed
Marshall ..........R.T.......... Bozelle
Boulseu-East ..........R.E.......... Sandals
Rugh-Ritchie ..........Q.B.......... Campbell
Thompson ..........L.H.......... Marshall
Schmidt ..........R.H.......... Welty
Mihl ..........F.B.......... Williams

Touchdowns, Thompson 2; goals, Edgar 2; referee, Frye, Rochester; umpire, Campbell, W. & J.; timer, Roscoe "Shorty" James; time of halves, 20 and 15 minutes; attendance, 1,500.

Must Return to Decatur Club.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The National Baseball commission today disposed of the case of player Grothe, who, after accepting the terms of the Decatur (Ill.) club, played one game with that club then left and is now under contract with the Chicago club of the National league. He did not sign a contract with the Decatur club. The commission holds Grothe is the property of the Decatur club and the Chicago National club can only obtain his services by draft.

Shooters Will Have Yacht Ride.

All shooters who are to take part in the North Side Gun club's tourney on Tuesday are invited to take part in a yacht ride to be given by Mr. Painter. The yacht will leave Duquesne way and Fourth street at 9 a. m.

LOCAL BASEBALL GAMES.

On Dwyer grounds— R.H.E.
Dwyer .1 1 1 9 0 7 1 2 *—22 29 3
Lincoln 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 3
Batteries—Kenny and Jennings; Noe, Bagley and O. Stevens.

At Rankin— R.H.E.
Rankin A. C....1 0 2 2 0 1 1 0 1 *—17 11 4
Verona ....1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1—6 10 7
Batteries—McBride and Stuck; F. Simpson and D. Simpson.

At Verona (for 16-year-old championship)— R.H.E.
Verona ....0 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 3—9 11 2
Springdale ......0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3 4 6
Batteries—W. Simpson and I. Simpson; Sleeky and Holmes. Umpire—Lanus.

At Sharpsburg— R.H.E.
Bokerman A. C. ....0 1 0 1 4 5 0 2—13 18 0
Park View A. C. ...0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 3 2
Batteries—Maier, Ashenbaugh and Swaney; Welsh and Schlarb.

At Brushton— R.H.E.
Brushton A. C. ..0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3 4 2
Newman A. C. ..0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 4 4

OUT-OF-TOWN BASEBALL.

At Youngstown— R.H.E.
Ohio Works ....0 1 0 1 1 0 1 2 *—6 11 2
Niles ....0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 0 1
Batteries—Armstrong and Hanford; Pastarious and Ortleib. Umpire—Evans.

At Noblestown—
Noblestown ....2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 *—7 12 3
Glenshaw ....0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0—5 9 2
Batteries—Beaumont and Mute; Kane and Hanlin.

At West Newton— R.H.E.
West Newton ....2 0 1 0 1 5 0 *—9 7 5
Beltshoover ....2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—5 5 6
Batteries—Chambers and Brown; Bechtel and Kesner.

At Smithton— R.H.E.
Beaver A. C. ......2 0 2 1 4 1 2 0 0—12 12 2
Smithton ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0—6 8 4
Batteries—Donley and Star; Buttermore, Hepler and Douglas.

CARNEGIE BOY CLINGS TO LEAD

Wagner Has a Safe Margin Over Nearest Rival and Is Sure to Be First Batsman.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

Hans Wagner, the husky Pirate, still leads the National league batsmen, with Mike Donlin of the Giants, second, but far enough away to cease to be a dangerous factor.

There are now but eight National league batsmen in the .300 class of hitters and the Pirates have three of the eight, in Wagner, Beaumont and Clarke. Wagner's figures have not changed any since last week, owing to the fact that he has been out of the game. Wagner still leads in all the other departments, as will be shown by the following figures:

	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
Wagner, Pittsburgh	132	97	170	53	5	.348
Donlin, New York	90	60	113	23	5	.328
Beckley, St. Louis	133	167	22	13	0	.323
Grady, St. Louis	88	42	98	4	8	.323
Chance, Chicago	118	85	134	37	13	.313
Seymour, Cincinnati	122	67	153	9	3	.308
Beaumont, Pittsb'gh	141	88	171	26	22	.302
Clarke, Pittsburgh	70	51	84	9	7	.302
Thomas, Philadel	132	89	136	26	7	.294
Lush, Philadelphia	95	36	97	8	4	.289
Dunn, New York	48	23	46	10	3	.288
Smoot, St. Louis	129	56	140	27	13	.287
Gessler, Brooklyn	83	39	93	12	8	.287
McCormick, Pittsb'gh	110	44	112	14	6	.286
Dolan, Cincinnati	122	90	128	15	13	.286
Shannon, St. Louis	130	84	139	36	29	.284
Gleason, Philadel	148	59	159	13	34	.284
Kelley, Cincinnati	116	71	121	13	13	.282
McGann, New York	136	76	139	36	15	.281
Odwell, Cincinnati	116	71	121	28	9	.280
Devlin, New York	123	78	125	26	18	.280
Cooley, Boston	114	38	121	12	0	.279
O'Neil, St. Louis	25	9	22	0	5	.278
Delehanty, Boston	131	51	131	16	5	.276
McCarthy, Chicago	112	37	115	12	14	.274
Lumley, Brooklyn	144	80	153	28	9	.273
Bresnahan, N. York	109	80	109	11	2	.271
Dahlen, New York	141	78	137	38	12	.270
Titus, Philadelphia	135	57	142	12	8	.270
Tenney, Boston	138	74	135	16	19	.270
McGee, Philadelphia	88	42	93	9	7	.269
Brain, St. Louis	115	52	121	19	11	.268
Leever, Pittsburgh	31	10	23	0	2	.267
Browne, New York	144	94	151	18	27	.265
Wolverton, Philadel	102	43	106	18	8	.265
Casey, Chicago	127	65	133	18	18	.264
Leach, Pittsburgh	134	81	143	25	4	.263
Jones, Chicago	98	43	88	13	3	.262
Hulswitt, Philadel	106	32	97	6	13	.262
Slagle, Chicago	119	73	126	27	3	.261
Evers, Chicago	143	45	130	21	19	.261
Farrell, St. Louis	121	69	124	14	5	.261
Lynch, Pittsburgh	24	6	20	0	1	.260
Huggins, Cincinnati	131	93	120	10	13	.260
Babb, Brooklyn	147	48	132	30	9	.280
Shay, St. Louis	130	45	81	31	7	.256
Abbattichio, Boston	145	67	140	20	11	.255
Smith, Pittsburgh	47	17	36	5	3	.255
Wiltse, New York	23	8	15	0	1	.254
Ritchey, Pittsburgh	144	69	127	11	16	.253
Dooin, Philadelphia	98	39	84	13	5	.252
Sebring, Cincinnati	127	44	126	15	1	.251
Gilbert, New York	144	57	117	29	17	.251
Dillon, Brooklyn	129	56	121	10	8	.248
Ewing, Cincinnati	27	10	22	1	0	.247
Carisch, Pittsburgh	35	8	30	2	1	.246
Dobbs, Brooklyn	91	36	87	9	9	.244
Geier, Boston	138	63	131	16	6	.241
Mertes, New York	142	76	131	41	21	.240
Jacklitsch, Brooklyn	24	8	18	6	1	.240
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	79	31	76	14	11	.239
Peitz, Cincinnati	83	32	65	1	3	.239
Lundgren, Chicago	29	7	20	1	2	.238
Needham, Boston	73	15	60	3	0	.238
Roth, Philadelphia	66	28	54	8	2	.236
Batch, Brooklyn	21	5	17	5	1	.236
Kling, Chicago	101	36	100	8	14	.235
Phelps, Pittsburgh	78	25	61	2	11	.234
Mathewson, N. Y.	46	15	29	3	9	.234
Brown, Chicago	26	6	20	0	1	.233
Corcoran, Cincinnati	141	53	127	18	10	.233
Sheckard, Brooklyn	136	69	114	21	15	.233
Dunleavy, St. Louis	40	17	32	7	1	.232
Moran, Boston	104	25	85	9	3	.230
Burke, St. Louis	117	38	92	19	15	.229
Ritter, Brooklyn	61	21	46	16	4	.228
Searfoss, St. Louis	26	7	18	0	0	.228
Schlei, Cincinnati	82	22	60	4	4	.226
O'Neil, Chicago	47	36	5	4	0	.225
Donohue, Phila	60	22	47	10	1	.225
Cannell, Boston	96	32	78	10	5	.225
Barry, Chicago	99	34	79	13	9	.223
Fisher, Boston	34	8	21	0	0	.218
Bransfield, Pittsb'gh	128	44	105	11	14	.218
Mitchell, Brooklyn	32	12	22	1	4	.217
Bowerman, N. Y.	81	30	57	5	9	.216
Taylor, St. Louis	39	9	26	3	1	.211
Tinker, Chicago	132	50	99	37	10	.211
Corridon, Phila	30	7	19	0	1	.209
Weimer, Chicago	35	5	21	2	2	.206
Williams, Chicago	54	19	38	9	5	.205
Raymer, Boston	114	27	85	16	19	.204
Barclay, Boston	115	43	85	20	10	.203
Warner, New York	84	30	54	6	9	.201
Wicker, Chicago	47	14	29	3	3	.199
Bergen, Brooklyn	90	18	61	2	8	.195
Kruger, Pittsburgh	63	29	42	6	9	.188
Duggleby, Phila	29	6	14	0	1	.184
Suthoff, Philadelphia	30	8	17	1	3	.183
McCormick, Brooklyn	104	28	63	21	5	.182
Case, Pittsburgh	16	3	9	0	0	.180
Flaherty, Pittsb'gh	29	8	17	0	4	.179
Marshall, New York	20	5	12	2	0	.179
Woodruff, Cincinnati	87	19	55	9	11	.178
Taylor, New York	36	7	16	0	6	.176
Jones, Brooklyn	45	9	23	3	3	.172
Willis, Boston	43	7	24	1	2	.172
McLean, St. Louis	25	5	14	1	0	.171
Harper, Cincinnati	33	14	18	3	2	.168
Nichols, St. Louis	34	7	17	0	0	.166
McGinnity, N. York	48	10	22	1	11	.162
Cronin, Brooklyn	38	5	17	0	3	.159
Briggs, Chicago	33	7	15	0	1	.158
Jordan, Brooklyn	77	19	38	5	12	.158
Hahn, Cincinnati	32	5	14	1	4	.156
Kellum, Cincinnati	35	14	12	2	3	.148
Fraser, Philadelphia	42	5	14	0	5	.136
McFarland, St. Louis	29	7	12	0	0	.132
Ames, New York	15	3	5	0	0	.132
Poole, Brooklyn	24	3	8	0	3	.125
Phillippe, Pittsburgh	21	4	8	0	1	.116
Pittinger, Boston	36	2	13	0	2	.113
Walker, Cincinnati	23	5	8	0	3	.111
Sparks, Philadelphia	26	6	8	0	0	.105
Scanlon, Brooklyn	16	1	4	0	4	.103
McNichols, Boston	16	2	4	0	1	.097
Wilhelm, Boston	35	2	5	0	4	.055

Club Batting.

	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
St. Louis	143	574	1223	203	120	.258
Pittsburgh	144	608	1235	165	115	.256
Chicago	147	544	1216	198	120	.254
Cincinnati	147	664	1234	155	111	.252
New York	150	710	1251	238	160	.249
Philadelphia	148	542	1219	142	114	.247
Boston	146	449	1132	128	83	.238
Brooklyn	148	487	1080	186	103	.228

Club Fielding.

	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.
Pittsburgh	144	3950	1934	274	6158	.956
New York	150	3879	2052	285	6216	.954
Chicago	147	3824	1942	281	6043	.953
St. Louis	143	3802	1907	281	5990	.953
Cincinnati	147	3790	1808	305	5903	.948
Brooklyn	148	3923	1817	326	6064	.947
Boston	146	3953	1880	353	6186	.944
Philadelphia	148	3857	1908	379	6144	.938

Lehigh Football Schedule.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The schedule of the Lehigh football team is: October 5—Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; October 8—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; October 12—Open; October 15—Haverford, at South Bethlehem; October 22—Princeton, at Princeton; October 29—Dickinson, at South Bethlehem; November 5—Cornell, at Ithaca; November 12—Syracuse, at Syracuse; November 19—Lafayette, at Easton; November 24—Georgetown, at Washington, D. C.

OLDFIELD AGAIN SHOWS HIS SPEED

The "Daredevil" Rider Sets New Ten-Mile Mark—Goes Miles in Less Than Minute.

THE MEET A BIG SUCCESS

The second and last day of the local automobile races on the Brunots Island track proved even more interesting than the first for the reason that while the weather conditions were much the same as on the opening days, a heavy wind sweeping up the track all the time, yet this did not have the effect of slackening the speed of the contestants who seemed bent on breaking all kinds of records. This at least was the feeling with which Berney Oldfield entered into the sport and before the afternoon was over he succeeded in hanging up one more world's record.

The mark that got the jolt was the 10-mile record for touring cars stripped. In this event there were three contestants and the race was an exciting one all the way. The record for the 10 miles has been 11 minutes and this was lowered by Oldfield, who sent his machine the 10 miles in 10:30 1-5. When this announcement was made the crowd of 5,000 spectators let out a hearty cheer which was kept up for some little time. Oldfield not only broke a world's record, but he also gave the crowd a treat by sending his "Green Dragon" at a clip of less than a mile a minute. This was done in a three-mile trial to set a track record, and the time for the three miles was 2:55 3-5. The first mile was made in 58 4-5, the second in 58 2-5 and the third in 58 2-5.

The racing all the way was much more exciting than on the opening day and gave the big crowd plenty to talk about. The most exciting event of the day was the third heat of the five-mile handicap in which Oldfield, Turner and Jay were the contestants. The handicap placed on Oldfield was such that it seemed a foregone conclusion taht he would be defeated, but Barney fooled the handicappers, but he only had about two yards to spare, and did not get on even terms with Jay, who was leading the heat until the stretch was reached in the final mile.

Another event that was pleasing to the spectators was called "Cupids two-mile race" and which called for each driver to stop his machine in front of the judges' stand, take on a lady passenger, then continue the race. There were four contestants in this event and it was won by O. E. Vestal with a White machine. One of the most distinctive features of the meet outside of the daredevil riding of Oldfield was the plucky showing of Mr. G. E. Turner, the well-known local driver.

Mr. Turner was one of the victims of the auto accident in Woods Run only a few days ago and in which he received a cut on the head which required 13 stitches to close up, besides his face was badly scared and was covered with court plaster. The enthusiasm of Mr. Turner would not allow his injuries to stand as a handicap and he not only took part in nearly all of the events and won a number of the races, but he also went in against Barney Oldfield and gave that rider more than one scare during the two days. The plucky display of Mr. Turner was widely discussed by nearly all at the track. The display made by other local drivers was also a matter of favorable comment.

The meeting as a whole was a success even beyond the expectation of the members of the local Auto club, who were surprised at the large turnouts and the general character of the people who showed a deep interest in auto racing. During the two days there was not an incident to mar the pleasure of either the spectators or the riders. One of the funny incidents of the meet happened yesterday during the handicap event. One of the contestants is known to the autoists as "The Kaiser" and when he finished last in his heat the band played the "Lauderbach," Down Where the Wurzburger Flows" and other German airs, and "The Kaiser" smilingly bowed his acknowledgements while the crowd cheered wildly. The summaries:

First event. Two mile race for autos up to 24 h. p. Road equipment; no passengers.
Pos. Name of car. H.P. Driver.
1—White steamer ......15...Webb Jay.
2—Peerless ....24...George E. Turner.
3—Pope Toledo ....24...Edw. Kneeland.
4—Pope Toledo ....24...William Soules.
5—Richard ....20...O. E. Vestal.
6—Pierce ....24...Lester Wilson.
Time, 2:46.

Second event. One mile race for autos up to 9 h. p. Road equipment; no passengers.
Pos. Name of car. H.P. Driver.
1—Cadillac ....8...D. P. Collins.
2—Peugeot ....9...George Flinn.
3—Stevens Duryea ......7...J. A. Pietsch.
Time, 2:12¾.

Third event. Cupids two mile race.
Pos. Name of car. H.P. Driver.
1—White steamer ......15...O. E. Vestal.
2—Peerless ....24...G. Turner.
3—Pope Toledo ....24...Edw. Kneeland.
4—Pierce ....24...Lester Wilson.
Time, 3:14.

Fourth event. Two mile race for autos up to 16 h. p. Road equipment; no passengers.
Pos. Name of car. H.P. Driver.
1—White ....15...O. E. Vestal.
2—Franklin ....10...George Stranahan.
3—Pierce ....15...A. L. Banker.
4—Auto-car ....10...T. S. Gamble.
5—Stevens Duryea ....16...W. C. Cook.
6—Peerless ....16...R. McAllister.
Time, 3:35.

Fifth event. Ten mile race for touring cars up to 35 h. p. stripped.
Pos. Name of car. H.P. Driver.
1—Peerless ....24...Barney Oldfield.
2—Peerless ....24...G. E. Turner.
3—Pope Toledo ....24...H. H. Beldin.
Time, 10:10 1-5.

Exhibition three-mile run by Barney Oldfield. Green dragon, 80 h. p. Peerless stripped. Time, :58 4-5; :58 2-5; :58 2-5. Total, 2:55 3-5.

First heat of five mile handicap; open.
Pos. Car. H.P. Hdp. Driver.
1—Franklin ....10 20 sec. W. N. Murray.
2—Auto-car ....10 30 sec. T. S. Gamble.
3—Duryea ....10 30 sec. W. C. Cook.
4—Pierce ....15 Scratch A. L. Banker.
5—Cadillac ....8 20 sec. D. P. Collins.
6—Auto-car ....10 30 sec. J. A. Hawkins.
Time, 8:46.

Second heat:
Pos. Car. H.P. Hdp. Driver.
1—Pierce ....24 1:10 Lester Wilson.
2—Pope Toledo....24 Scratch Ed. Kneeland.
3—Richard ....20 Scratch O. E. Vestal.
4—Stevens Duryea, 7 1:20 J. A. Pietsch.
Time, 7:34 3-5.

Third heat:
Pos. Car. H.P. Hdp. Driver.
1—Peerless ....24 Scratch Barney Oldfield
2—White ....15 25 sec. O. E. Vestal.
3—Peerless ....25 15 sec. G. Turner.
Time, 5:26¾.

Finals of handicap.
Pos. Car. H.P. Hdp. Driver.
1—Peerless ....24 Scratch B. Oldfield.
2—Pierce ....24 1:50 L. Wilson.
3—White steamer..15 25 sec. O. E. Vestal.
4—Franklin ....10 2:30 W. N. Murray.
Time, 5:25 3-5.

New World's Walking Record.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—At the Crystal palace today F. B. Thompson broke the world's amateur record by walking 50 miles in 7 hours, 57 minutes and 38 seconds. There were 17 starters, including all the best amateurs known in England.

Library Seven to Reorganize.

The Library hockey team will be reorganized. A meeting will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock at 110 Park avenue, and the following players are to be present: Meyers, Woods, Mayer, Monteverde, Smith, Durham, Tierney, Cotter, Weis, Close, Rutledge, Kirschner and Loeffler.

THE GAME IS READY

And We Are Ready for the Sportsman.

Hammerless Double-Barrel Shotguns, $17.50, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00 and upwards.
Repeating Shotguns, $17.50 to $35.00.
Single-Barrel Shotguns, $4.00 to $15.00.
Canvas Shooting Coats, $1.00 to $4.00.
Corduroy Shooting Coats, $4.00 to $7.50.
And all Equipment Ammunition.

FOOTBALL CLOTHING, BOXING GLOVES, KODAKS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

JOHNSTON'S, 629 Smithfield Street.

LOCAL CRICKET TEAM MADE CLEVER RECORD

Batting Was Not as Heavy as Last Year. Will Hold Big Tourney Next Season.

With their clean-cut victory over the Cleveland club, on September 24, the Pittsburgh Field club cricketers closed another successful season. In all 13 matches were played, of which seven were won, five lost and one was drawn. Neither the percentage of victories nor the batting averages show up as favorably as last year, but considering the dead wickets which had to be played on in the majority of games, and the fact that all but four games were played on foreign grounds, their record is a very satisfactory one.

The victories included the famous Mimico club of Toronto, the strongest club in Canada; Chatham, Ont.; Niagara Falls, Ont., and Cleveland twice. The defeats were suffered at the hands of Toronto, Ont.; Toronto university; Rosedale (Toronto), and Cleveland twice.

The batting averages of those players who took part in the qualifying number of games show that John A. Stewart carries off the honors this year, with an average of 16.23 an innings. Mr. Stewart batted most consistently all season and had it not been for a few unfortunate run-outs, his average would have been much larger. He is the only player who scored over 200 runs during the season. The veterans, Jack Bissell and Tom Clement, finished second and third respectively, although neither one has as good an average as last year, while Capt. Macpherson, who easily led the batting averages last season, had an off year with the bat, and just manages to get inside double figures.

The prospects for next season are most satisfactory, the indications pointing to a number of good players locating in Pittsburgh between now and next spring. It has also been decided to hold an eight-day tournament on the local grounds next July, when clubs are expected from Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Chatham, Detroit and Cleveland. A meeting will be held in the near future to take the matter in hand, and all arrangements for same will be completed during the winter months. The complete batting and bowling averages follow:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Matches Played in	Completed Innings	Times Not Out	Highest Score	Total Runs	Average Per Innings
Stewart	13	13	2	31	211	16.23
Clement	13	15	1	45	172	11.46
Bissell	9	8	2	33	113	14.12
Macpherson	11	11	1	*32	118	10.73
Robertson	10	10	2	21	52	5.20
Harding	8	6	2	11	24	4.00
Watkins	7	7	1	13	20	2.86

The following players did not take part in one-half of the games played:

	Matches Played in	Completed Innings	Times Not Out	Highest Score	Total Runs	Average Per Innings
Williamson	4	4	0	39	112	28.00
Robinson	6	6	1	60	126	21.00
Jones	4	4	0	29	63	16.75
Stuart	3	2	0	14	23	11.50
Campbell	2	3	0	15	32	10.66
Nash	4	5	0	15	48	9.60
McCance	3	5	0	22	46	9.20
Roberts	3	4	0	19	25	6.25
Toddle	4	5	0	4	15	3.00
Thomas	3	3	0	4	8	2.66
Duckworth	5	6	0	8	14	2.33
Clark	3	3	0	2	3	1.00

F. H. Taylor played in one match, scoring 20 not out and 0. F. C. Taylor also played in one match, scoring 3 and 2 not out.

*Signifies "not out."

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Matches Bowled in	Balls Bowled	Maiden Overs	Wickets	Runs	Average Runs Per Wicket
Macpherson	9	378	15	25	152	6.12
Clement	13	837	40	30	301	10.03
Stewart	11	196	9	10	196	19.70

The following players did not take part in the qualifying number of games:

	Matches Bowled in	Balls Bowled	Maiden Overs	Wickets	Runs	Average Runs Per Wicket
Preston	2	84	3	4	8	2.00
Williamson	2	45	2	4	18	4.50
Taylor	1	138	8	7	33	4.71
Roberts	3	285	15	16	86	5.37
Liddell	2	53	1	5	31	6.20
Watkins	5	198	8	11	75	6.81
Stuart	3	408	20	16	129	8.19
Duckworth	2	65	1	4	33	8.25
Thomas	2	66	3	3	31	10.33
Robinson	5	228	5	7	116	16.57
Campbell	2	72	3	2	33	17.50
Nash	5	228	7	5	112	23.00

S. Nash bowled 3 no-balls, J. C. Stuart 2, the Rev. Mr. Campbell 2 and J. A. Stewart 1, while Macpherson and Watkins each bowled a wide.

In the only game F. C. Taylor took part he performed the "hat trick."

Kaercher's 439 WOOD ST.

"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL."

IN THE LITTLE WINDOW.
Something New.
"TRUFANTS" CALIPERS,
Made by Starrett.
These spring Calipers have a 4 degree scale attached by which you can tell the size calipered.
PRICE $1.75.

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE
THE STONE THAT CUTS.
CAEDO OIL STONE.
One side coarse for quick cutting, the opposite side very fine for finishing. This is beyond doubt the best oil stone made. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Size 4x1½x¾, 35c Size 7x2 x1, 60c
Size 5x1½x¾, 40c Size 8x2 x1, 65c
Size 6x2 x1, 50c Size 8x2½x1, 75c

ON FRIDAY ONLY WE WILL SELL
Gerstendorfer's "Sapolin"
STOVE PIPE ENAMEL
For Stove Pipes, Radiators, Grate Fronts, Gas Stoves, etc.
PREVENTS RUST. Price.... 12c

351st Special Weekly Sale.
This Week Only We Will Sell
STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL CO.'S
NEW VICTOR PLUM AND LEVEL NO. 17
28 in. or 30 in.
Selected cherry wood, square top plate, polished side views, with PROVED GLASSES, adjustable
78c
The Proved Level Glass is accurately fitted in a brass case and the only plaster used is that necessary to plug the ends of this case. This brass case is fastened by a screw at each end, directly to the stock of the level and is entirely independent of the Top Plate. Our regular price on this level is $1.25.
SALE PRICE, 78c. None to Dealers.
Store will close 5:45 p. m. Saturday at 10 p. m.

Kaercher's, PITTSBURG.

BLOOD DISEASES

quickly and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by FLEMING'S SPECIFIC. A few weeks' use of this wonderful preparation will cure the most obstinate case. No matter what you may have used or what disappointments you may have met, Fleming's Specific will cure you, however chronic your trouble. Call or write for circulars. JOS. FLEMING & SON, 410-412 Market St., Pittsburgh.

POOR PLAYING BY PIRATES WILL COST THEIR FRIENDS LOTS OF CASH

POOR BATTING CAUSED SLUMP

Pirates' Eastern Trip Was Worst in Years—The Pitchers Alone Showed True Form.

THE PLAYERS LOST HEART

The showing made by the Pirates on their final eastern trip of the season is not of a character calculated to arouse much enthusiasm in the breasts of the local fans. On the contrary, the best friends of the team are about disheartened, and it is not much wonder. The team started east in such a condition that second place was a possibility, but instead of improving their position they have gone in the opposite direction, and if some improvement is not shown the team will be lucky to finish in the first division.

This slump on the part of the Pirates is going to cost some of the friends of the team a small pot of money, as they wagered that the club would finish among the first three—in fact, many had backed them for first place, but the more conservative thought they had a sure thing in placing some cash that the Pirates would finish among the first three clubs. This bet does not look quite so good now, although there is still a chance providing a brace is taken and the team puts up the kind of ball it is capable of.

Some Very Weak Stick Work.

The whole trouble seems to be a weakness with the bat, and this is not to be wondered at, for with Clarke and Wagner out of the game the team's best hitters are gone. There are some people right here at home who have been criticising Wagner and who have at times belittled his ability as a batter, claiming that he was lucky, and the present condition of affairs will be the best answer that can be furnished to their foolish argument. Had Wagner been in the games at Boston there is no question but what there would have been victories where defeats were chalked up. This of itself is the best kind of a tribute to the worth of the Carnegie boy.

The work of the pitchers even in the face of the daily defeats suffered by the team is the one thing that brings hope to the fans for the future. Case, Leever, Robertaille, Lynch and Flaherty have all been pitching the best kind of ball, and with any kind of hitting to help them out would have landed all of their games. In not one of the contests has any one of the pitchers been hit hard; in fact, they have kept the safe hits down into single figures, but this good pitching was wasted, as those who should have contributed their share toward victory with their bats were found wanting.

Some Players Lost Heart.

The fact that the pennant race is over and that the team was beaten out of first place may have something to do with the showing being made, as the players have undoubtedly lost heart and have no further interest in the game. Of course, this is a bad state of affairs, as the team could cover itself with glory by making a fight to the finish and winding up in second place, but the players were so set on first that when they were beaten out of that position they seemed to lose heart and there is an indifference as to where the team finally lands.

Had Clarke and Wagner been able to be in the game things would have been different, as those players are the kind to cheer the others on even in the face of misfortune. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, and the present condition of affairs gives Manager Clarke a chance to try out his young blood and find out just what they are worth, instead of waiting and experimenting next season at the start of the pennant race. This was the manager's original intention, but it is safe to say that he did not intend to make these experiments at the cost of so many games as the team has lost on the trip.

There is one thing that Manager Clarke will be thankful for, and that is that he will not have the same pitcher problem to work out that bothered him at the start of this season and which furnished one of the hardest handicaps of the season. The club owner has been very lucky in his selection of twirlers, and the Pirates will be ready to start out next season with as strong a corps of pitchers as any club in the league. There will be no experiments to be made, as the pitchers have all been tried and have proved their worth.

Pirates' Strong Pitching Staff.

The pitching staff as at present made up of Leever, Philippe, who has fully recovered and promises to be in old-time form; Flaherty, Lynch, Case, Robertaille and Camnitz to fall back on for emergencies, compares with any staff in the country at present and it will be better next year, for the youngsters will have had the opportunity to study out the league batsmen, and this experience will prove of great value, as practical knowledge is a lot better than the theoretical on the ball field at least. This will give the club seven tried pitchers, and even if one of the old hands should fail to show form there will be enough of the others to take his place.

It must not be expected that the club will carry all the young players who have been drafted. Outside the pitchers there will not be over two new men kept, and these will be a utility infielder and a utility outfielder. There is not one place among the regulars where a change is contemplated, and it would be foolish to make a change, for the team as it stands with the regulars in line ready for action is as strong as any in the country. This statement may be doubted, but take the players of all teams and compare them in their positions and it will be found that the balance favors the Pirates.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

Monessen Wants Deciding Game.

MONESSEN, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—In a few days the advisory board of the Elks Baseball league of Western Pennsylvania will meet in Pittsburgh to arrange for three games between the Monessen and Pittsburgh teams. These clubs tied in the league race, each winning 10 and losing four. Monessen stands ready to play one game or three. If one game Manager Haltnean is willing to contest for the pennant on neutral grounds. Monessen sports are already raising a pool of $1,000 to back the locals in the fight for the pennant.

Jeannette Leaves the Field.

GREENSBURG, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The football season was opened here today with a game between the Polk A. A. and Jeannette. With the score 2 to 0 in its favor, the Jeannette eleven left the field in the second half on account of a decision by Referee Thomas.

Noted Bag Puncher Here
Dal Jeffries
Former Partner of "Jim" Jeffries Is Giving Free Exhibitions in Kaufmann's Sporting Goods Dept.

Dal Jeffries, the champion bag puncher of the world, is in Pittsburgh and announces his willingness to meet all comers. Jeffries has been before the public as a professional bag puncher for about eight years and has never been defeated. Hailing from Buffalo he first become prominent in athletics as a member of the Deadwood (N. D.) football team. He early evinced a genius for bag punching and boxing and assisted in the training of Jim Jeffries. He has sparred with Bob Fitzsimmons, Gardner, Corbett and almost all the well-known fighters of the present day.

As a bag puncher Dal Jeffries is a veritable wizard. He is giving an exhibition of his work daily this week in Kaufmann's sporting goods department and in their Fifth avenue show windows. It is entirely different from the cut-and-dried routine usually seen in such exhibitions and is far above anything that has heretofore been produced in this city. In fact he is so fast that one incredulous spectator was heard to declare that Jeffries must have an electric battery attached to the ball in some way because such feats were impossible otherwise.

Jeffries says that bag punching is the best of all forms of exercise, bringing into play all the muscles of the body, and giving wonderful quickness of muscle and eye.

For years Jeffries has been a star attraction at various theaters throughout the country, but anyone who desires may see him work this week by visiting Kaufmann's sporting goods department. The exhibition is free to all.

PLAYED GOLF ON NEW LINKS

Western Pennsylvania Tourney Has Been Called—First Game on Oakmont Grounds.

GOLF PLAYED ON MANY LINKS

Quite the most important event locally in golf circles yesterday was the opening of the Oakmont Country club and the links of the great 18-hole course put in full play. The event was a notable one, for it adds not only to Pittsburgh a perfectly equipped club for golfing purposes, but was also of sufficient importance as to have national consequence, as it is very much within the probabilities that more than one tournament for the American championship will be decided there.

The Oakmont Country club is the inspiration of Henry C. Fownes, its president, who has practically, unaided, superintended every detail of its development, and so well has his efforts been directed that the course is the faithful expression of golfers' ideals. In the laying out of every hole the exact club to be used for each shot has been so carefully considered that the use of another would not get true values or find the cup in bogey figures. The length of the course is 6,406 yards, with a bogey 80, 40 out and 40 home. The holes and bogey for them are as follows:

Out	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	5—40		
	453	325	417	520	330	150	371	220	450—3,236		
In	5	4	6	3	4	5	4	4	5—40—80		
	451	325	590	156	346	416	226	290	400—3,170—6,406		

Through the grounds something like 13,000 feet of pipe has been laid, furnishing water to every tee and green. Shelter houses have been built over the course. The greens are so varied as to offer every kind of play and the fair greens present good lies if the player keeps straight on the course.

The golf event was a members' handicap for a cup, which was won by G. S. Macrum.

The scores returned were as follows:

G. S. Macrum	103	24	79
H. C. Fownes	90	8	82
W. A. Nicholson	101	18	83
H. D. Shute	95	12	83
George S. Foster	116	32	84
C. A. Verner	102	18	84
C. B. Fownes	93	8	85
Louis Brown	107	20	87
W. G. Carr	102	14	88
J. N. Anderson, Jr.	103	14	89
G. A. Ormiston	90	0	90
J. S. Martin	98	8	90
L. L. Voight	108	16	92
H. A. Marlin	117	24	93
S. M. Amend	111	18	93
F. S. Viele	112	18	94
H. L. Barton	119	24	95
G. A. Mueller	119	18	101

The field was a large one, 20 withdrawing.

The Edgeworth club had its fifth and last day's play for the Edgeworth cup yesterday. After yesterday's play the points for the cup stand as follows: R. P. Nevin, Jr., and Edward Hoopes, 6 each; A. L. Pearson, 5; C. P. Byrnes, 3; R. B. Carr, 2; J. E. Porter, 1; S. S. Liggett, 2; George E. McCague, 2; F. C. Ewart and F. A. McVay, 1 each. Nevin and Hoopes will play off some time during the week. Hoopes has a handicap of 12. The cards yesterday were:

Edward Hoopes	89	12	77
R. P. Nevin, Jr.	78	0	78
G. E. McCague	84	4	80
C. P. Byrnes	93	8	85
E. L. Allen	89	3	86
J. S. George	90	3	87

The Edgewood Golf club won its match with the Pittsburgh Golf club yesterday, 6 to 4. The match was played on the Schenley links. The individual results were:

EDGEWOOD G. C.		PITTSBURGH G. C.	
J. D. Duff	0	William Frew	0
R. Patterson	2	W. R. Blair	0
W. H. Duff II	2	T. K. Laughlin	0
G. W. Warzell	1	L. Dilworth	0
R. Kester, Jr.	1	F. X. Barr	0
J. Flenniken	0	M. A. Preston	4
Total	6	Total	4

Thornburg Golf club defeated yesterday the Washington Golf club, 14 to 8. The match was a special one and played at Thornburg. The two teams now stand even, each one having won two matches. The Thornburg club gave a dinner to the visitors on the grounds last night and afterward a dance. A number of ladies came on with the Washington team. The individual results were:

THORNBERG A. C.		WASHINGTON G. C.	
F. A. Yeager	5	J. M. Fulton	0
E. E. Rankin	2	W. P. Paxton	0
Charles C. Trent	2	C. V. Harding	0
C. B. Garrison	0	Ross Carson	0
E. S. McKinley	0	R. M. Torrance	2
T. S. Anderson	5	F. H. Wood	6
Total	14	Total	8

The qualifying round in the tournament for the club championship at the Brighton Country club was played yesterday, eight best gross scores to qualify. The cards of the successful ones were:

R. L. James	77	A. K. Grubbs	82
G. L. Ralston	79	Elliott Rodgers	83
Dr. O. I. Bennett	80	J. H. Davidson	84
H. S. Nicholson	81	D. F. Hadley	88

On Monday the first round of match play will be played and the pairings are as follows: Bennett vs. Ralston; James vs. Nicholson; Grubbs vs. Hadley and Rodgers vs. Davidson.

Edwin Z. Smith, secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Golf association, yesterday issued the announcement of the sixth annual championship tournament of the association to be held this year on the links of the Oakmont Country club, October 12, 13, 14 and 15. The members of the association are the Allegheny Country club, Edgewood Golf club, Edgeworth club, Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh Golf club, Pittsburgh Country club, Brighton Country club, Westmoreland Country club, Pittsburgh Field club and the New Castle Golf club.

The open competition will be played October 12 and is open to all amateurs belonging to clubs which are members of the association and all professionals employed by such clubs. The prizes for the professionals are $30, $20 and $10. Should Should an amateur win the first prize he will receive the amount in plate, the second and third prizes are only for professionals. The amateur competition will be held October 13, 14 and 15. The prizes are gold medal, first; silver medal, second, and bronze medal for the best score in the qualifying round. Eight to qualify at 36 holes, the match play rounds at 18 holes, finals 36.

The association also offers second, third and fourth flight cups for eights and also a runner-up prize in each flight. There will also be a handicap cup as well as second and third ups in the handicap.

Competitors must enter through the secretaries to Edwin Z. Smith, secretary, No. 1222 Frick building, not later than 6 p. m., October 11. The entrance fee is $2 for the open and $3 for the amateur competitions. Entries for the handicap must contain club handicaps and names of the scratch players.

Johnstown Gets Second Game.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—For six innings today Johnstown toyed with Altoona. Then the locals started to bat and pounded the ball all over the field. This is the second straight game for Johnstown of the series for the inter-city championship. Score:

Johnst'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Vought 3	1	2	2	2	0	Fisher 2	1	2	3	3	3
Morgan m	0	2	2	0	0	Kuhns 3	0	0	2	4	1
Miller l	2	4	0	0	0	Iott r	0	2	2	0	0
Sandherr s	3	3	3	0	0	Carson s	2	2	1	1	1
Nallin r	1	1	1	0	0	Crisham 1	0	2	9	0	1
J.Mur'y 1	2	1	7	2	1	Hinton m	2	2	2	0	0
M'Cl'sky 2	2	1	1	4	1	Rising l	1	2	2	0	0
E.Mur'y c	3	4	11	2	2	Zalusky c	1	1	2	0	0
M'Con'l p	1	2	0	1	0	Bennett p	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	15	20	27	11	4	Totals	8	14	24	10	6

Johnstown	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	6	*—15
Altoona	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Miller, Morgan, E. Murphy, Hinton, Rising 2. Home runs—Carson, Sandherr, McCloskey, E. Murphy, McConnell. Sacrifice hit—Morgan. First base on balls—Vought, McCloskey, McConnell, Fisher, Kuhns, Zalusky. Struck out—Morgan, McCloskey, Iott, Fisher, Carson 2, Crisham 2, Hinton 2, Zalusky, Bennett. Time of game—1:50. Umpires—Wolfe and O'Neill.

Old-Time Michigan Score.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 1.—The University of Michigan eleven today defeated Case Scientific School of Cleveland 33 to 0. This was the first game of the season for the Michigan team. When Case played here last year the score was Michigan 31, Case 0.

Daily Excursions to St. Louis and Return via the Wabash. All tickets good on regular trains leaving Wabash station at 2:00 p. m. or 8:30 p. m., city time.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully furnished at City Ticket Office, 329 Fifth avenue, or Ticket Office, Wabash Station, corner Liberty avenue and Ferry street.

Allegheny College Football Squad.

Top Row.—Reynolds, (Manager); B. Hotson, C. Hotson, Shields, Levis, (Trainer); Evans, Rickey, Cove. Second Row.—Giles, Thompson, Aiken, Grim, Robinson, Hamm, Fish. Lower Row.—Borland, Van Dermoont.

ED. HICKEY'S AWFUL FALL.

Risher Puts Two Games Over on the Hustling Millvale Burgess at Homestead.

Homestead L. A. C. won twice from Millvale yesterday at Homestead. Score:

FIRST GAME.

H.L.A.C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Edm'son 3	4	1	1	4	0	Orbin 3	2	1	1	1	0
J.Miller 2	1	1	8	1	0	Hickey s	0	0	2	3	1
Crum m	0	0	0	0	0	Wetz'l m-1	1	3	5	0	0
Lindsay 1	0	0	15	1	0	Jackson r	0	1	1	0	0
Smith r	1	1	0	0	0	Cam'l 1-m	0	0	6	0	3
McKee l	2	1	1	0	0	Dugan 2	0	1	0	1	1
Fohl c	0	1	4	0	0	R. Miller 1	0	2	1	0	0
M'Cl't'k s	1	1	0	5	1	Shettler c	0	1	5	1	4
Mullen p	1	0	0	3	0	Cushman p	0	0	0	2	2
Totals	10	6	24	14	1	Totals	3	9	21	8	11

H. L. A. C.	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	*—10
Millvale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3

Two-base hits—Miller, Wetzel 2, Miller, Shettler. Three-base hits—Smith, McClintock, Orbin. Sacrifice hits—Hickey, Fohl. Stolen bases—Edmundson 2, Jackson. Double plays—Edmundson to Miller. Base on balls—Off Cushman 4. Struck out—By Mullen 3, by Cushman 4. Umpire—Parry.

SECOND GAME.

H.L.A.C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Edm'son 3	0	0	1	1	0	Orbin 3	0	0	2	2	0
J.Miller 2	1	1	1	0	0	Hickey s	0	0	1	1	2
Crum m	0	0	2	0	0	Wetzel 1	0	0	7	0	0
Lindsay 1	2	2	5	0	0	Jackson r	0	0	2	1	2
McKee l	1	3	0	0	0	R. Miller 1	0	2	1	0	0
Smith r	2	2	1	0	0	Mlles 2	0	0	1	4	1
Fohl c	0	1	13	1	0	Dugan m	1	0	4	0	0
M'Cl't'k s	0	1	1	0	1	Shettler c	0	0	6	1	0
Zellars p	0	0	0	4	0	Campbell p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	6	10	27	6	1	Totals	1	2	24	13	5

H. L. A. C.	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	*—6
Millvale	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hits—Miller, McKee. Sacrifice hit—Crum. Double play—Zellars, Fohl and Lindsay. Stolen bases—Dugan. Base on balls—Off Zellars 1. Struck out—By Zellars 10, by Campbell 4. Umpire—Parry.

HICKORY IS CHAMPION.

Takes Honors for 18-Year-Old Teams from Cabinet, 10 to 9.

The Hickory A. C. settled all dispute to the 18-year-old championship yesterday afternoon at Friendship park by defeating the Cabinet A. C. 10 to 9. Score:

Hickory.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Johns s	1	0	0	1	2	Schiegel r	1	2	0	0	0
Schmidt l	2	2	0	1	0	Nickel 3	0	1	3	0	
Gartside r	2	2	0	0	0	M'Kinley 1	1	2	14	0	1
Russell 3	1	1	2	0	1	Loper c	2	2	6	2	0
Llewel'n 1	1	2	13	0	2	Fox 1	0	0	0	1	1
Radc'fe m	0	2	1	1	0	Dischner s	2	1	1	1	1
B.Spryer p	1	2	0	4	0	Do'herty 2	0	2	1	3	3
Duff c	1	1	9	5	1	Slevin m	1	1	1	0	0
H.Spryer 2	1	0	2	4	0	Williams p	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	10	12	27	16	6	Totals	9	10	24	13	7

Hickory A. C.	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	4	*—10
Cabinet A. C.	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2—9

Two-base hits—Radcliffe, Schmidt. Three-base hit—Gartside. Home run—Loper. Double play—H Spuyer and Lewellyn. Struck out—By Williams 5, by Spryer 11. Bases on balls—Off Spryer 6, off Williams 4. Umpires—Johns and Siebler. Attendance—500.

Will Box at a Smoker.

The business men's smoker Tuesday night promises to be a success, as some of the best talent in the city has entered, among them the following boxers: Joe Alton, the 120-pound fighter, will meet Jimmy McGivern, the 120-pound amateur champon; Paul Moore will meet Tom Morris of Lawrenceville; "Skipper" Purseley of Greenfield will meet Tom Kreiner of Webster avenue. Young Mason of the Beaver A. C. of Allegheny will meet some good 120-pound boy. Mickey Marks will meet an unknown at 110 pounds. Harry Brown, the ex-105-pound amateur champion, will go against a boxer his weight.

The McClelland-Stroup Bout.

The Solly Stroup and Jack McClelland 15-round fight is to take place at Charleroi on Monday, Oct. 17. This will be the first time they have met and the one losing will be out of the running as far as securing good matches in the future. McClelland has a match on in St. Louis for a week or so after this battle, and if he does not win it will be canceled. Stroup has been fighting in great form of late and his quick defeat of Loudon Campbell makes him think he will surely repeat the performance on McClelland.

Erie Getting Good Start.

ERIE, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Erie High school football team which expects to meet the Central High school of Pittsburgh in this city later in the season, defeated the Central High school of Buffalo in the opening game this afternoon 12 to 0. Erie's coach, John Heimberger, of Washington and Jefferson, expects to have one of the best school elevens in the country, although he has seven new boys.

JUD SCHMIDT.

The old Pittsburgh High school boy who is playing a strong game on the W. U. P. eleven as halfback.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Yale	42	Trinity	0
Princeton	10	Georgetown	0
Harvard	24	Williams	0
U. of P.	24	Virginia	0
Columbia	16	Wesleyan	0
Michigan	33	Case	0
Cornell	29	Rochester	6
Minnesota	65	Carleton	0
Dartmouth	17	Mass. Agri.	0
Amherst	5	Williston	0
Exeter	11	Bowdoin	0
Iowa	88	Cornell (Ia.)	0
Chicago	56	Indiana	0
W. U. P.	12	Grove City	0
W. & J.	29	Marietta	0
Pgh. College Soph.	6	St. John's Lyceum	0
Westminster	0	Geneva	0
Shadyside	22	W. & J. Academy	11
Carlisle	41	Gettysburg	0
State	50	Allegheny	0
Ohio University	80	Miama University	0
U. of Cincinnati	33	Georgetown (Ky.) C.	0
Notre Dame	102	Wabash	5
Illinois	11	Knox College	0
Northwestern	34	Naperville College	0
Wisconsin	45	Ft. Sheriden Soldiers	0
Kalamazoo	22	Hillsdale College	0
Purdue	23	Earlham	0
Nebraska	46	Grinnell College	0

ALLEGHENY IS EASY.

State Wallops Meadville Collegians by Score of 50 to 0.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Allegheny college eleven was a very easy proposition for State today. After less than a minute of play Forkum was forced over for the first touchdown. The captain also made runs of 110, 40 and 30 yards. Saunder's, quarterback, run of 80 yards was a feature. Allegheny never succeeded in holding State for downs, neither did it make a first down. Short halves were played, and State's back field worked well together on all occasions, while Tackles Moscrip and Smith also proved themselves excellent ground gainers. Line-up:

State—50.		Allegheny—0.
Leathers "Barr"	L.E.	Ginn
Smith	L.T.	McQuiston
Wey	C.	Scott Thomas
Woodward	R.G.	Shields
Hughes-Moscrip	R.T.	W. Hotson
Moorehead-Ferguson	R.E.	Aiken
Saunders-Hohnhart	Q.B.	(capt) Davenport
Yeckley-Partridge	L.H.	Russell-Jelbert
Fawkes-McGee	R.H.	Back-Evans-Smith
Forkum (capt)	F.B.	Biles-Comfort

Touchdowns—Forkum 5, Partridge, Yeckley, Fawkes, Saunders. Safety—State 1. Goals from touchdown—Forkum 2, Moscrip 1. Referee—Dr. J. Robinson. Umpire—Dr. E. Robinson. Timer—Dr. Rober. Linesmen—Offut and Sankey. Time of game—20 and 10-minute halves.

HARRIS IN THE LEAD.

Has Not Lost a Game and Will Likely Win the Pool Tourney.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Harris	2	0	1000
Palmer	2	1	.667
Weston	2	1	.667
Rolfe	1	1	.500
McCue	1	1	.500
Smith	1	2	.333
Jack	0	3	.000

The first week of the local pool tournament was concluded on Friday evening at the Great Northern billiard hall. The present contests have been the most successful ever held in Pittsburgh. The contest has narrowed down now to five players for prize money, Smith and Jack being out of the race as far as prizes are concerned. No contests were engaged in yesterday and play will be resumed again tomorrow. The afternoon game tomorrow will be between Harris and Jack, and McCue and Rolfe will play in the evening. It is possible that the players may again be brought closer together should the tail-enders succeed in downing the leaders in tomorrow's games, but it now looks as though Harris would capture first prize money. How the others will finish is guesswork. The tournament will hardly be concluded this week because it is almost certain that several ties will result. The latter will be played off next week.

No Score at Geneva.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The first football game of the intercollegiate series was played today between Geneva and Westminster. Neither side scored. The work of Geneva's back field was fine. The playing of Mercer for Westminster was a feature. The game was played in 15 and 20-minute halves. The line-up:

Westminster 0.		Geneva 0.
Smith	L.E.	Brown
Love	L.T.	Finney
Clark	L.G.	Sterritt
Everhart	C.	Milliken
Cleland	R.G.	Barnes
Marxs	R.T.	E. Allen
Stewart	R.E.	F. Allen
Scott	Q.B.	Thompson
Mercer	L.H.	Gillespie
Calhoun	R.H.	Robbins
Locke	F.B.	McMurdo

Buhl Club Won by One Point.

SHARON, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Buhl football team today defeated Youngstown 11 to 10. Score:

Buhl 11.		Youngstown 10.
Smith-Wengler	L.E.	D. Davis
Ozersky	L.T.	Farragher
O'Neil	L.G.	Tooney
Pitt-Manning	C.	Gardner
Kamerer-Kibbee	R.G.	E. Davis
Kidney	R.T.	McCambridge-Heaton
Carver	R.E.	J. Heaton
May-Smith	Q.B.	Evans-Lindsey
F. Brendt-Buckley	L.H.	Thomas
Burke	L.B.	Mundee
C. Brandt	F.B.	Casey

Touchdowns—Buckley, Ozersky, D. Davis, Mundee. Goal from touchdown—Smith. Referee—D. McConnell, Youngstown. Umpire—William Parry. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

Opening of Season at Monessen.

MONESSEN, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The football season opened here today with a game between the Monessen Reserves and Fayette City. Line-up:

Monessen 5.		Fayette City 0.
J. Feightner	R.E.	Makepiece
Baker	R.T.	Gillingham
P. Feightner	R.G.	Conboy
Darton	C.	Millain
Holmes	L.G.	Stitt
Chase	L.T.	Kane
McLain	L.E.	Winn
King	Q.B.	J. Carroll
Broman	R.H.	W. Carroll
See	L.H.	Hamilton
Moussiaux	F.B.	Ashton

Touchdown — Moussiaux. Umpire — Tom Prather.

Pequot Light Team Wins.

The Pequot 75-pound team defeated the Fillmore A. C. on the Pequot grounds yesterday 26 to 0. Line-up:

Pequot—26.		Fillmore—0.
Fairman	R.E.	Brown
Clancy	R.T.	Alston
Jenkinson	R.G.	Schindel
Gillespie	C.	Moxie
Roderick-Deer	L.G.	Pafenbach
Peifer	L.T.	Stewart
DuPell	L.E.	Forney
McVicker	Q.B.	Steele
McKee	R.H.	Kenny
Mix	L.H.	Geitler
Marks	F.B.	Meisel

Touchdowns—Mix 3, McKee, Deer. Goal—Mix.

HARVARD SHOWS FINE FORM AGAINST WILLIAMS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Harvard opened her football season on Soldiers' field this afternoon with Williams, and did the visitors up 24 to 0, in 15 and 10-minute periods, and just missed another touchdown by two yards. The game was encouraging for an opener as the Harvard men played with snap and ginger throughout and went into the game with all kinds of fight. The line-up:

Harvard—24.		Williams—0.
Blagden	L.E.	Elder
Brill-Meier	L.T.	Murray
Wilder	L.G.	Eldridge-Moffatt
Cuniff-Parker	C.	Eldred
McFadden	R.G.	Campbell
Squires-Ovenson	R.T.	Bixby-Marshall
Montgomery	R.E.	Stocking
Noyes-Kernan	Q.B.	Miller
Nichols	L.H.	Brown
Hurley	R.H.	Watson
Mills-Hanley-Nesmith	F.B.	Bates

Touchdowns, Mills 3, Hanley 1. Goals from touchdown, Noyes 3, Kernan 1. Umpire, R. Brown, Harvard. Referee, Jack Hallowell, Harvard. Linesmen, Forbes, Harvard, and Moffatt, Williams. Timer, John Graham, Harvard. Time, 15 and 10-minute periods.

KISKI TEAM SMOTHERS THE JOHNSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

SALTSBURG, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Kiski played its first game of the season here with Johnstown High school and won 29 to 0. Kiski scored the first touchdown in three seconds after the game began. Hacha, McGregor, Kumier, P. Fiefer and Daniels played a fine game for the team, while for the visitors Lindsay, Aschon and Koontz were the stars. Line-up:

Kiski—29.		Johnstown—0.
Pfeifer	C.	Nokes
Bakewell	R.G.	Rosetein
Corbett	L.G.	Supper
Gordon	R.T.	Achon
McCreight	L.T.	McGinness
Wagner	R.E.	Lindsay
Davis	L.E.	Stamler
Hacha	Q.B.	Koontz
McGregor	L.H.	C. Replogle
Caughey	R.H.	H. Replogle
Kumier	F.B.	D. Lindsay

Time of halves, 15 minutes. Umpire, Kerr. Referee, Dickson.

Bankers Defeat Our Boys.

The Bankers won from Our Boys at Sharpsburg yesterday 4 to 3. Score:

Bankers.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Our Boys.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rowe 2	2	2	3	3	0	Hughes 3	0	0	2	3	0
Fletcher 3	0	2	4	5	1	H.Blu'g r	0	1	0	0	0
Young c	1	2	9	0	1	Bert p	0	1	0	3	0
Brady s	0	0	0	2	0	Grant s	0	1	3	4	0
H.Fer'n 1	1	1	7	2	0	W.Fer'n m	1	1	1	0	1
J.Scott m	0	1	1	0	0	Neel c	0	0	7	3	1
Curren l	0	1	2	0	0	E.Blu'g 2	1	2	3	0	1
Ringle r	0	0	1	0	0	M'Cl'sky 1	0	0	2	0	0
K.Scott p	0	0	0	0	0	Eisenp't 1	1	1	9	0	0
Totals	4	9	27	12	2	Totals	3	7	27	13	3

Bankers	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Our Boys	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Scott 3. Struck out—By Scott 8, by Bert 8. Umpire—Gabele.

PENN SHOWS BETTER FORM AND DEFEATS VIRGINIA

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven easily defeated the University of Virginia team today on Franklin field 24 to 0. Pennsylvania's play was a great improvement over the work done in the two previous games, while Virginia was decidedly weaker than had been anticipated. Pennsylvania tested her defense in the first half when six points were scored, but in the second half three touchdowns were made by clever playing.

Scottdale Makes Long Runs.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The football season was opened here this afternoon with a game between the Scottdale and Irwin teams. The home team outplayed the visitors. Fifteen and 10-minute halves were played. The features were long runs for touchdowns by Dillman, Wentzell and Skemp.

Carl Fisher Creates a Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—By driving two miles in 2:02 flat at the Chicago Automobile club meeting ot day, Carl Fisher of Indianapolis, lowered by three-fifths of a second the world's track record for middleweight machines for that distance, made by Joseph Tracy at the Empire City track, New York City, on September 24.

GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON.

The Meadow Juniors defeated the Columbo Tigers 32 to 6.

The Reliance A. A. played a no score game with the Verner A. C.

The Trenton Tigers defeated the Hazelwood Library Juniors 14 to 5.

Lowell Third teamwon a fast game from the Boquet Juniors 10 to 6.

At Moultrie park the Imperials defeated the Reliance Reserves 22 to 5.

The Madison Tigers forfeited the game to Brushton yesterday leaving the field.

Westlake High school disappointed Lawrenceville A. C. yesterday by failing to show up to play.

The La Belle A. C. defeated the Copeland A. C. of Braddock yesterday at La Belle park 32 to 0.

The Sterling Reserves of Wilkinsburg defeated the Brushton Crescents in a well played game 5 to 0.

The Hurons played and defeated the Montgomerys of Woods Run 5 to 2. Montgomerys made a safety.

Kingston, 15; Terrin Tigers, 0. The touchdowns were made by Ed. Greb, Roy Norwood and F. Smith.

The Stanton Tigers defeated the East End Eagles 12 to 10. The Stanton Tigers are out for the 35 to 40-pound championship.

Superior A. A. opened the season yesterday at Superior park and although outweighed 15 pounds managed to beat Lawrenceville A. C. 17 to 0.

Dravosburg lined up yesterday against the Emerald A. C. with a team composed mostly of "subs" and won 18 to 0. The end running of Lewis was a feature.

The Pastime Reserves yesterday went to Idlewood and defeated the team of that place 11 to 0. The Reserves all showed up well and played a fast, clean game.

The fine work of Kensel, B. Nolan and Lendenski were features of a game at Natrona yesterday, in which the home team won 17 to 0 from the New Kensington eleven.

The Pequot 90-pound team opened the season with the North End team on the formers' grounds. The feature was an end run by Keough for 30 yards for the only touchdown. He kicked goal.

The Sterling A. C. of Wilkinsburg yesterday defeated the Mifflin A. C. 22 to 0. The features were the all-around playing of the Sterling team and the individual playing of Houk, McKechnie and Bailey and Wilburn.

The Franklin Reserves went to the East End yesterday and met a team of that place by the name of Lowell Second and bit the dust 5 to 0 in a fast and well played game. The playing of Fullback Morall was particularly noticeable.

The Brightons defeated the Colonial A. C. of the East End 5 to 0. Features were the all-around playing of the Brightons and the hurdling of Evans coupled with the end runs of Barbour for the Colonials. This is the first defeat for the Colonials in three years. Cox of the Brightons got the ball on the 45-yard line on a fumble made by Colonial and made the only touchdown of the game.

YALE TOO HEAVY FOR TRINITY TEAM

Elis Score 42 Points on Eleven from Hartford—Princeton Wins.

QUAKERS BEAT VIRGINIA

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 1.—Yale's big eleven swept aside the Trinity college team this afternoon and scored 42 points to none for the visitors in a game that was not exciting except during one or two plays. Weighing about 30 pounds to the man more than their opponents the Yale players had not the least difficulty in rushing the ball, and after a comfortable score had been made they seemed disposed to settle back and practice fancier tactics.

Trinity, on the other hand, was not able to make a first down. And when given distance on penalties for Yale's offside play or other infractions of the rules almost immediately lost the ground. Only once was Yale's goal threatened and then because the Yale ends did not follow the ball. Donnelly, left tackle of the Trinity eleven, was the most wide-awake player in the game at this stage. He caught the ball when it bounded out of the crowde into which Bloomer kicked it in trying for a field goal, and ran free of tacklers to within 30 yards of the Yale goal post. He was finally brought down by Hoyt, halfback, who headed him off by a diagonal run across the gridiron and tackled him neatly.

That the game would be an easy one was evident when Yale scored on the first play in which she had the ball. Trinity muffed the kick-off, but saved the ball. On the next play her players again fumbled and Rockwell fell on the ball. Quill skirted Trinity's right and ran 22 yards to a touchdown. Rockwell added a goal in spite of a high wind that blew across the field. The remaining touchdowns came easily also, all but two being scored in the first half. Yale's style of play was monotonous. The halfbacks in the first half were used in line bucking with an occasional tackle back play. The second half running the ends was most frequently the play. The line-up:

Yale—42.		Trinity—0.
Gates, Stevens, Spaulding	L.E.	Rehr
Bloomer, H. Turner, P. White	L.T.	Donnelly, Campbell
Kinney, P. Smith, Gilles	L.G.	Lauterburn
Roraback, Cartwright	C.	Ruths
Tripp, Roraback, Hockenberger	R.G.	Wentworth
Hogan, Kineon	R.T.	Doherty
Hare, Hyatt, Ortmeyer	R.E.	T. Morgan
Rockwell, Hutchinson	Q.B.	Pond, Hubbard
Quill, Roome	L.H.B.	O. Morgan
Hoyt, Stevenson	R.H.B.	Lee, Budd, Cunningham
Shevlin, W. White	F.B.	Loudefeld

Touchdowns—Quill 3, Hoyt, Hogan, W. White, Roome. Goals from touchdowns—Rockwell 3, Bloomer 2, Hutchinson 2. Referee—Dr. W. C. Wurtenberg of Yale. Umpire—Dr. S. H. Hammond, of Yale. Timekeepers—T. B. Hull of New Haven; Clement of Trinity. Linesmen—Fiske of Trinity; Mills of Yale. Time of halves—15 minutes.

Bolivar Easy for Latrobe.

LATROBE, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Latrobe defeated the Bolivar team today. Line-up:

Latrobe—46.		Bolivar—0.
Anderson-Canon	L.E.	Breniser
Murray-Kells	L.T.	Johnston
M. Blair	L.G.	Kline
Scrisler	C.	Love
Burrell	R.G.	Pehl
Ryan-O'Rourke	R.T.	Smith
P. H. Blair-Cooney	R.E.	Updegrapp
Braillier-Murray	Q.B.	Lewis
F. Lawson	L.H.	Feight
Bowman-Lawson	R.H.	Robinson
Cure	F.B.	Lear

Touchdowns—Cure 3, F. Lawson 3, B. Lawson 2. Goals—Braillier 5, Cure 1. Substitutes—Lawson for Bowman; O'Rourke for Ryan; Kells for Murray; Cannon for Anderson; Cooney for Blair; Murray for Braillier. Officials—Albert Hammond, lineman; field, Donohue. Timekeeper—Rodgers. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes. Attendance—700.

Pirates' Schedule for Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Pittsburgh's schedule for next week is as follows: October 4—Cincinnati at Exposition park. October 5—Pittsburgh at Homestead. October 6—St. Louis, double header at Exposition park. October 7 and 8—Chicago at Exposition park. October 9—Pittsburgh at Chicago.

President Dreyfuss leaves on Monday night with his family for Pittsburgh. He intends to take a house there for the winter. The Pittsburgh fans have never seen Gilbert, but will have a chance next week to size up his work in left field as Clarke decided today not to attempt to play again this year.

Lloyd's Drop Kick Wins for Wooster.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—In the second game of the season Wooster won from Cleveland East High 4 to 0. A drop kick was made by Lloyd for Wooster at the end of the second half with only 13 seconds to play. Lloyd stood on the 35-yard line and sent the oval high up between the goal posts. Otherwise the game was dull.

GEORGETOWN IS BEATEN BY PRINCETON, 10 to 0

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—In a game marked by brilliant plays, Princeton defeated the heavy Georgetown team this afternoon 10 to 0. The visitors played a good game and did not weaken until the last five minutes of play. Twice they held Princeton for downs near the 15-yard line. A heavy wind prevented good punting. At the start Georgetown kicked off and Burke ran back 10 yards. Foulke then took the ball around left end for a 45-yard run, following this a little later with a 20-yard run. Princeton had reached the 15-yard line, but Georgetown here held their opponents for downs. After an exchange of punts, Larkin of Georgetown broke through and recovered 35 yards before Foulke tackled him from the rear. In the first half, although the ball was kept in Georgetown's territory, no score was made.

In the second period Princeton played with great determination. After the ball came into her possession she hammered her way for 40 yards and then Short, the big guard, tore his way through center and dragged himself onward with three opponents clinging to him. He kept his feet, and with Dutcher for interference fought to the Georgetown line for the first score. The second score was made after Foulke failed on a goal from the field. Miller downed McGettigen on the three-yard line, and Ritter rushed a punt back 10 yards. Foulke dashed around left end for 18 yards, and stopped just seven yards from the goal. Two mass plays followed and Foulke crossed the line for the second score. Georgetown gave way near the end of the half, and Princeton carried the ball down the field to Georgetown's 10-yard mark. At this point the game was called.

Princeton—10.		Georgetown—0.
Crawford	L.E.	Lux
Cooney	L.T.	Carrell
Rafferty-Waller	L.G.	Orme
Dutcher	C.	Giver
Short	R.E.	Neill
Stannard	R.T.	Mahoney
Miller	R.G.	McCarthy
Burke-Ritter	Q.B.	McGettigan
Willock-King	L.H.B.	Larkin
Foulke	R.H.B.	Richmond-Recock
McCormick-Bard	F.B.	Martell

Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Touchdowns—Short, Foulke. Umpire—Bergen. Referee—Underhill. Linesmen—Dillon and Jones.

AN AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

McKeesport Business Men Took a Day Off and Raced Their Horses.

The business and professional men of McKeesport and Glassport cast aside Saturday business cares yesterday and enjoyed several hours of amateur horse racing. There is a good one-third mile track at Glassport, where yesterday's races were run. Despite a strong wind and the fact that none of the horses had much preparation, good time was made. The races were purely for sport and were open only togentlemen of McKeesport and vicinity.

Excitement was created among the several hundred spectators in the three-minute mixed race, when William O. Weisercher's Sorley W. finished first after a stiff brush with Larry S., owned and driven by J. K. Skelley. Weisercher's sulky lost one of its tires on the second lap, and although in danger of a serious smash-up at any time Weisercher stayed to the finish. The wheel collapsed just as he crossed the wire a winner by a length, and Weisercher was thrown out on the track. He escaped uninjured.

The first race of the day was a gentlemen's trot race. Joseph Connelly, Joseph Edmundson, Jr., E. L. Ehrhardt and J. G. Simpson drove. Dr. Ehrhardt's Jay Wilkes finished first; Connelly second; Edmundson third and Simpson fourth; time, 2:46. William Morris, W. O. Weisercher, John Snee and J. K. Skelley drove in the three-minute mixed race, which was won by Weisercher. Skelley finished second; Morris third and Snee fourth. The free-for-all was won by Lee Lewis, with Harry L., who finished first easily in 2:37, the record time for thetrack.

Tape Line Truths

You can't expect suits chopped out of cloth a dozen at a time to fit your individual requirements. Klopfer Klothes—made to your exact measure—always fit. It's never a game of chance.

TOPCOATS AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER FROM $15.00

A. L. KLOPFER
The Tailor That "Makes Good."
622 Smithfield St.

G

Gerber Carriage Company
Third and Penn Ave.

Why It Pays We warrant that an inspection of our Fall Depot Wagons will amply repay you for the time devoted. Our "Own Make" is a model construction—in every way far ahead of anything made. We have all styles of Winter Vehicles much in advance of current designs. Harness and Harness Supplies. Largest variety of Coach and Driving Harness to select from. Prices always right. All goods of highest quality.

COURT APPROVED CREDITORS' WORK

William A. Jackson and Ben Kelley Get Long Sentences for Murder.

J. H. JAHN WANTS NEW TRIALS

Court of common pleas No. 1 has approved the report of the meeting of creditors of the Prudential Trust Company now in the hands of a receiver. The report was filed yesterday. It states that at a meting of creditors Josiah Cohen was elected president and E. C. Gerwig secretary. It was not deemed necessary to have an additional assignee. The report states the questions of the amounts creditors would be paid and when, was discussed, but the report fails to give any of the substance of the discussion.

William A. Jackson and "Ben" Kelly, negroes convicted of murder, were sentenced. Judge McClung gave Jackson 16 years in the penitentiary, and Judge Evans gave Kelly eight years in the same institution. Jackson killed Frances E. Davis, a woman with whom he boarded, and Kelly killed C. E. Allen in Soho. Both pleaded self-defense.

Attorney J. S. Robb, Sr., for J. Henry Jahn presented motions for new trials in the cases in which Jahn was convicted during the week.

The following transfers of liquor licenses were made: Thomas J. Smith to Joseph E. Vogel, 5120 Penn avenue; Lizzie N. Waughter to Herman Rooth, Thirteenth ward; J. C. Cooper to Edward J. Riffle, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Martin Muck and William Glasser to Martin Muck, Braddock; Elizabeth Bedenbach to Charles Hemminger, Seventeenth ward; Daniel P. Hoffman to George E. Holloway, McKeesport.

Refused, Charles Reinke to Clinton Lvczywek, Twenty-fifth ward; Michael Curran to Edward Walton, Homestead.

No decision, Z. A. von Chryanowski to John L. Weber, McKeesport; Bruno Posteraro to Frank S. Neal, Seventeenth ward.

The Smith Ferry Company began equity proceedings to restrain the Kendall Ferry Company from using the landings on the Ohio river at Glen Osborne and Coraopolis.

In the matter of the dissolution of the River & Railroad Terminal Company the first and final account of the board of directors has been filed. The report shows but one transaction, that of distributing the $1,500,000 stock to the stockholders. Henry A. Miller is the solicitor.

The township of Baldwin has begun equity proceedings against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to restrain the latter from encroaching on a public road near Rand station, on the Wheeling division.

The Harmony club of Pittsburgh has applied for a charter. Harry C. Sirvan and others are the subscribers. L. S. Leom, M. R. Trauerman and Adolph Edlis are members of the board of directors.

In the equity suit of the James Rees & Sons Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company and the city of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania company and the city filed demurrers to the plaintiffs' bill, which they ask to have dismissed.

In the suit of Clara Schmitt by her mother, against the Kelly & Jones Company, in which a jury awarded the plaintiff $8,000 for personal injuries received by jumping from a burning building, the defendant yesterday made a motion for a new trial.

Libels in divorce were filed as follows: John McC. Kelty against Hermine G. Kelty, alleging infidelity and naming Albert Grimm; Margaretta Summers against Charles Summers; Bertha K. Torrence against George Torrence; Sarah J. McFall against James W. McFall; Rose C. Brown against John C. Brown, and Minnie A. Darbous against Marcellin Darbous, all charging desertion; Amelia J. Appleton against William H. Appleton, cruelty; Catherine Grill against Jacob Grill, cruelty; Ida B. Shibler against George R. Shibler, indignities.

Dr. Louis A. Kelly has entered suit against Dr. R. H. M. McKenzie for $856.66, alleged to be due on a contract by which he worked for the defendant for $250 a month.

Attorneys W. H. McGary and Harry S. Lydick have sued John G. Trimble for $450, alleged to be due for professional services. The statement sets forth that the defendant was arrested and taken to Cambria county. It is alleged he was held under $1,500 bail, but the action was afterward withdrawn.

In the will contest in the estate of the late John C. Lappe, which occupied Judge Collier's court last week, the jury, which retired Friday evening, has agreed upon a verdict, which was sealed. It will be returned to court tomorrow morning.

An execution was issued yesterday by the Braddock Trust Company for use against Edward Isaacson et al for $96.

BACK TO THREE YEARS.

Pittsburgh Dental College Expects Increased Enrollment Under New Course of Study.

The length of the course of study in the Pittsburgh Dental college has been changed from four years to three years. Three had been the length of the course since the school was founded until four years ago, when it was changed to four. In this last, as in the former change, the Pittsburgh Dental college follows the rules of the National Association of Dental Faculties, of which it is a member.

This association is composed of some 50 of the leading dental schools in the United States and has for one of its chief aims the elevation of the standards of dental education and of the dental profession in general. Plans were made by the Pittsburgh Dental college and other high-grade colleges of dentistry to carry out the four-year requirement, but dissatisfaction arose in various quarters, so that a special meeting of the National association was called at Buffalo in December, 1903, to discuss the advisability of continuing to stand for the longer course. This special meeting resulted in an instruction to the executive committee of the National association to hold the annual meeting in June instead of July, in order that the change to four years might be affirmed and be announced in the college publications for the session of 1904-05.

Accordingly the annual meeting was held in Washington June 9 and 10, and the whole situation was thoroughly canvassed, resulting in a compromise of interests. The course of four years was reaffirmed, but was made to consist of six instead of seven months each year. It was hoped that this compromise would effectually harmonize the different elements. But such harmony did not result. Of the 50 schools composing the association of Faculties, about 15 sent in their resignations following the Washington meeting last June, giving as their reason that they could not maintain a school on that basis.

The disruption of the association was imminent. To avoid this the ad interim committee called a special meeting at St. Louis July 18. At this meeting it was voted to make the course three years of 30 weeks of six days each.

The Pittsburgh Dental college was preparing to carry out the four-year course, although the lengthened period of study seriously reduced the number of students. With the definite return to a three-year course the enrolment will rapidly increase again.

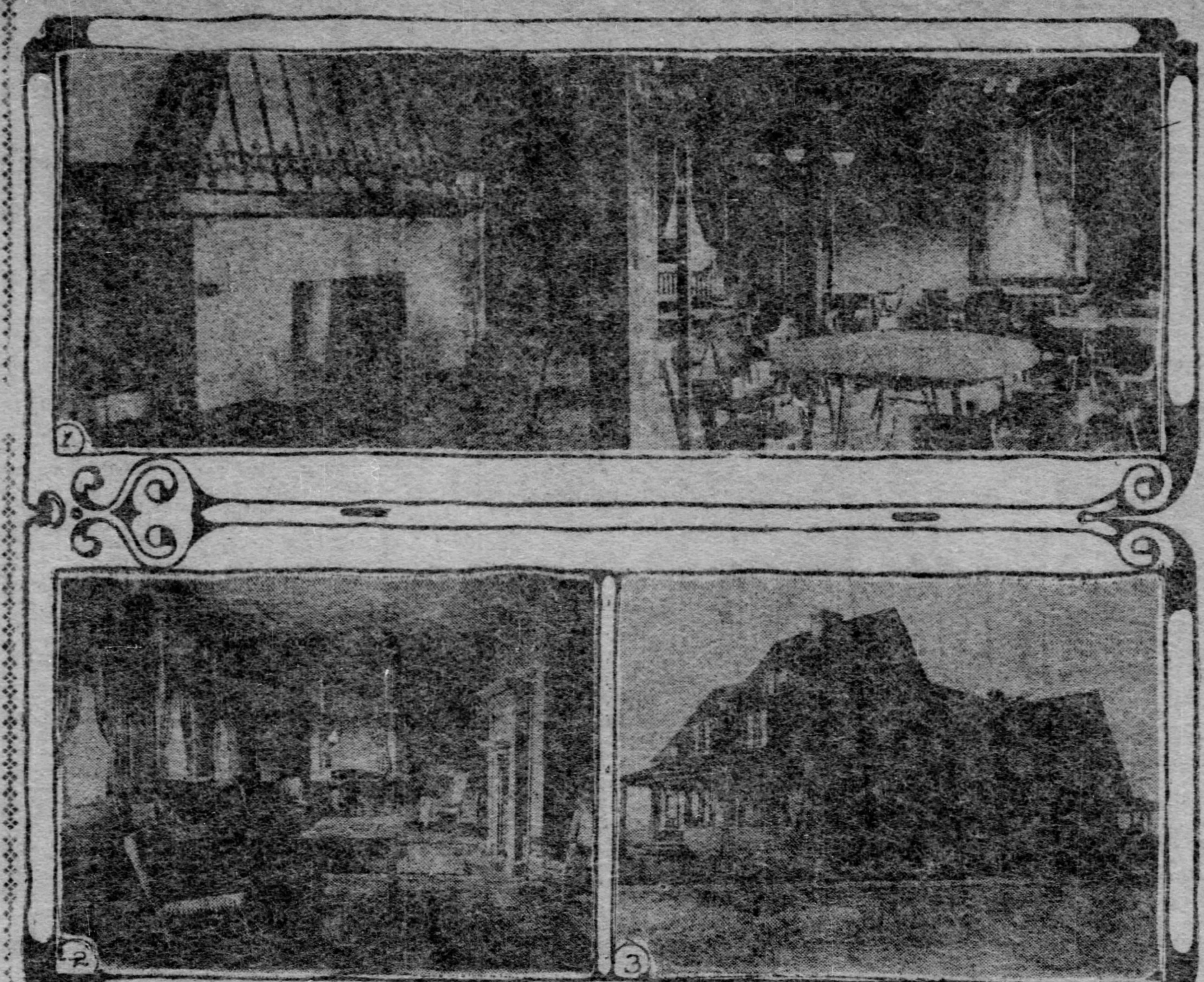
ARE AFTER OLDFIELD.

Chicagoans Want Him Suspended for Racing Here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—President John Farson of the Chicago Automobile club today wired the officials of the American Automobile association demanding the permanent suspension of Barney Oldfield and his manager for taking part yesterday in the races at Pittsburgh after having, according to the charges of the local club, made two contracts at the same time and broken one of them.

Officials of the local club declare that they will leave no stone unturned until they have seen punishment meted out to the professional who, as is charged by them, allowed his name to be advertised as a competitor in the races here and then refused to keep his contract.

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE FORMALLY OPENED YESTERDAY



No. 1.—Grill Room. No. 2.—Library. No. 3.—Oakmont Country Club House.

Another organization of social importance was added to Pittsburgh yesterday when the Oakmont Country club was formally opened. The club's membership starts at between 150 and 200, made up of some of the wealthiest and most prominent society people of the city, and the waiting list is said to be large. The apartments of the club house are redolent of both comfort and luxury and the spacious grounds will afford every facility for the enjoyment of country club life. A description of the grounds and buildings will be found in detail below.

The house is three stories, on the first floor being the reception hall, lockers, grill room, ladies' parlors, dining room and office. Twelve bedrooms, with four baths and lockers, several of which are given over entirely to the women, are on the second floor, while the third is taken up with bedrooms. Several rooms on the second floor are arranged in suites. The reception room and the ladies' parlor adjoin one another, and both are furnished in rattan, with light green frescoed walls. The grill room is especially pretty, the Flemish oak furniture harmonizing nicely with the walls whose base is dark red with light green frieze, the colors being divided by a plate rack of oak. Red curtains give the finishing note to the apartment.

White woodwork, with walls tinted in burnt orange and finished with a German renaissance frieze combine admirably with the rich mahogany furnishings in the dining room. The bedrooms as yet are not decorated, but are furnished with metal beds and pretty chairs and dressing tables.

The club property covers 193 acres and, including the ground, building and furnishing, the total cost is $150,000. In addition to the club house, automobile and carriage houses have been built, as well as stables in which eight horses are kept.

The golf course is laid out with 18 holes. Another feature of the grounds is the tennis court. The club has 200 names on its membership list. Its officers are H. C. Fownes, president; Lawrence Dilworth, vice president, and George S. Macrum, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors includes Joseph Shea, Lawrence Dilworth, W. A. Nicholson, Francis T. F. Lovejoy, E. Z. Smith and H. C. Fownes.

The Western Pennsylvania Association tournament will be held on the links of the Country club on October 12, 13, 14 and 15.

THE DEATH ROLL

Prof. A. M. Martin.

Prof. A. M. Martin, aged 59, formerly of this city, died yesterday at his home in Los Angeles, Cal. He was born in Warren county, Pa., and received his education in the Warren academy, Randolph New York institute and the State normal school at Edinboro, Pa. While a youth he engaged in school teaching and studied shorthand. In 1863 he went west, where for some time he was the official reporter for the Missouri state legislature. He also spent about a year in shorthand work in New Orleans. In 1867 he became the proprietor and editor of the Corry (Pa.) Daily Republican, which he conducted for some years, at the same time holding the position of official reporter for the upper house of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1872 he removed to Pittsburgh, where for a year he was the city editor of the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle. Later he became the official reporter for the orphans' court of Allegheny county and also for the court of common pleas in Westmoreland and Butler counties. In 1880 he founded Martin's Shorthand school in this city, which he conducted very successfully for nearly 20 years. During this time he was also general dealer in the Remington typewriter for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. He was the author of several books on shorthand. He became greatly interested in Chautauqua work and for a number of years was general secretary of the C. L. S. C., during which time he contributed many articles to the Chautauquan. Prof. Martin was a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal church of this city. Owing to failing health he relinquished his business interests in Pittsburgh a few years ago and removed to Los Angeles. He is survived by his widow, one son, Percy A. Martin, and a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Fletcher.

Mrs. Oliver P. Benson.

Mrs. Edna Carrie Hurley Benson, aged 27, wife of Oliver P. Benson, died yesterday at the family home, 315 Comrie avenue, Braddock, of dropsy. Wednesday night a son was born and still lives. Mrs. Benson was born in Swissvale. She was a daughter of the late Michael J. Hurley. Mrs. Benson was a member of the Second United Brethren church, Braddock. Funeral services will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at the family home. She is survived by her husband, a son, William, and an infant son; also by two sisters and a brother; Mrs. James Miller of Braddock, Harry Hurley of North Braddock and Miss Minnie Hurley of the United Presbyterian publishing house.

Mrs. Carrie Edna Benson.

Mrs. Carrie Edna Benson, aged 27, wife of Oliver P. Benson, died at her home in Comrie avenue, Braddock, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning from blood poisoning. The deceased was a daughter of the late Michael Hurley and had lived in the vicinity of Braddock all her life. She is survived by her husband, two children, two sisters and a brother. She was a member of the First Christian church of Braddock.

Mrs. Samuel Augustine.

Mrs. Anna Augustine, aged 74, wife of Samuel Augustine, died yesterday morning at the home of her son, George Augustine, 146 Main street, West End, in which district she resided for the last 60 years. Besides her husband, a daughter and four sons survive.

Obituary Notes.

Harry F. Matson, proprietor of the Commercial hotel at Brookville, died yesterday morning after an illness of several weeks from tubercular trouble. Mr. Matson was aged 35 years and was the last surviving member of the family of the late Harrison Matson, for many years a prominent business man there. He is survived by his widow.

George Kerr, famous a few years ago as a cartoonist and illustrator, is dead at the soldiers home in Dayton, O. He served in the northern army throughout the war and at its conclusion became an illustrator for an eastern magazine, going later to a New York comic paper. He was a friend and contemporary of the late Thomas Nast.

Maj. Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, died yesterday at the Baptist hospital, St. Louis, as the result of a stroke of paralysis. Maj. Alvord, who was attending the sessions of the International Pure Food congress, was stricken Wednesday. He was 70 years old and a graduate of West Point.

The body of Edwin N. Woodworth of Ashtabula, O., who died in New Castle Thursday night while visiting his son, will be taken back to his old home for interment. He was aged 65 and leaves seven children, Bert and Frank Woodworth of New Castle, Mrs. Frank Phillips and Mrs. Virgil Webb of Geneva, O.; Fremont Woodworth of Portland, Ore.; Lionel Woodworth of Tacoma, Wash., and Ansel Woodworth, who is in the Klondike.

Mrs. Matilda Perry is dead at her home near Grove City. She was 84 years old and was born in Shippinsburg, Pa. In 1844 she was married to the late Thomas D. Perry. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and was the mother of 10 children, of whom three survive, Andrew C. Perry of New Castle, Robert C. Perry of Wick, Pa., and Miss Olive Perry of Grove City. She also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Duncan of Grove City and Mrs. A. E. Perry of Iowa.

Rochester Scores on Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Cornell made a poor showing in the first half of the game against Rochester today, but with fresh players in the second half succeeded in defeating the visiting eleven 29 to 6. Langslow made a touchdown for Rochester in the first half by picking up Gibson's fumble and running 15 yards. Near the end of the half Birmingham was forced over Rochester's line for a touchdown. Cornell kicked a goal which tied the score. In the second half Bird, at quarter, caught Taggart's punt and by clever dodging ran 45 yards for a touchdown. Rochester's line weakened afterward and Cornell scored almost at will.

IN A MUSICAL WAY PITTSBURGH WILL BE HEARD FROM THIS SEASON

MISS GERTRUDE CLARK.

This popular young singer, who is the soprano at St. Andrew's, and in that position has made many friends in Pittsburgh, has just returned from a successful concert tour through the New England states. Miss Clark has opened a vocal studio at 1405 Franklin street, Allegheny.

Those who are interested in the Pittsburgh orchestra will doubtless be interested still further to learn that since Emil Paur was engaged as conductor there has come a new demand for the appearance of the orchestra in many of the leading cities of the country. In fact, there are more inquiries for orchestra dates during the regular season than can be accepted. In addition to series concerts in Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, the usual Canadian tour, and many single concerts in places as remote as Ann Arbor, Mich., and Syracuse, N. Y., the orchestra under Mr. Paur will, in February, give two concerts in Chicago and concerts in Milwaukee, Rockford, Ill., Toledo, Detroit, etc.

The Pittsburgh orchestra has been heard once before in Chicago, at the Auditorium. The concerts next February will take place in the new Symphony hall building of the Chicago Orchestra. This hall will be dedicated about Christmas; it is practically the votive offering of Chicago to Theodore Thomas. Naturally Mr. Paur and the orchestra committee are delighted with the prospect of offering Chicago the best Pittsburgh has, and it may be said that not for several years has a permanent symphony orchestra of the highest class been heard in Chicago, except the home organiation.

The auction sale of choice of seats for the series of orchestra concerts in Pittsburgh will take place at the Nixon theater on Thursday morning, October 20. This auction feature has become an established function in Pittsburgh and is an altogether interesting event.

Those who subscribe for the season evening tickets before the evening of October 19 have equal chance at the auction with those whose names are already on record, but the large subscription already secured makes it very likely that before the 19th some of the sections in Carnegie Music hall, as represented by the season price, will be subscribed, and those who have delayed entering their names will be disappointed.

The first afternoon free organ recital of the season at Carnegie Music hall, Schenley park, will be given today, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mr. Lemare will be the organist, and the quality of his playing at last night's recital, which was the first of the tenth season, augurs a brilliant series of recitals for the short term that remains for him in Pittsburgh.

Guilmant, the great French organist who is now in this county, playing at the St. Louis exposition, is the first name on today's list, the work chosen being "Marche Religioso." Following comes two of Mr. Lemare's artistic and popular pieces, "Reverie" and "Chanson d'Ete." Number three, completing the first part of the recital, is the E minor sonata by Tombelle. Tombelle is a younger Frenchman than Guilmant and a most brilliant composer. When the Chicago Auditorium was dedicated Tombelle was commissioned to write a piece for organ and orchestra, which first introduced him to organists in this country. The sonata is in three movements, and while it follows the required form, is full of individual touches, the contrast between the quiet andante and the rushing brilliancy of the concluding toccata being very marked.

Three numbers comprise the second part, namely, prelude to "Lohengrin," by Wagner; Nocturne in A major, by William Faulkes, and the overture to "William Tell," by Rossini. Faulkes is an English organist now resident at Liverpool, who has written many admirable things for the organ. Mr. Lemare finds in this composition much of the style of the blind English composer, Hollins, who is known to be much admired by Faulkes.

Mrs. Pauline Stuckey of the Brighton Vocal school, has resumed teaching in the Kappel building.

Mme. Nina David, the coloratura soprano, will open the concert season here Friday evening, October 21, at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall. In her professional life she retains her maiden name, partly because of her success before her marriage, but mainly because of her kinship, though her paternal ancestral line, with the distinguished French composer of that name, to whose compositions, it often has been remarked, her high, liquid voice seems peculiarly adapted.

Choir leaders and those who have to do with the direction of singers do not have to be told of the lamentable lack of reading ability commonly displayed by singers, even by those who have had considerable vocal training. This defect in the singer's education has very often militated against good positions and prevented engagements, for few directors are willing to accept singers who are unable to read more or less perfectly at sight. To afford an opportunity to study sight reading upon a scientific basis, Adrian E. Freni of the Pittsburgh Conservatory has instituted a class which meets on Thursday afternoons at the conservatory in Dithridge street.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist, has been engaged as soloist for the Pittsburgh Orchestra concerts during the coming season. Manager George H. Wilson announced yesterday this engagement had been made owing to the fact the committee was unable to find an open date in the tour of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach of Boston, who had been engaged with other noted soloists a month ago. Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler is well known among Pittsburgh music patrons. She has won encomiums of praise at orchestra concerts during the last four years.

Program of the Southern Society.

The Southern Women's society will hold its opening meeting this season on Friday of this week in the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music. The day is named "Reunion day" and the leader will be Mrs. James Parker, Jr. In addition to music different members will give sprightly sketches of summer travels.

The regular program for the year will be opened on October 21, when the subject will be "The Old Dominion, Virginia," with Mrs. H. P. Allen, leader. The other subjects to be taken up successively are:

November 14, Some Writers of Southland, Mrs. J. Marvin Hall, leader.

November 18, Maryland, My Maryland, Mrs. John DeLoss Underwood.

December 2, Southern Folklore, Mrs. Ellison L. Costin.

December 16, Florida and the Colonies, Mrs. J. M. Drill.

December 30, Review of the Year, Mrs. Frank White.

January 13, 1905, Southern Heroes, Mrs. James D. Murray, Jr.

January 27, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, Mrs. W. K. Hall.

February 12, Women of Dixie Land in Colonial Days and in War-Time, Mrs. M. C. Wolfe.

February 24, George Washington, Southerner, Miss Jessie Keyt.

March 10, Alabama, Georgia, Missouri and Tennessee, Mrs. John M. L'Armour.

March 24, With Southern Poet and Romancer, including Sidney Lanier, Ruth McEnery Stuart and Joel Chandler Harris, Mrs. Charles Hill.

April 7, In Old Kentucky, Mrs. S. C. Ransome.

April 21, The New South, the Reconstruction Period, the South in the Spanish War, the Education of the Negro and the Jamestown Exposition, Miss Dorothy Ford.

May 5, New Members' Day, Miss Henriette Costin.

May 19, Election.

June 2, President's day, Mrs. Henry J. Ford.

The Southern Women's society which is only a year old, now has a membership of 42. Its officers elected at the last meeting in the early summer are: President, Mrs. Henry Jones Ford; first vice president, Mrs. Maria Cecil Wolfe; second vice president, Mrs. Warren LaRue Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. William L. Kester; recording secretary, Mrs. James R. Drill; corresponding secretary, Miss Henrietta Costin; chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Clarence Renshaw.

Columbia 16—Wesleyan 0.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—In a gale of wind from the west, Columbia and Wesleyan met on the gridiron this afternoon, the New York college winning 16 to 0. The score at the end of the first half was 11 to 0 in favor of Columbia. Touchdowns, Metzenthin, Duell, O'Loughlin. Goal from touchdown—Duell.

∴ ADDITIONAL SPORTING ∴

PRINCE ALERT FAILED TO REACH THE RECORD

Went the Mile at Oakley in 2:02¾ After Making Two Trials, Breaking in First.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The grand circuit meeting at Oakley park closed today with several thousand persons in attendance. Prince Alert attempted to break the world's pacing record of 1:59¼, without windshield, held by Star Pointer. Prince Alert was driven by Jack Curry, while Scott Hudson handled the pace maker. In the first attempt he went the first quarter in 30¼ seconds, and then broke. After a rest of 10 minutes he was sent out for another trial, making the first quarter in 29¾, the half in 59½, the three-quarters in 1:29½ and the mile in 2:02¾. Prince Alert's record without windshield is 1:59¾. The other events were void of features. Summaries:

2:35 trot, purse $1,500, three in five.

John Caldwell, b. g., by Strathway (Thompson)	3	1	1	1
Mainland, b. h. (Hudson)	1	3	2	2
Getaway, ch. h. (Stetson)	4	2	3	3
Blix, b. m. (Grundy)	2	7	4	4
Harry Simmons, b. h. (Mutler)	7	4	5	6
Maud Maxine, b. m. (Snow)	5	5	6	5
Chester Downs, b. h. (Deardorff)	8	6	dis.	
Grocery Maid, b. m. (Walker)	dis.			

Time—2:15, 2:13¼, 2:12¼, 2:13¼.

2:02 class, pace, purse $1,500, two in three.

Gallagher, b. g., by Royal Rysdyk (James)	1	1
John M., br. g. (Spear)	2	2
Little Squaw, blk. m. (Walker)	4	3
Locanda, br. h. (Snow)	3	4
Dan R., ch. g. (Benyon)	5	5

Time—2:04¾, 2:04¼.

2:23 class, pace, purse $1,500, three in five.

Lady May, b. m., by Commodore Kitson (Hussey)	1	1	1
Kruger, ch. g. (Jones)	2	2	3
Kidd, b. g. (Stinson)	3	3	2
Christina Simmons, blk. m. (Snyder)	4	5	7
Argo Hatie, b. g. (Wilson)	4	5	7
Anglin Wilkes, b. h. (Shaffer)	5	6	6
Don N., ro. g. (Valentine)	7	8	5
Lolita, ro. m. (Boyd)	6	7	8
Kewanee John, blk. g. (Sparks)	dis.		
Foxy Quiller, b. h. (Burgess)	dis.		

Time—2:09¼, 2:07½, 2:11.

To beat world's pacing record of 1:59¼.

Time	1
Prince Alert	2

Time by quarters—:29¾, :59½, 1:29½, 2:02¾.

SHADYSIDE WINS FROM WASH.-JEFF. ACADEMY

The Shadyside Academy eleven won from the W. and J. Academy in a slow game yesterday 28 to 11. Line-up:

Shadyside—28.		W. and J.—11.
Gillespie	L.E.	Taylor
McCoy	L.T.	Curtis
Martin	L.G.	Deems
McCutcheon	C.	Donnon
Dorsie	R.G.	McDowell
J. McCutcheon	R.T.	Workman
Curry	R.E.	Crumrine
Patterson	Q.B.	McCleary
Mueller	L.H.	McClelland
McCracken	R.H.	Robinson
Williams	F.B.	Reed

Chicago Finds Indiana Easy Game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Chicago university, with a squad of veteran football players, today defeated the green men of the university of Indiana 56 to 0. The score was equally divided between the 25 and 20-minute halves. Indiana played a plucky game, but was outweighed and outclassed. Eckersall twice failed to kick goal and also missed a goal from field. Both sides paid penalties for offside play. Attendance 3,500. Weather fair. Both teams tried out several subs. Summary: Touchdowns—Bezdeck, P. Hogenson, Detray, Carnell, 3; Eckersall, Hitchcock, 3. Goals—Parry, 3; Eckersall, 3. Referee—Hadden, Michigan. Umpire—Waldbridge, Cornell. Time of halves—25 and 20 minutes.

Indians in a Gallop.

CARLISLE, Oct. 1.—The Carlisle Indian team defeated Gettysburg college today 41 to 0. At one time the Indians' goal was in danger and they scored almost at will on their opponents. The Indians played with their usual dash and had the ball in their possession almost the entire game.

At Cumberland— R.H.E.
Cumberland... 5 0 0 0 6 0 0 5 1 *—17 15 1
S. Cumberland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 3 5
Batteries—Luiz, Day and Lindsey; Bennett, Hines and Gates.

At Steubenville— R.H.E.
Mettenberger ...... 1 0 0 0 1 3 6—11 11 0
Rochester, Pa. ...... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 0
Batteries—Nolan and Kramer; Hicks and Bishop.

At Greensburg (Elks)— R.H.E.
Greensburg .... 1 0 1 0 3 2 1 2 1—11 12 1
Jeannette .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 2 5
Batteries—Brinker and Bowser; Brisbin, Steiner and Carey.

At Butler— R.H.E.
Butler .... 3 3 0 1 0 6 7—20 28 3
Neales .... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 5 2
Batteries—McClafferty and Graham; Watson and Dunn.

At Carrick— R.H.E.
Carrick A. C. ..... 2 1 2 0 4 0 0—9 11 4
Becks Run A. C. ..4 0 2 0 1 0 0—7 5 5
Batteries—J. Shoer and Amey; Linnart and Reilly.

At Apollo— R.H.E.
Freeport ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 7 0
Apollo Elks. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—2 10 4
Struck out—By Reed 6, by Marlarkey 14.

ORIENTAL HANDICAP WAS WON BY DAINTY

Was Second Choice for the Event and Carried Much Money for the Talent.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Dainty, the 13 to 5 second choice won the Oriental handicap, one mile and a quarter, the feature of the closing day of the Brooklyn Jockey club's autumn meeting today. Lord of the Vale, paying 5 to 2 for the place, was second, and Proper third.

Ciseau favorite and carrying 132 ponds, won the Prospect handicap about six furlongs. Ciseau was badly interfered with at the start and later got into a pocket, but Odom managed to send the horse around the field and Ciseau won by a head from Chrysitis. Summaries:

First race, selling, about 6 furlongs—Geranium, 98, W. Davis, 18 to 5, and 7 to 5, won; Old England, 108, Crimmins, 16 to 5, and 6 to 5, second; King Pepper, 98, Travers, 7 to 2, and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:11 2-5.

Second race, steeplechase, about 2½ miles—The Ragged Cavalier, 146, Finnegan, 4 to 1 and even, won; Gascar, 130, Bernhardt, 9 to 1, and 5 to 2, second; Candling, 139, Donohue, 8 to 1, and 5 to 2, third. Time, 4:58 2-5. Lavator ran. Spencer Reif and Royelle fell.

Third race, the prospect handicap, about 6 furlongs—Ciseau, 132, Odom, 2 to 1 and even, won; Chrysitis, 113, O'Neil, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Burnt Hills, 118, Hildebrand, 7 to 2, and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:11 3-5.

Fourth race, Oriental handicap, mile and quarter—Dainty, 114, W. Davis, 13 to 5 and even, won; Lord of the Vale, 115, Lyne, 7 to 1, and 5 to 2, second; Proper, 109, Odom, 18 to 5, and even, third. Time, 2:06 1-5.

Fifth race, about 6 furlongs—King Cole, 110, O'Neil, 12 to 1, and 5 to 1, won; Blucher, 110, Redfern, 3 to 5, and out, second; Belle Signora, 107, Lyne, 12 to 1, and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:12.

Sixth race, selling, one mile and a furlong—Gravina, 105, Phillips, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1, won; Stolen Moments, 105, Hildebrand, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, second; Keynete, 103, Martin, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:54 2-5.

MARIETTA IS OUTPLAYED.

Wash-Jeff Shoves West Virginians All Over the Field, Winning the Game 29 to 0.

WASHINGTON, PA., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—In two 20-minute halves Washington and Jefferson ran up a score of 29 to 0 against Marietta college this afternoon. The visitors had no chance to score with one exception, and at that time they fumbled the ball when within 2 5yards of the Washington and Jefferson goal. Roy's run of 90 yards for a touchdown from a kick-off was the brightest play of the game, for he dodged and shook off practically the whole Marietta eleven. W. & J. played a fine game on the defense, but fumbling marred its game on the offense. Marietta's tackling was poor. W. & J. runners frequently eluding two and three tacklers. The line-up:

W. & J. 29.		Marietta 0.
Hupp	L.E.	Highley
Roy	L.T.	Stone
Stuart	L.G.	Miller
Sutter	C.	Mumaprey
Gibson	R.G.	Strong
Breckheisen	R.T.	Mavis
Hart	R.E.	Kennedy
Neill	Q.B.	Roeser
Tanner	L.H.	Highley
Simmons	R.H.	Chadwick
Seip	F.B.	Gilnich

Referee—J. A. Botsford, Dartmouth. Umpire—Blaine Aiken, Washington. Touchdowns—Hupp, Seip, Roy, Skinner 2. Goals kicked—Seip 2, Wright 2. Substitutions—Rhodes for Chadwick, Skinner for Simmons, Ritchey for Neill, Logan for Breckheisen, Smith for Tanner, Wright for Seip.

CULLISON'S LONG RUN.

Pastime Captain Goes 85 Yards for Only Touchdown at Swissvale.

The Pastimes beat Swissvale yesterday 5 to 0. The game started by Pastime kicking to Swissvale, the runner was downed in his tracks. Swissvale made first down around right end, then Pastime held for downs, Mackrell having his right arm dislocated in Swissvale's final attempt to make the required distance. Pastime had the ball on Swissvale's two-yard line when time was called. In the second half Swissvale kicked to Pastime's 10-yard line, the pigskin being run back 15 yards before the runner was brought down. Cullison, on the first lineup, hit the line and did not stop until he had covered 85 yards and forced the oval safely behind the goal post for the only score of the game. The try for goal failed on account of the extreme high wind. Lineup:

Pastime A. C.—5.		Swissvale A. C.—0.
Cullison	L.E.	A. Weigel
Ewing	L.T.	Briney
Greene	L.G.	J. Weigel
Tynan	C.	Cartlan
Goldman	R.G.	Haseltine
Schindler	R.T.	Carroll
Cooke	R.E.	Prosser
Conwell	Q.B.	Hughes
McCloy	L.H.	McLaughlin
Mackrell	R.H.	Price
Barbin	F.B.	Potter

Substitutions—Barclay for Cooke, Cullison for Mackrell, Ferrest for Ewing, Blair for Greene, Hughes for Potter, Watwer for Haseltine. Referee—McElligott. Umpire—Kinney. Linesmen—J. Mackrell and Coulter. Timekeepers—Breth and Cullison.

BIG PRICE FOR BASEBALL.

New York Syndicate Offers Big Sum for Post Season Games.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Bookmaker "Joe" Ullman, representing a syndicate of sportingmen more or less interested in baseball, will give the combined teams of the greater New York baseball club of the American league and the New York's of the National league $50,000 spot cash for seven games of baseball, to be played at the American league grounds in this city, for the world's championship. The proposition will only hold if the "Yanks" beat out Boston and win the American league championship, and the management of the New York Nationals have once more finally and definitely refused to countenance the Giants playing in a post-season championship series against their American league rivals.

The Ullman syndicate does not wish to fly in the face of President Brush and Manager McGraw. It is thought the Giants can be reassembled after the close of the season at the Polo grounds by the allurement of a bonus of approximately $2,000 apiece. This amount would accrue to each player after the world's championship series.

Traffic Club Is Laying Plans for Series of Winter Functions

Plans for the winter's entertainments and social meetings are being arranged by the reception committee of the Traffic club of Pittsburgh. The members of the committee are O. J. Hammon, general freight agent of the Bessemer & Lake Erie; C. W. Clarke, general agent of the Erie, and J. E. Weller, commercial agent of the Vandalia.

The first function will take place some time after the middle of this month. It will be an informal luncheon at the Schenley, with an entertainment largely furnished by members of the club. The notices of this event will be sent out in a few days.

The Traffic club management desires to outdo this year its famous entertainments of the two years of its history. The big event will be a banquet with some of the most prominent executive and traffic officials of the country as speakers. The club has been successful from the start, its scope being limited closely to freight traffic officials. Operating, passenger engineering and other branches of the railroad business are not represented in its membership. It embraces, however, the traffic managers of industrial concerns. In no other city than Pittsburgh could an organization have flourished as the Traffic club of Pittsburgh has done. The unusually large number of important freight officers here, both with railroads and with industrial companies, has made the local success possible.

Would Tunnel the Delaware River.

A company has been incorporated, under the name of the Intercity Link Railroad Company, to build a tunnel under the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden to allow the transfer of trains from one city to the other under the river's bed. It is denied officially that the Pennsylvania is back of the plant. The present three-minute ferry service and the probability of a deepening of the channel of the Delaware, thus requiring the tunnel to be at a great depth, renders the project in the eyes of the Pennsylvania management unfeasible. The president of the company is Clarence Wolf, and the directors William F. Benson, Edwin Wolf, Horace Stern, Frank A. Barrett, Morris Wolf and Albert Wolf.

D. S. Irwin Leaves the B. & O.

The resignation of D. S. Irwin as chief clerk to Superintendent B. W. Duer of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio was announced yesterday. His successor is O. C. Castle, formerly chief clerk to the Butler division superintendent. Mr. Irwin has held the position since June 1, 1903. He had been paymaster before that time and had seen 14 years service with the Baltimore & Ohio. He resigns to enter private business. Mr. Castle comes to his position by the telegraph route, having served his time in the telegraph department of the Panhandle. He went with the car service department of the Baltimore & Ohio four years ago, and when the Butler division was created he was made chief clerk to Superintendent H. E. Hale.

Railroaders Visit Cape May.

The directors of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company and of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ferries held their annual meeting Friday on a special train of two private cars and a dining car which left Broad street station in Philadelphia at 8:15, en route for Cape May via the Delaware bridge. At Cape May the party made a long tour of inspection under the guidance of Recorder John W. Thompson, the representative of the Pennsylvania railroad at that place, and Peter Shields, president of the Cape May Real Estate Company. They enjoyed a three-mile drive along the beach, which was constructed the past summer, and is protected from the ocean by a sea wall just completed the entire distance. The work of dredging the 700-acre harbor is now in operation and a board walk has been built between the sea wall and the drive. The company also inspected the site which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought last year for a new station which it is expected will be built next summer.

Central Loses in Net Earnings.

The statement of the results of the year's operation of the New York Central gives a good indication of the present year among railroads throughout the country. The annual reports to date have nearly all shown a slight increase in gross earnings and a large increase in expenses with a corresponding decrease in net earnings. The earnings from operations on the Central amounted to $77,682,221, an increase of $76,444. The expenses increased $2,300,746, showing a decrease in net earnings of $2,224,308. As dividends from subsidiary companies increased during the year the loss in net income was reduced to $1,808,440. The hard winter is supposed to be responsible for the higher expense, as it is in the item of conducting transportation that the big increase is found.

Wabash Steel Contract Not Let Yet.

The announcement yesterday that the Wabash-Pittsburgh terminal had let the contract for 4,000 tons of structural steel needed for its new freight house to the Carnegie Steel Company is premature. The bids on this work will not all be received before the middle of this week and the contract may not be let for several days later. The statement in the same story that there will be car elevators in the station is equally untrue. The company proposes to run nothing but regular freight elevators, although they will be large ones.

McLoud's Authority Extended.

Considerable attention has been paid by railroad men to the announcement that General Freight Agent Harris, of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, has resigned to take service with another road, and that the authority of General Traffic Manager McLoud, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, has been extended over that branch of the new system. This is considered as one of the indications of the complete unification of the three roads in that system, of which so much has been said. There were some doubts in the higher official circles that the combination plans would ever be consummated.

President Zimmerman has announced that the general headquarters are to remain at Cincinnati and the operating headquarters at Detroit.

Great Central Route Buying Equipment.

Vice President Russell Harding of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton system has signed contracts with the American Car and Foundry Company, of St. Louis, for 4,000 new freight cars of various types for the new Great Central route. Mr. Harding is now at work on an order for 40 locomotives. The total cost of all the new equipment will be about $3,500,000, which amount is covered by 4 per cent car trust notes taken by Hollins & Co., of New York.

Railroad Notes.

Frederick Norton Finney, president of the Milwaukee Trust Company, has been elected to the presidency of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to succeed President Rouse.

The Pennsylvania lines has passed the 2,000 mark in the number of trains between Pittsburgh and St. Louis in the world's fair traffic.

Col. E. L. Taylor is the new vice president and R. W. Taylor, the new general manager of the Mobile & Ohio.

In the reorganization of the Vanderbilt system two and probably three traffic officials are understood to be slated for prominent positions which are a material advance over those they now hold. These three men are understood to be Warren J. Lynch, general passenger agent of the Big Four; Charles A. Daly, chief assistant general passenger agent of the Lake Shore, and O. W. Ruggles, general passenger agent of the Michigan Central.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

PAYMENTS $2.00 EVERY 2 WEEKS

ASK YOURSELF THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION

Are you trading now with the best Credit house where you are getting a dollar's worth of goods for your hard earned dollar, or are you trading with a house that is selling you "any old thing" just because they think you have to buy of them because they extend you Credit?

TO ALL SUCH PEOPLE WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION COME RIGHT DOWN HERE

And let us show you how differently we do business. The minute you start an account here we begin to plan to extend to you all the benefits that are not to be had elsewhere, and we sell you

Reliable Wearing Clothing—Charge You Cash Prices for Them—Give You Easiest Credit Terms on Earth—Tailor Your Clothes Free for One Year—Give You 10 Per Cent Discount for Prompt Payments.

And give you square treatment that will make you a lifelong customer.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO.
319-321 FIFTH AVE.
OVER MELLORS MUSIC STORE

BATH TUB MAKING IS SKILLED WORK

Great Care Required in the Enameling Process to Get Satisfactory Results.

MIXING SECRETS ARE GUARDED

One of the most important factors in the rise in the standard of cleanliness throughout the civilized world within the last quarter century has been the perfection of the manufacture and the extension of the use of enameled ware. This applies to practically everything from jewelry to bedsteads, but the field in which the influence for good has been most noticeable is that embraced in culinary appointments and sanitation. Since the neat, white enameled bathtub has taken the place of the old zinc-lined affair, the general use of bathtubs has increased by a percentage almost incredible. In the same way that the new bathtub has made itself universal, cooking utensils, sinks, washstands and many other articles of household furniture and utility are now made for the most part of enameled metal instead of tin or wood, as formerly, and even marble has been superseded to a considerable degree.

The process of enameling is an extremely interesting one, even after the mystery surrounding it has been penetrated. As a mechanical operation it is almost unique, but the secrecy connected with the business is based on its chemistry rather than its working methods. The composition of successful enamels is known to comparatively few persons and those who possess valuable formulas guard their knowledge with the utmost care. Their mixing rooms and laboratories are "inner sanctums," to which all but themselves are denied admission, and the expert, as a rule, insists that all visitors be excluded from his department, lest another, in some way, get possession of his trade secret.

Special Care in Casting.

Through the courtesy of McVay & Walker, whose plant at Braddock is one of the oldest in the country, a representative of The Gazette was enabled to witness the various operations connected with the manufacture of enameled bathtubs and other sanitary appliances and furniture. The tubs are cast in a mold, like ordinary castings, but their large size and the thinness of their walls, make special care necessary for accurate work. A special quality of iron is also required, in order that a piece will have as nearly as possible the same expansion and contraction under heat and cold as the enamel which covers it. This does not add materially to the cost, however, and a standard grade of pig iron, to which is added a certain percentage of shop scrap, provides the raw material.

It is an axiom among molders that the workman can never be sure of his result until after the casting has been made. This is particularly true of ware which is to be enameled, not alone because the surfaces to be taken care of are, as a rule, much larger than those of ordinary solid castings, but because there are two surfaces to be kept in the proper contour and position, and a very narrow working margin for flaws and imperfections. In the case of a large bathtub, the metal must enter the mold in a small stream, on account of the thinness of the walls it is to form, but if it should happen to chill and clog while passing over the damp sand the piece would be destroyed. To obviate danger in this direction the molten metal is poured into four or five apertures in the mold at the same time. This adds materially to the labor of the molder and places a still further tax upon his skill.

Smoothing Is Necessary Process.

From the casting room the newly-moulded tub goes to a finishing room to be trimmed up and polished. All castings, however perfect in a general way, require evening up at the points corresponding to the pouring holes and not infrequently they have fins and rough spots which must be removed. This is done by operating upon them with corundum of carborundum wheels, after which they are subjected to a sand blast. They are then ready for the enameling room. If the tub is free from rust, other than a mere surface coating, the enamelers can take it in hand at once. If, however, the piece is rusted so badly that the process of oxidation has gone or is going on under the surface, it is heated to a red heat and again subjected to the sand blast after being cooled. Failure to do this probably would result in the enamel blistering.

In the process of enameling, two coats are given to the piece, the last one being the enamel proper. The first coat is white in color, of a creamy consistency and is put on in much the same way that paint is applied. The materials, which, of course, are regarded as a trade secret, are ground to an impalpable powder before being made into a liquid form, and the consistency of the mix must be right to a nicety in order to get the proper result. When properly mixed this coating material possesses the property of spreading itself evenly over the surface to which it is applied, regardless of either the position or the contour of the piece. This is accelerated by tapping the piece with a hammer from time to time. If the mixture is either too thick or too thin, it lacks this property, yields to the law of gravitation and runs toward the lowest point, giving a coating so uneven that it will not answer.

Enamel Powder Dusted on the Tubs.

After the coating has been applied it is dried in a heated chamber from which the piece emerges bearing the appearance of having been whitewashed. It now goes to the enameling furnace in which it remains about 20 minutes, during which the first coat is burnt on. The function of this primary coat is to act as a binding agent between the real enamel and the iron, which will not form a union alone. It is glassy and perfectly transparent when taken from the furnace and as smooth as the subsequent coat. The piece itself is about a cherry red when it leaves the furnace. It is placed on a table so equipped that by working levels and handles it may be turned in any desired position. A bathtub is handled by three men. One of them operates the levers, while the others apply the enamel. The enamel is put on in the form of a powder with implements very much like flour sifters, attached to handles about four feet long. The men who apply the enamel wear heavy gloves and face masks to protect them from the heat.

It is the composition and preparation of the enamel powder which form the most important of the trade secrets of the business. The ingredients are all materials of common utility. They are first ground separately and then mixed together by machinery. The mass, at this point, is pink in color. It is placed in a furnace, melted, and drawn off into vats containing water. The process of heating changes the color to white. The enamel forms in cakes and lumps in the vats. When taken from the water it is broken up, dried and ground to a fine powder, but not nearly so fine as that from which the first coat is made.

Great Skill Is Required.

While applying the enamel the workmen stand so close to the piece that they examine minutely every part of the surface which they are coating. The powder softens sufficiently at once to lay without running or sliding, even on oblique or vertical surfaces. Like the first coat it has the property of evening itself over the surface it covers, but not to the extent of the former. Any great inequality, therefore, is likely to result in a flaw and the skill of the workmen is taxed in producing an even coating.

1—Weighing materials for the enamel mixture.
2—Grinding and mixing ingredients for the enamel.
3—Making the mold for a bath tub.
4—Sprinkling the enameling mixture on a red hot bath tub.
5—First stage of enameling—man striking the tub to distribute the fluid evenly.

If the layer of powder be put on too thinly it will show when the enamel has fused and can be remedied by the addition of a little more powder. If the coating is too thick at any place it will show, but cannot be helped in any way. Several results are possible from too much enamel. The coating as a whole must have just so much heat for a given length of time. Too much heat cracks the enamel and too little makes thorough fusion impossible. If the enameler waits until the thick part is properly fused he is likely to spoil the rest of the coat. Besides this, a coating of enamel too thick usually does not adhere well and either forms a blister or breaks and scales off. If the piece is taken from the furnace before all the enamel is properly fused, a blister is sure and a break at a later period probable.

Must Cool Gradually.

When the piece is finally taken from the furnace it is placed in a sheet iron receptacle in order that it may cool off gradually. Too rapid cooling would cause the enamel to crack. A draught of cold air probably would be fatal at any stage after the enamel is once fused and for that reason the enameling room is practically sealed up while work is going on.

Enameled dishes and cooking utensils go through a process similar to that described, except that the final coat is applied in a liquid instead of a powdered form. Where more than one color is used, the colors usually are stirred lightly into the mix in such a way as to prevent their thorough incorporation with each other. In the same way that artificial marble, or marble cake, is made. When distinct patterns in different colors are made a matrix is used. No table or culinary enamel ware is made in Pittsburgh.

HARD TIMES FELT IN POLICE COURT

Many Regulars Are Out of Work and Unable to Pay Their Fines.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS CROWDED

Hard times are noticed in the police court. Many men and women who are unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the police have no money to pay their fines. The result of this has been shown recently in the large number of jail and workhouse convictions. These institutions are crowded.

Magistrate T. D. Stewart, in speaking of this matter last week, said the number of men and women who were unable to pay their fines these days was surprising. Men and women who were before the magistrate formerly and were able to pay their fines are now out of employment. Now, when they become intoxicated and are arrested, they have no means of raising the fines and they are compelled to go to jail.

Several men employed in mills, who were regular in their attendance in front of the magistrate's desk, were arrested last week. They have been out of work for the last two months and have no money. When they were arraigned before Magistrate Stewart the latter looked at them in a familiar manner and said:

"Ten dollars and costs."

The magistrate supposed, of course, the fine would be paid. On returning to his office he received a note from one of them, explaing they had not been working for some time and were without means to meet the penalty imposed. Magistrate Stewart thought over their cases for a few moments, and decided as they had been regular "clients" he would reduce their fines to $1 and costs or five days to jail. This met with the approval of the men, as five days' treatment under Warden Edward Lewis of the county jail usually brings them to their normal condition.

Last week and Italian and an Irishman were brought before the magistrate. They had been before him a number of times on charges of disorderly conduct. They live in adjoining houses. The Irishman, who is a hod carrier, does not like his neighbor. Every time he gets intoxicated he gives the Italian a beating. He has paid Magistrate Stewart $10 and costs many times. Recently he has not been working, and when the fine was imposed on him the other day he could not pay it.

After the hearing he sent word to the magistrate to this effect. The magistrate sent for him, whereupon the Irishman said:

"You honor, I have paid you a good many ten and costs for beating that man, but this time I can't. I am broke."

The magistrate made it $1 and costs and sent him to jail for five days.

Magistrate Stewart is lenient with his regular "clients." In many cases he withdraws the fines or reduces it to a sum they can pay.

Charged With Neglect of Mother.

Detective J. B. Kirk arrested Daniel Crowley and Cornelius Crowley yesterday on a charge of non-support of their aged mother, Mrs. Mary Crowley of Irving street, Hazelwood. One of the boys is a football player, residing at Monaca, and the other is an employe of a downtown jewelry concern. Both furnished bail for a hearing.

BROWN MET WITH VERY HARD LUCK

Fell Asleep on the Wrong Car and Was Put Off Another.

WALKS FROM LAWRENCEVILLE

When it comes to telling hard-luck stories a well-known telegraph operator in a local newspaper office surely carries off the honors this week. That his identity may not be exposed he will be called Brown. For a week he had been doing the work of two men, as his assistant was on a vacation and at the time he came up hard against hardship Brown was on the verge of collapse because of lack of sleep and too much work. Before leaving the office the other night he indulged in a stiff drink of bonded rye. In Liberty street he mistook the colors of the lights on a street car and started home on a trolley that went nowhere near where he lived. Falling asleep in a corner he awoke somewhere out in Lawrenceville.

"Doesn't look like Allegheny to me," he remarked to himself, and inquired of the conductor what part of the map he was on.

"Forty-third street," yelled the conductor.

Brown got off.

It lacked but a few minutes of midnight. Brown stood on the corner wondering how he had ever blundered so. In the distance appeared a city bound car, and while looking at it approaching Brown suddenly discovered by searching his pockets that he had not even a nickel in his clothes. The situation seemed grave; he was several miles from home and knew no one in the vicinity. Thinking it over he could not recall that he had ever been in that part of town before. But he boarded the car, and looking at the conductor, said:

"Say, have you a nickel about your clothes? I'm broke and want to get home. This is—"

"You can't ride on this car; better get off," said the conductor.

"Wait a minute. Don't be mean. I'll pay the man's fare," said the only passenger in the car, a well-dressed man about Brown's age.

"Don't you do it, mister. He's a rummie and has been loafing about here for the past month."

The car came to a stop and Brown was unceremoniously shoved into the street.

There was a light burning in a front window of a house at the corner. Brown stopped to study the situation. Then he mounted the steps and rang the bell. A woman appeared and opened the door a few inches.

"Pardon me, madam," said Brown in his most polite tone. "I find myself several miles from the city and have not a cent in my clothes."

"Oh, I've walked it often," said the woman, and the door was slammed in Brown's face.

"Well, if she has walked it often, I can walk it once," said the unfortunate Brown, who an hour later was down in the city again, where he found a friend who asked no questions.

"Pretty tough deal for a man when he's perfectly sober," declared Brown, as he started to board the car that ran past his home.

BEDFORD SCHOOL MAKES NEW MOVE

Outgoing Class Addressed by Recent Graduate Instead of by Noted Speaker.

LIKELY TO BECOME POPULAR

An innovation that is likely to become a popular feature on similar occasions at other schools was that which was introduced at the Bedford sub-district commencement on Wednesday last. This new departure came as a surprise in the shape of a congratulatory address to the outgoing class by a recent graduate of the school instead of by a profound doctor of divinity, a learned professor or some other intellectual heavy-weight. Being by one who was recently of their own number, and who only last year became a full-fledged graduate of the city high school, the Bedford pupils listened with peculiar interest to the congratulatory address of Miss Mary Praegner as coming from one who had just finished the course which they were but beginning, and who could, therefore, speak with the potent authority of recent experience.

MISS MARY PRAEGNER,
Graduate of the Bedford school, who addressed this year's class in a congratulatory way.

Miss Praegner's address was happily conceived and charmingly delivered. After an amusing reference to the vaulting ambition and supreme self-complacent confidence of the average graduate which ambition and confidence are so often nipped in the bud by the killing frosts of the practical life, the speaker very pleasantly congratulated the class of '04, and wished them all kinds of success.

In the addresses which followed by Director Rynearson of the City High schools, Supt. Andrews and the Rev. Dr. E. L. Eaton of Allegheny, there occurred a coincidence of views concerning the material or money value of an education so striking as to seem prearranged, although it was not. They did not slight the other values of an education, but seemed to think the money value is the one which the young people before them could most readily understand. Director Rynearson showed that the High school graduate has 2? and the college graduate 200 chances for success in life over those who lack such training, and Drs. Eaton and Andrews devoutly said amen to this, thus affording to the young graduates an instance of how great minds sometimes run in the same channel. This was coincidence.

Another striking feature of Director Rynearson's address was his emphatic declaration that much of the ill health of High school students is attributable not to over-study, as widely asserted and believed, but to the dance, the theater, thin clothing—and with apologies to the ministers present—to the church social and like functions. But while Prof. Rynearson was speaking the state medical society was holding its sessions in another part of the city, at one of which the school text books on physiology and hygiene were denounced, and the physical defects of pupils attributed to overstudy, night work or lack of intelligent instruction in physical culture and other directions. This was divergent and showed to the young graduate how great minds sometimes run in opposite channels.

Supt. Andrews Comments.

Supt. Andrews said much in little in his short address which was an appeal for mutual helpfulness and a suppression of selfishness. He also took occasion to say that the Bedford sub-district ought to have a new school building to take the place of the present structure in which such excellent work has been done for 50 years under the administrations of Principals Jones, Golden, Dalbey and their faithful teachers. This was applauded by the visitors, but it is not known how it struck the directors. It is said some of them and other citizens of the Twenty-ninth ward are in favor of letting well enough alone since, while the present building is old, it is clean and comfortable and apparently serves the purpose as well as some of the educational palaces in other parts of the city.

The Bedford board acts in harmony in all matters and as a perfectly harmonious school board is a novelty their names are handed down to posterity as follows: Fred Praegner, president; W. H. Zeifel, secretary; Henry Klinsing, treasurer; A. J. Locke, M. F. Kraig and August Kriel. The teachers are: E. W. Dalbey, principal; Katherine Loudermilly, Mina Apple, Lena Brethauer, Martha Lewis, Carrie E. Brosner, May Kline, Martha J. Orr, May A. Farrell, Emma E. Felding, Emma K. Mansz, Dora Miller, Mary Praegner and Henry Etling, physical director.

Dr. Eaton in his address took occasion to compliment the musical performance of several members of the graduating class, especially the piano solo, "Pilgrim's Song of Hope," by William Dugan.

It was said long ago by a prominent member of Pittsburgh councils that any old thing was good enough for the South Side—cobblestones for street paving, for instance, since every body over there wore hob-nailed shoes. But this condition does not seem to prevail today in that section. The Bedford school, of the Twenty-ninth ward is one of the pioneer schools of the city. The building in Bingham street, near South Tenth street, was erected in 1850, being known at that time as the Tenth street school No. 1 of Birmingham borough. When this district was taken into the city in 1872, the school district was named the Bedford, in honor of Dr. Bedford, who laid out the borough. Prof. Dalbey is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in public and normal schools and in Mt. Union college, Ohio. He has been very successful in his present position and is one of the four local educators who left the principalship at Monongahela City to take up similar work here, the others being Joseph Jennings of the South school, A. L. Hope of Brushton and George E. Hemphill, formerly of the Third ward, Allegheny.

MASSIVE STEEL FRAME OF GAZETTE BUILDING GOING UP RAPIDLY

From out of a confusing mass of debris and supporting timbers there is rising rapidly the steel frame of the new Gazette building in Oliver avenue below Wood street. The first steel columns were set only one week ago, but the frame is already up to the first floor and it is expected that one story a week will be erected from now on. To make a massive wall that will at once give great strength to the building, making it proof against the vibrations of the powerful machinery to be installed and to resist the pressure of the surrounding earth, a row of steel columns are being set only two feet apart. These columns will form the nucleus of a retaining wall of concrete and steel, six feet wide. The basement will extend out eight feet beyond the building line proper and its floor will be 20 feet below the street level. Within a few days the first floor of the building will be laid. Owing to the depth of the massive concrete foundations, some 42 feet below the surface, the work of "shoring up" has been one of the most difficult tasks encountered. This part of the work is being done by the John Eichleay, Jr., Company and the steel frame erected by the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, the general contractors for the building being James Stewart & Co.

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss Irene Hapgood, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—**I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.**

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

STOCK MARKET CLOSED WITH BULLS IN CONTROL

Heavy Decrease in Surplus Bank Reserves Failed to Check the Advance in Steel Preferred and Northern Securities.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The New York stock market closed yesterday with the bulls in full control, and with the average of prices higher than for more than a year. The dealings were on a large scale, the sales for the two hours exceeding 400,000 shares, and even a heavy loss in surplus bank reserves failed to check the advancing tendency in the leaders. The bank statement was about as expected. It showed an expansion of more than $4,500,000 in loans, a loss in cash of $6,659,100 and a decrease in surplus reserve of $6,337,600. The total surplus now stands at $19,913,425, against $13,937,500 at the corresponding date a year ago. Following shows the condition of the banks today and the changes for the week:

		Week's changes.
Loans	$1,443,033,300	Inc. $4,529,100
Specie	244,367,100	Dec. 7,609,400
Legal tenders	78,745,600	Inc. 941,300
Deposits	1,212,797,100	Dec. 1,286,900
Circulation	40,576,000	Dec. 143,200
Reserve held	323,112,700	Dec. 6,659,100
Reserve required	303,199,275	Dec. 321,500
Surplus reserve	19,913,425	Dec. 6,337,600
Surplus in 1903	13,937,500	Dec. 631,800
Surplus in 1902	1,810,200	Dec. 1,717,425

The stock market opened strong and higher, but sold off slightly during the first hour in anticipation of a poor showing by the banks. London quotations were higher, and at the close foreigners were reported to be liberal buyers of American securities. The hesitation which appeared shortly after the opening soon disappeared, and the market started upward with a rush. United States Steel preferred was the leader, and after the bank figures appeared the stock advanced rapidly, touching 75, the highest for more than a year. The close was at 74⅛ bid. The common stock rose to 18⅞ and the bonds to 83⅛, both new high marks on this movement. The minor iron and steel stocks displayed more buoyancy than at any previous time during the week, and all scored handsome gains. Republic Iron and Steel was most conspicuous in this respect. The common advanced to 10½ and the preferred to 51, and both closed near the best. Pressed Steel Car common, Cast Iron Pipe preferred, American Locomotive common, Colorado Fuel and Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron all advanced and closed higher for the day, conveying the impression that the improvement was in some measure at least based upon the brighter outlook for the iron and steel trade.

While the industrials were leading the market the news came from the "curb" that Northern Securities was making new high records, and this instilled fresh vigor into the railroad list. St. Paul rose to 161⅝, Union Pacific to 103⅜ and the remainder of the list was fractionally higher. There was only a very slight reaction in the final dealings, and the close was active and strong.

The net gains for the week, comparing yesterday's final prices with those for the same day a week ago, were as follows:

	Adv.		Adv.
U. S. Steel	1⅜	Southern Pacific	1
Do preferred	5⅝	St. Paul	4
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Atchison	⅜
Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	1½
Repub. Iron & S.	2⅜	Rock Island	1⅜
Do preferred	6⅝	Pennsylvania	1⅛
Am. Locomotive	1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	2⅛
Amal. Copper	1⅜	Reading	2⅝
Sugar	1⅛	Norfolk & West	2⅛
Consolidated Gas	7⅝	Ches. & Ohio	2⅛
Peoples Gas	¾	Southern Railw'y	¾
North. Securities	10	Louis. & Nash	3⅝
Union Pacific	2⅛	Illinois Central	1⅜

Nothing could better demonstrate the change in public sentiment than the buoyancy of the stock market in the face of the changes which have recently taken place in the condition of the associated banks. During the month of September there was an expansion of nearly $44,000,000 in loans, a loss of $36,000,000 in cash, and a reduction of nearly $37,500,000 in surplus reserve. At the beginning of the month the surplus stood at $57,375,400. Now it is below $20,000,000. This heavy draft upon the reserves of the banks, coming on top of the large expansion in loans, has been accompanied by a constantly rising stock market and by an entire absence of any fear of stringency in the money market. A year ago, when surplus reserves were only slightly smaller than now, the stock market was in a panic, and each day throughout September witnessed the recording of new low records for industrial securities. Wall street expects to see slightly higher rates for call loans, but there is no apprehension of stringency. The basis for confidence in the future of the money market is the heavy exports of cotton, the value of which averaged $1,000,000 a day during September, and the effect of which was to depress sterling exchange rates to the lowest of the year. A slight advance in call loan rates, with a continuation of the cotton movement, would result in imports of gold, and relief from this source would likely continue until currency began to return from the crop-moving districts. The sustained advance in the stock market is beginning to have its effect upon the public, but experienced operators are cautioning against purchases of stocks until there has been a sharp reaction.

The local stock market was only moderately active yesterday, but the tone was firm. The principal business was in the steel stocks, United States Steel common leading. United States Steel preferred advanced to 75, that being the final sale. Pittsburgh Coal was strong and higher, touching 62½, the highest for some time. Crucible Steel at 6¾ and the preferred at 40½ were dull and unchanged. Westinghouse Electric was also unchanged at 82. Airbrake was offered at 135 and closed without bid. National Fire Proofing preferred rallied to 31¼. The natural gas stocks were dull and barely steady.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

10 Crucible pfd.	40⅝	20 Pig Iron w, A—Oct.	14.05
175 Sewer Pipe	21	50 P. Coal pfd.	61⅞
100 U.S. Stl. com.	18½	100 do	62
100 do	18½	100 do	62
50 Con. Ice com.	6½	15 do	61⅞
40 Con. Ice pfd.	36½	35 do	62
10 do	36½		
100 Electric 2nds.	82¾		

10:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

25 Pg. Coal pfd.	62	100 U.S. Stl. com.	18½
50 do	62¼	400 do	18⅝
100 do	62⅜	100 U. S. Stl. pfd.	74⅜
9 do	62	10 do	74⅛
50 do	62⅜	20 do	74⅝
50 do	62⅞	50 do	75
50 do	62⅜	100 Crucible com.	6¾
10 do	62½	50 do	6¾
10 do	62⅜	10 Crucible pfd.	40⅝
15 do	62⅜	40 do	40½
10 do	62⅜	10 do	40½
30 do	62⅜	10 Ohio Fuel	39⅝
20 do	62⅜	100 Electric 2nds.	82⅜
5 do	62⅜	10 do	82⅜
10 Con. Ice com.	6½	25 do	82⅜
50 M. L. & H.	37	35 do	82⅜
10 do	37	85 F. Proof pfd.	31¼
40 do	37	20 do	31⅜
25 Riv. Coal pfd.	22	50 do	31½
100 U.S. Stl. com.	18½	30 do	31½
20 do	18⅝		

Summary.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
60	Con. Ice com.	6½	6½	6½	0
50	Do. preferred	36½	36½	36½	—½
150	Cru. St. com.	6¾	6¾	6¾	0
70	Do. preferred	40⅝	40½	40½	—⅛
185	Fireproof pfd.	31½	31¼	31¼	+½
100	M'f'rs L. & H.	37	37	37	—⅛
10	Ohio Fuel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	0
734	Pitts. Coal pfd.	62½	61⅞	62⅜	+½
25	River Coal pfd.	22	22	22	0
175	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21	0
820	U. S. St. com.	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
180	U. S. St. pfd.	75	74⅛	75	+1
270	W. Elec. 2ds.	82¾	82⅜	82¾	0
2820					
	PIG IRON W'TS.				
20	A-Oct. del.	14.05	14.05	14.05	+.40

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat.	50	37	37¼
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	39¼	....
Peoples Pipage	25	23¾	....
Luster Mining	10	13	....
Allegheny Valley R. R. pfd.	50	....	25
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pfd.	50	82½	82⅝
Consolidated Ice	50	6¼	6½
Crucible Steel	100	6¾	6⅞
Do. preferred	100	40½	41
Monongahela River Coal	50	....	8½
Do. preferred	50	22	....
Marsden	100	3½	3¾
National Fire Proofing	50	9¼	9½
Do. preferred	50	31½	31¾
Philadelphia Company	50	42¼	42½
Do. preferred	50	44½	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	23¾	24½
Do. preferred	50	44⅞	45
Pittsburgh Coal	100	....	13½
Do. preferred	100	....	62⅝
Pittsburgh Stove & Range pfd	50	....	13½
Union Switch & Signal	50	....	70
United States Glass	100	42¼	....
United States Steel	100	18⅜	18⅞
Do. preferred	100	74⅝	75
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	....	135
Monongahela Incline	50	62	....
BONDS			
Pitts., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s.	....	99⅝	....
Consolidated Gas 5s	....	108¼	....
Pittsburgh-Buffalo 5s	....	101½	102½
Am. Sewer Pipe 6s	....	97¾	98

PIG IRON WARRANTS.

Class.	Bid.	Ask.
A—December delivery	$13.85	....
B—December delivery	12.60	....
D—December delivery	12.70	....
A—November delivery	13.90	....
D—November delivery	12.55	....
A—October delivery	14.05	....
D—October delivery	12.50	....

Cheers for the Advance.

Just before the close of the market yesterday dealings on the Pittsburgh stock exchange were temporarily suspended by common consent while the traders watched the advance in New York in Steel preferred. When the price finally reached 75 a cheer went up from the brokers, and the record was duplicated here by a sale at the same figure. Then the traders fell to discussing the "reasonableness" of that advance, and almost without exception the opinion was expressed that the change that has taken place in the iron trade so far has not justified the 20-point advance in Steel preferred during the past three months.

Possible "Squeeze" in Republic.

The 4-point jump in Republic Iron and Steel preferred yesterday attracted considerable attention. The stock sold at 51, the highest price of the year, and the common advanced to 10½. A Pittsburgh house that sent a selling order in the preferred yesterday was asked by its New York correspondent whether it was long or short stock, stating that it did not want to execute an order on the short side because there might be some difficulty in borrowing the stock for delivery. This was the first intimation of the possibility of a "squeeze" in the stock. The recent talk that the company would be obliged to issue bonds in order to carry out its plans for new mills produced a bearish feeling, but it is not known that there was any extensive short selling.

U. S. Steel Methods Changing.

Some Pittsburgh traders who have had practical experience in the manufacture of iron, and who count among their friends some prominent heads of departments in the United States Steel Corporation, are rapidly reaching the conclusion that the methods of the big corporation are being modeled on those of the Standard Oil Company. Last spring when the corporation's earnings showed a falling off of 50 per cent, and it looked almost certain that the dividend on the preferred stock would have to be reduced temporarily, a very bearish feeling prevailed, and there is little doubt that short sales were made based upon the situation as it appeared on the surface. When the market began to recover, the shorts who were operating on inside information as to orders for material, and from personal knowledge of the gloomy feeling of heads of departments, did not become alarmed and cover, but sold a little more. The advance during the past week, however, has made these shorts nervous, and when they inquire of their "inside" friends as to the legitimate conditions, the information is not entirely reassuring. A trader who has been bearish on the stock ever since it crossed 90, remarked yesterday: "I do not believe the mill managers and heads of departments can see any farther ahead than the length of their nose. They are not permitted to know any more than enough to carry out orders. They say they cannot see the orders ahead to justify all the preparations made for increasing output, and yet these preparations go on. It looks to me as though Standard Oil policy was being introduced in all departments."

Dail Movement of Averages.

Following is the daily average price of 20 active railway stocks and 12 industrials, as compiled by the Wall Street Journal, for period indicated:

12 Indus.
Last low point, May 18, 1904 ....47.43
High point, September 30, 1904 ....57.59
20 Rwys.
Last low point, May 16, 1904 ....93.55
High point, September 30, 1904 ....108.78

	12 Ind.	Inc. over prev. day	20 Rwys.	Inc. over prev. day.
Saturday, Aug. 27	54.47	.03	105.50	.18
Monday, Aug. 29	54.61	.14	106.10	.60
Tuesday, Aug. 30	54.44	*.17	105.83	*.27
Wednesday, Aug. 31	54.57	.13	105.22	*.61
Thursday, Sept. 1	54.94	.37	105.31	.09
Friday, Sept. 2	55.15	.21	106.31	1.00
Tuesday, Sept. 6	55.38	.23	107.12	.81
Wednesday, Sept. 7	55.68	.30	106.81	*.31
Thursday, Sept. 8	55.94	.26	107.28	.47
Friday, Sept. 9	56.54	.60	107.83	.55
Saturday, Sept 10	57.43	.89	108.12	.29
Monday, Sept. 12	56.46	*.97	106.91	*1.21
Tuesday, Sept. 13	56.32	*.14	106.81	*.10
Wednesday, Sept. 14	57.10	.78	107.86	1.05
Thursday, Sept. 15	56.66	*.44	107.67	*.19
Friday, Sept. 16	57.19	.53	107.89	.22
Saturday, Sept. 17	56.58	*.61	107.38	*.51
Monday, Sept. 19	56.55	*.03	106.90	*.48
Tuesday, Sept. 20	55.67	*.88	106.30	*.60
Wednesday, Sept. 21	56.00	.33	107.05	.75
Thursday, Sept. 22	55.72	*.28	106.43	*.62
Friday, Sept. 23	56.31	.59	106.96	.53
Saturday, Sept. 24	56.50	.19	107.01	.05
Monday, Sept. 26	56.91	.41	107.53	.52
Tuesday, Sept. 27	57.14	.23	107.99	.46
Wednesday, Sept. 28	57.44	.30	108.32	.33
Thursday, Sept. 29	57.11	*.33	108.00	*.32
Friday, Sept. 30	57.59	.48	108.78	.78

*Decrease.

The 12 industrial stocks used are: Smelters common, Amalgamated Copper, Leather preferred, National Lead Company, United States Steel preferred, Peoples Gas, Rubber Company, United States Steel common, Sugar common, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Colorado Fuel and Iron and American Car and Foundry.

The 20 active railway stocks used are: Atchison, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Northwest, St. Paul, Metropolitan Street Railway, Wabash preferred, L. & N., Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Reading, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway common, Union Pacific preferred, Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central.

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week fell off $11,665,000 from last year.

Steel and coal stocks led the dealings on the exchange.

United States Steel common advanced to 18⅝ and the preferred to 75.

Crucible Steel common held steady at 6¾ and the preferred at 40½.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred rallied to 62½ and closed firm.

Southern pig iron sold at an advance of 40 cents a ton.

IN WALL STREET.

New York bank loans increased $4,529,100 and cash houldings decreased $6,659,100.

Surplus reserve decreased $6,337,600 and now stands at $19,913,425.

Stock market active and buoyant, closing near the top.

Total sales for the two hours aggregated 416,300 shares.

Steel preferred jumped to 75 and helped all the minor issues.

Northern Securities, St. Paul and Union Pacific made new high markets.

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26—New York stock market active, strong and higher. United States Steel preferred and Atchison common led the dealings and advanced to the highest prices of the year. Call loans 1¾ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier and gold bars and eagles in the London market declined. Pittsburgh stocks active, firm and higher. Violent break in wheat, the May option in Chicago declining from $1 15½ to $1 11½. Corn also lower. The plants of the International Harvester and the Pullman companies at Chicago resume work at reduced wages for employes.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27—United States Steel preferred and Union Pacific common led the market and advanced to the highest prices of the year. Foreign exchange higher, but call loans remained easy at 1¾ to 2 per cent. Commodity markets less active. Northern Securities advanced to the highest prices of the year on rumors of an agreement being reached that would permit of distribution of the assets without further litigation. Pittsburgh stock market more active than for months and prices averaged higher. The City Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh increased its quarterly dividend from 3 to 4 per cent.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 — United States Steel preferred advanced to 72½ on sales of 150,000 shares. General market active, but prices closed irregular and at small net changes. Foreign security markets firm. Commodity markets quieter. Ontario & Western directors announce that they will declare a dividend of $3 a share, contingent upon the authorization of a bond issue of $12,000,000. Iron trade reports indicate an increase in the placing of new orders. Sterling exchange lower. Call loans unchanged at 1¾ to 2 per cent.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29—New York stocks opened very strong, reacted a point, and closed rather heavy at small net losses. Sharp decline in sterling exchange due to free offering of cotton bills. Commodity markets all closed lower. Call loans easy at 1½ to 2 per cent. London money market easier. Bank of England rate unchanged at 3 per cent. Bank of France reported an increase of $28,450,000 in loans for the week. Advance of 50 cents a ton reported in southern pig iron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30—United States Steel preferred advanced to 74¼ and Northern Securities to 111¼, leading a general rally in the market. Commodity markets lower. Call loans easy at 1¾ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange a little firmer, but still near the gold-importing point.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1—United States Steel preferred reaches 75 and the general stock market was active and buoyant. New York bank loans increased $4,529,100 and surplus reserve decreased $6,337,600. Total surplus now stands at $19,913,425, against $13,937,500 a year ago. Grain markets firmer.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange last week the total sales approximated 27,000 shares stock, $24,000 bonds and 3,200 tons pig iron. This is much the best showing for a long time past. Prices showed net gains for 20 stocks, net losses for 7 and 4 remained unchanged. The largest advance was 6½ per cent in United States Steel preferred. The most active stock was Westinghouse Electric, 3,146 shares changing hands within a range of 80½ and 84, the final sale being at 82¾ ex-dividend. In both stocks Pittsburgh merely followed the initial movement in Wall street. The origin of the rise in Crucible Steel preferred, Pittsburgh Coal preferred and United States Glass was purely local, and the increased trading was encouraging for a broader market this month.

The activity and strength of the natural gas stocks early in the week raised hopes that this group, which is now on the eve of increased earnings and reduced expenditures, would lead a rally in the entire market. There is little doubt that the movement which carried Manufacturers Light and Heat up $6 a share during the past three or four weeks had the sympathy if not the support of inside interests, but profit-taking during the latter part of the week caused a reaction to 37 ex-dividend, and some of the other natural gas stocks declined fractionally.

A sale of Tonopah Extension was reported yesterday at $1.52. Philadelphia quoted final prices at $1.45 $1.55 asked.

October is an important month for the payment of quarterly dividends by local corporations, and the improvement noted in the demand for bonds during the past week is thought to reflect the demand for the reinvestment of dividend and interest money.

The Safe Deposit and Trust Company yesterday paid a regular quarterly dividend of $4 a share. The Union Trust Company paid a quarterly dividend of $15 a share.

The Federal National bank yesterday paid its usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share.

The foregoing additional dividends are announced: Duquesne National, 3 per cent quarterly; Farmers Deposit National, 6 per cent quarterly; First National bank of Pittsburgh, 4 per cent quarterly; Peoples National bank, 4 per cent quarterly; East End Savings and Trust, 1½ per cent quarterly.

Railroad earnings continue to show an improvement. Total gross earnings of all United States roads reporting for the three weeks of September are $20,167,182, a gain of 6.5 per cent over last year. The same roads in August reported only a small increase, but a loss in the preceding three months. Roads included are mainly central western, southern and southwestern systems, where earnings have of late been better than in other sections.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh reports for August a decrease of $17,058 in gross earnings and a decrease of $72,985 in net earnings.

Wabash reports an increase of $359,361 in gross and an increase of $34,563 in net earnings for August.

Louisville & Nashville reports for August an increase in gross earnings of $139,981, and an increase in net of $238,164.

On the New York curb market Northern Securities closed at 113½ bid. Inasmuch as the company cannot pay its stockholders a dividend because of the supreme court decision of last March, the street seems justified in its surmise that the 10-point advance for the week foreshadows important developments looking to an amicable distribution of the assets and the releasing of the money now tied up in the shape of surplus earnings.

The directors of the Westinghouse Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Standard Underground Cable Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable October 10 to stock of record on October 5.

Pittsburgh Oil and Gas advanced to 67½ bid. Fayette County Gas was quoted at 87 bid.

The two most active bond issues on the New York exchange last week were United States Steel sinking fund 5s, which sold to the extent of $4,500,000 at 81 to 83⅛, and Union Pacific convertible 4s, which foot up $4,800,000 at 105⅝ to 107.

The exports of cotton since the beginning of the new cotton year on September 1 have been 577,207 bales, against 370,285 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Inasmuch as cotton is selling at over 10 cents a pound, this means that $29,000,000 worth of cotton has been exported in 29 days, or $1,000,000 a day, as against $21,179,900 in September, 1903, when the average was about $703,000 a day. This movement, of course, serves to increase American credits abroad at a very rapid rate.

The sales of United States Steel preferred in New York last week were twice as large as those in any other stock, approximating 680,000 shares, at prices ranging from 69 to 75.

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assaly office, today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $23,507. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day $2,854,000. Payments by banks to government $3,464,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $610,000 paid by banks to government, against $961,000 similarly paid a week ago. Included in the foregoing summary is $400,000 deposited by banks with the sub-treasury for payment at interior points.

New York Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans, $1,143,033,900, increase, $4,529,100; deposits, $1,212,797,100, decrease, $2,186,000; circulation, $40,576,000, decrease, $143,200; legal tenders, $78,745,600, increase, $941,300; specie, $244,367,100, decrease, $7,600,400; reserve, $323,112,700, decrease, $6,659,100; reserve required, $303,199,275 decrease, $321,500; surplus, $19,913,425, decrease, $6,337,600; ex-United States deposits, $25,729,025, decrease, $6,381,275.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loan Expansion of $4,529,100 Attributed to Preparations for October Disbursements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—An expansion of $4,529,100 shown today in the loan account of the Associated Banks was attributed in Wall street circles to preparations by the banks to finance the October disbursements. This theory, however, is not borne out by the showing of previous years, for in this week a year ago the banks reported a reduction of $4,144,000 and the year before a contraction of $1,878,000. In 1901 there was expansion of only $1,660,500. The National City bank increased loans $2,700,000; elsewhere individual changes were smaller.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's bank statement are as follows:

Bank of New York	Inc.	$ 141,000
Manhattan Co.	Dec.	2,098,000
Merchants National	Inc.	38,000
Mechanics National	Inc.	478,000
Bank of America	Inc.	916,000
National City	Dec.	5,157,000
Chemical National	Dec.	367,000
American Exchange	Dec.	506,000
Commerce	Inc.	1,552,000
Mercantile National	Inc.	146,000
North America	Dec.	57,000
Hanover National	Dec.	2,057,000
Corn Exchange	Dec.	232,000
Importers and Traders	Dec.	442,000
National Park	Inc.	139,000
Fourth National	Dec.	1,078,000
First National	Dec.	426,000
Chase National	Dec.	1,030,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

Bank of New York	Dec.	$ 227,000
Manhattan Co.	Dec.	267,000
Merchants National	Dec.	169,000
Mechanics National	Inc.	621,000
Bank of America	Inc.	161,000
National City	Inc.	2,764,000
Chemical National	Inc.	53,000
American Exchange	Inc.	608,000
Commerce	Dec.	1,701,000
Mercantile National	Dec.	217,000
North America	Dec.	180,000
Hanover National	Dec.	729,000
Corn Exchange	Inc.	204,000
Importers and Traders	Dec.	365,000
National Park	Dec.	636,000
Fourth National	Dec.	858,000
First National	Inc.	779,000
Chase National	Dec.	774,000
Lincoln National	Inc.	16,000
Seaboard National	Inc.	623,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The ease of the local money market was undisturbed by the advent of the quarterly settlement period. Rates remained unchanged at 5@6 per cent on call and time loans. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 6,728,451 65	$1,226,505 16
For the week	36,304,969 44	5,889,218 63
Previous week	39,590,226 33	6,140,949 72

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

October 1, 1904	$36,304,969 44
October 3, 1903	47,970,899 57
October 4, 1902	45,926,655 41
October 5, 1901	42,867,786 38
October 6, 1900	31,601,392 53
Total to date—	
1904	$1,480,785,625 88
1903	1,869,444,860 06
1902	1,644,513,015 27
1901	1,582,145,025 48
1900	1,221,191,494 26

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $151,414,163; gold, $73,098,986; silver, $16,984,481; United States notes, $9,756,258; treasury notes of 1890, $105,910; national bank notes, $14,051,921; total receipts this day, $1,657,091; total receipts this month, $1,657,091; total receipts this year, $139,691,553; total expenditures this day, $2,050,000; total expenditures this month, $2,050,000; total expenditures this year, $157,941,077; deposits in national banks, $118,166,127.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Close: Money on call nominal, no loans. Time loans steady; 60 days, 3 per cent; 90 days, 3¼ per cent; six months, 3½@3¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85.40@4 85.45 for demand and at $4 83.30@4 83.40 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 84@4 84½ and $4 86½@4 87; commercial bills, $4 82¾@4 83; bar silver, 57⅛c; Mexican dollars, 45⅝c; government bonds easy; railroad bonds firm.

Monthly Coinage Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during September to have been $16,190,718 exclusive of $2,428,998 executed for the Philippine government, and $250,000 for Costa Rica. Last month United States coinage was as follows: Gold, $14,585,705; silver, $1,452,082; minor coins, $152,931.

STRONG UNDERTONE IN STOCK MARKET

Though Irregular, Stock Trading Had the Appearance of Great Strength in Spots.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

The stock market of yesterday, while displaying some irregularity, maintained a strong undertone throughout the session and was given an appearance of great strength in spots. Little of any change was reported in the character of the trading, the rank and file of the commission houses in the street maintaining that they were doing practically nothing, while the professionals were more than even active.

Speculative sentiment was much mixed, but persons who expressed doubt as to the legitimacy of the movement at this stage were unwilling to contest the market advances. Their experiences in selling have, they confess, been expensive, for if it has been long stock, prices have moved up beyond their selling level, and if short stock they have, as a rule, had to meet some loss in covering the commitment. Most of the regular habitues of Wall street offices thought that the upbidding of stocks after the poor bank statement of yesterday was overdoing the matter.

Of news developments there were none of importance aside from the publication of the bank statement, and the unsatisfactory showing there certainly had no influence on the course of prices. Of rumors there were many. Most of these were simple reiterations or variations of the old "deals" and rumors bearing upon the Northern Securieties adjustment or dividend payment and upon the alleged conversion of steel preferred shares into bonds. It is unnecessary to state that none of these rumors materialized, and there is also the highest authority for the statement that both of them are entirely without foundation. But be they false or be they true, for how long a period can Wall street be hoodwinked in the one case, or how long can announcement be deferred in the other? It is really almost time for some one of the deals or rumors to materialize in fact.

Interest in the money market centered naturally enough on the bank statement. The showing was more unfavorable than had been anticipated, inasmuch as loans expanded $4,529,100 coincident with a loss of $6,659,100 in lawful money and of $6,337,600 in the surplus reserve.

London was not a factor in the day's market, though quotations from that quarter came generally higher. The local market opened strong but eased off a trifle and became dull and irregular.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices. Trading was very quiet and prices moved slightly in an irregular way, as orders fluctuated. The market was finally steady, with June 5 points higher and other months unchanged. Sales were reported of about 11,000 bags, including November at 6.85c; December at 6.90c; January at 7.00c; May at 7.35@7.40c; August at 7.60c; September at 7.65c. Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 8½c; mild quiet; Cordova, 10@13c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.85c; No. 7, 4.80c; No. 8, 4.70c; No. 9, 4.65c; No. 10, 4.60c; No. 11, 4.50c; No. 12, 4.45c; No. 13, 4.40c; No. 14, 4.40c; confectioners' A, 5.10c; mold A, 5.60c; cutloaf, 5.95c; crushed, 5.95c; powdered, 5.35c; granulated, 5.25c; cubes, 5.50c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	*10.10	10.20	10.10	10.14
February	*10.16	10.17	10.17	10.18
March	10.22	10.30	10.20	10.23
April	*10.25	10.20	10.20	10.27
May	10.26	10.37	10.28	10.31
June	*10.26	....	....	....
October	9.94	10.00	9.91	9.91
November	9.98	10.07	9.97	10.00
December	10.07	10.15	10.04	10.09

*Bid.

"Success in Speculation."

$100.00 invested in grain, stocks or cotton by our "Conservative Plan" should result in a profit of $500.00 to $1,000.00 within a month. Write for particulars and market letter. Mailed free. Orders executed in Chicago and New York.

C. A. Lane & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended October 1, 1904, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
100	Ally. Val. pfd.	24½	24¼	24¼	+1¼
365	Brewing	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
402	Do preferred	45	45	45	—¼
530	Consol. Ice	6½	6	6½	+¼
70	Do preferred	37	36½	36½	+½
2	Con. Gas pfd.	38	38	38	—2
3655	Crucible Steel	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+⅝
1612	Do preferred	41	39	40½	+1½
277	Fire Proofing	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	+⅝
2386	Do preferred	*31⅝	30¼	31½	+¼
3990	M. L. & H.	39	†37	37	—1½
580	Ohio Fuel	39½	39	39⅝	+⅜
50	Peop. Pipage	24	24	24	+1
89	Phila. Co.	43	†42	†42	—⅜
600	Do preferred	45¼	45	45¼	+⅜
240	Pgh. Coal	14	13¼	13½	—¼
2357	Do preferred	62½	60⅜	62⅜	+⅜
5	Pgh. Pl. Gl.	118	118	118	0
580	Riv. Coal pfd.	22	*20½	22	+1
450	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21	+¼
243	Union Switch	70	70	70	+½
480	U. S. Glass	†42½	40	42	+4
2265	U. S. Steel	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	+1⅜
2463	Do preferred	75	68¾	75	+6½
69	W. Airbrake	138	*135	138	+3
3146	W. Elec. 2ds.	84	80½	82¾	+2⅜
150	Win. Gl. pfd.	37	37	37	+1½
	BANK STOCKS.				
50	Federal N. B.	188	188	188	—7
15	Frank. S. & T.	50	50	50	0
20	Iron City Tr.	117	117	117	0
5	Merch. S. & T.	55	55	55	0
26997					
	BONDS.				
$3000	Brewing 6s	113½	113½	113½	0
2000	Con. Gas 5s	108½	108½	108½	0
12000	M. L. & P. 5s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+⅛
4000	Pgh., McK. & C. 5s	99¾	99½	99¾	+½
1000	Pgh. Junct. 1st m. 6s	122	122	122	+1½
2000	U. S. Steel 1st 5s, A	†109½	†109½	†109½	+3⅝
$24000					
	SCRIP.				
$747.25	P. Coal p. d.	103¾	103	103¾	0
	PIG IRON W'NTS.				
20	A—Oct. deliv.	14.05	14.05	14.05	+.40
4	B—Oct. deliv.	12.60	12.60	12.60	—.05
4	B—Nov. deliv.	12.60	12.60	12.60	—.10
4	B—Dec. deliv.	12.60	12.60	12.60	......
32					

*Less than 10 shares. §Ex-dividend. †And interest. ‡New high mark.

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Government bonds closed ⅛ lower bid for the 3s. Trading in the general bond market was active and was somewhat better distributed. The more important dealings were in Consolidated Gas convertible 6s, Consolidated Tobacco 4s, Metropolitan Street Railway refunding 4s, St. Louis Southwestern consol 4s, Union Pacific convertible 4s and Steel sinking fund 5s. District of Columbia 3s 65s, 118½ bid; Philippine 4s, 110 bid. Price ranges were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Japanese 6s	94⅞	94⅝	94¾
*Atchison gen. 4s	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
Central of Ga. con. 5s	112½	112	112½
*Do 1st inc.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
*Do. 2d inc.	52½	52½	52½
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	77	76⅞	77
Do. col. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Consolidated Gas conv. 6s	189	188	188½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	73⅞	73½	73⅞
*Distillers 5s	71	70⅞	70⅞
Kings County Elev. 4s	92¼	91	92¼
*Lack. Steel 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
*Met. St. Ry. rfdg 4s	90⅝	90½	90⅝
Oregon Short Line col. 4s	99⅝	99½	99⅝
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	80	79⅞	80
Seaboard Air Line 5s	103	103	103
Third Avenue 4s	96⅝	96½	96⅝
Union Pacific conv. 4s	107	106⅞	106⅞
U. S. Realty 5s	92	90⅞	90⅞
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s	83⅛	82⅝	83⅛
Do. reg.	83¼	83⅛	83¼
Wabash deb. Bs	66	66	66

*Ex-interest.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	83	American Sugar	131½
Do preferred	100⅜	Do preferred	133
Boston & Albany	249	Am. Tel. & Tel.	139¼
*Boston & Maine	165	American Woolen	14⅝
Boston Elevated	154	Do preferred	82⅝
Fitchburg pfd.	137¼	Dom. Iron & Stl.	14⅛
Mexican Central	13⅝	Mass. Gas.	42
N. Y. N. H. & H.	191½	United Fruit	103
Pere Marquette	74	United Shoe Mach.	52¼
Union Pacific	103⅛	Do preferred	30¾
Am. Arge. Chem.	16	U. S. Steel	18⅝
Do preferred	76¾	Do preferred	74⅝
Am. Pneu. Tubes	4½	*Bid.	

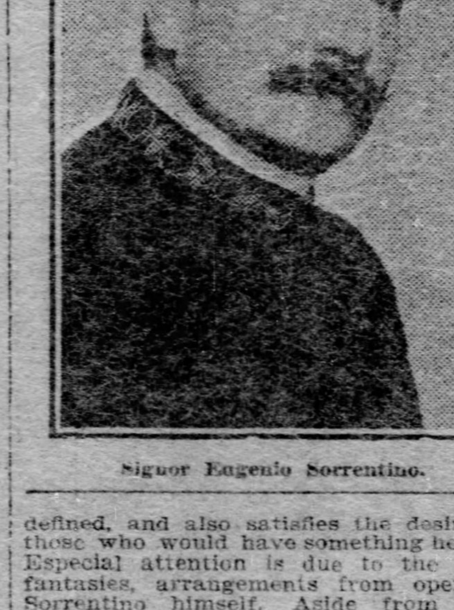
The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton futures closed quiet, October, 9.86c; November, 9.92c; December, 9.98c; January, 10.06c; February, 10.14c; March, 10.24c; April 10.30c; May, 10.36c. Spot closed quiet, 10 points decline; middling uplands, 10.50c; middling gulf, 10.75. Sales, 100 bales.

BANDA ROSSA THIS WEEK AT THE BIG EXPOSITION

Popular and Classical Numbers to Be Rendered Under the Conductorship of Signor Eugenio Sorrentino.

Although an Italian, Sig. Eugenio Sorrentino, conductor of the Banda Rossa (Red Band), which is to play at the exposition all this week, is winning the same great triumphs that Gilmore did. He has under his direction an organization of soloists said to be more sympathetic and responsive to direction than any other that America has ever heard. Sorrentino believes in playing for the people, although his choice of music naturally lies along classical lines. In his programs one can read the keen discernment of this visiting maestro. He gives enough of the lighter music to entertain the indifferent followers of music, those who like a lively, tuneful bit of melody easily



Signor Eugenio Sorrentino.

defined, and also satisfies the desires of those who would have something heavier. Especial attention is due to the grand fantasies, arrangements from opera by Sorrentino himself. Aside from being unique compositions or paraphrases, they introduce the best of the band's soloists.

Several special days arranged for at the exposition this week will make it an important week. Among the events will be the visit of the Suburban infantry, a uniformed military organization of Bellevue, tomorrow night; the arrival of the Boys' Brigade of America, several hundred strong, in regular uniforms, Tuesday night, and the special production by the Banda Rossa of Perosi's "Resurrection of Christ," an epoch-making musical event, which may take place Tuesday night or may have to be postponed for an evening or so, until the two large church bells necessary for producing the proper effects in this splendid composition can be secured and put in place.

The Boys' Symphony orchestra of New York closed its engagement last night at the exposition with a farewell concert played to a great and enthusiastic audience.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—About half the wool withdrawn during the recent auctions has been sold at unchanged prices. The arrival of the sixth series of sales amounts to 8,561 bales, including 1,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 484 bales; Queensland, 435 bales; Victoria, 712 bales; South Australia, 176 bales; New Zealand, 727 bales; various, 571 bales.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1 60. Crude turpentine firm at $2 25@3 80.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 1.—Turpentine quiet at 52¾c. Rosin quiet to firm; A, B, C, $2 45; D, $2 50; E, $2 55; F, $2 60; G, $2 65; H, $2 70; I, $3 00; K, $3 75; M, $4 15; N, $4 40; W G, $4 70; W W, $5 00.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 1.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing.

COMPLETE RECORD OF NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
7800	A., T. & S. F.	83¼	83½	83	83¼
200	Do preferred	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½
	Amer. Cotton Oil	....	....	....	28⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	88
	Amer. Sugar Ref.	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131½
	Do preferred	133½	133½	133½	133
3500	Am. Locomotive	27	27⅝	27	27⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	96½
1600	Amer. Car F'dry	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
500	Do preferred	81	81	80½	80¼
	American Can	....	....	....	5⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	47¼
8200	Amal. Copper	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
	Anaconda Copper	....	....	....	92
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	67	67	66⅞	66⅞
600	Do preferred	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
100	American Ice	8	8	8	7⅞
300	Do preferred	33	33	32¾	32⅞
7200	Balto. & Ohio	90½	90½	90	90½
500	Do preferred	94	94	94	93½
9100	Brook. Rap. Tran.	57⅝	57½	57⅛	57⅝
	Canada Southern	....	....	....	67¾
2200	Canadian Pacific	131⅛	13[illegible]	131	131⅜
500	Chic. Great W.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
7700	Consolidated Gas	211	213¼	210⅝	212½
100	C., C., C. & S. L.	82	82	82	82
6100	Ches. & Ohio	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅞
	Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	39½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	81
300	Chicago & N. W.	189	190	189	189¾
2100	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅜	36⅞	34¾	36½
500	Corn Products	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
100	Do preferred	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71
100	Col. Southern	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	51
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	25¾
400	Del., Lack. & W.	298	299	295	294½
2000	Del. & Hudson	170	170⅞	169⅞	170⅞
13400	Erie	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
1700	Do 1st pfd	68	68	67⅞	67⅞
600	Do 2d pfd	46	46⅝	46	46⅝
100	General Electric	173½	173½	173½	171
	Hocking Valley	....	....	....	81
200	Do preferred	89½	89½	89	88½
800	Illinois Central	140½	140½	139⅞	140
100	Iowa Central	25½	25½	25½	25
	Do preferred	....	....	....	46
500	Internat. Paper	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½
200	Do preferred	76	76	76	75⅝
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	31
	Do preferred	....	....	....	85
8300	Louis. & Nash.	127⅞	128	127	127⅞
	Manhattan	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝
6400	Missouri Pacific	98⅛	98⅛	97⅝	98⅝
900	M., K. & T.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½
400	Do preferred	49	49⅛	49	49⅛
10100	Metropolitan	122	122¼	121¼	121½
6600	Do securities	83⅜	84⅛	83¼	84⅛
200	Mexican Central	14	14	14	13¾
500	National Lead	24½	24½	24½	24⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	94¼
	National Biscuit	....	....	....	48¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	109⅝
1200	N. Y. Central	126¼	126½	126	126¼
	N. J. Central	....	....	....	180
2900	N. Y., O. & W.	35¼	35¾	35¼	35⅝
8600	Norfolk & West.	69⅞	71	69⅞	71
	Do preferred	....	....	....	90¼
	N. Amer. Co.	....	....	....	95
1700	Peoples Gas	103	103½	103	103⅝
800	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34
	Pullman	....	....	....	220
3300	P. Steel Car	33¾	34	33⅜	34
1400	Do preferred	79	79	78½	78
19700	Penna. R. R.	132¼	132⅝	132	132¾
	P. C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	70
	Do preferred	....	....	....	100
	Railway Springs	23	23¼	22⅞	23
	Do preferred	80	80	80	80
8900	Reading	69	69¼	68¾	69½
100	Do 1st pfd	86½	86½	86½	85
	Do 2nd pfd	....	....	....	77½
16700	Rock Island	28⅝	29⅛	28	28¾
700	Do preferred	72	72½	72	72⅝
14300	Republic Iron	9¾	10½	9¼	10⅜
6100	Do preferred	47	51	47	50⅛
17000	Southern Pacific	57⅝	57¾	57¼	57½
5700	Southern Ry.	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½
2000	Do preferred	94¾	95	94¾	94¾
20100	St. Paul	160⅝	161⅝	160¼	161¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	184
700	St. L. & S. W.	21½	21¾	21½	21½
2500	Do preferred	47	47⅝	47	47¾
2900	Tenn. Coal & I.	48½	49	48¼	48⅞
2200	Tex. & Pacific	31⅝	31⅞	31⅜	31½
2200	T., St. L. & W.	31	31⅛	30¾	31¼
6300	Do preferred	49¾	52	49¾	51
39400	U. S. Steel	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18¾
54700	Do preferred	74⅛	75	73⅝	74½
	Do 2d 5s	81⅛	83⅛	82¾	83⅛
33500	Union Pacific	102¾	103⅜	102½	103¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92⅛
2400	U. S. Leather	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	87
	U. S. C. I. Pipe	....	....	....	12
	Do preferred	59½	60	59½	60
	U. S. R. & C.	63	63⅜	63	62⅝
500	Wabash	20½	20¾	20	20⅝
200	Do preferred	42	42	42	42⅛
200	W. U. Tel.	90¾	90¾	90¾	....
	W. & L. E.	....	....	....	17½
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	46
	Do 2nd pfd	....	....	....	24½
1300	Wisconsin Cen.	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
200	Do preferred	45	45½	45	45
400	W. Elec. 2nd pfd.	165⅝	166	165	165
700	M. St. L. & S. S. M.	75	75¼	74¾	74½
100	Do preferred	131	131	131	130½

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
	Va.-Car. Chem.	35	35	35	35
	Do preferred	106⅝	106⅞	106	106¼
	D. & R. G.	....	....	....	....
	Do preferred	....	....	....	80½

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
220	Am. Steel F. pf.	....	39	39	38½
520	American Malt	....	4½	4⅜	4½
325	Do preferred	....	21⅝	21⅞	21½
200	Am. Wool pfd	....	83	83	83
200	Chi. Union Trac.	....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
800	Chi. Term. Trac.	....	6⅜	6½	6⅜
300	Do preferred	....	15¼	15¼	15¼
500	Corn Products	....	15⅜	15½	15⅝
100	Do preferred	....	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
930	Con. Tobacco pfd	....	124⅞	124⅞	124
100	D., S. S. & A.	....	8⅛	8⅛	8
100	Iowa Central	....	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	K.C., Ft.S. & M. pf	....	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
700	M., St.P. & S.S.M.	....	75⅛	74⅞	74⅛
175	Do preferred	....	131	131	130½
6800	Met. Subs	....	84½	83½	84¼
200	Min. & St. L.	....	57	57	57
950	M., K. & T.	....	24⅝	24¼	24½
800	Rubber Goods	....	22⅛	22	22
100	Do preferred	....	84	84	83¾
100	St. J. & G. I. pfd.	....	45	45	44½
100	Third Avenue	....	128¾	128¾	128
650	Twin City	....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
800	U.S.C. I. Pipe pf	....	60	59½	60
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	....	35	35	34¾
1000	Do preferred	....	106⅝	106	106
400	West'h'se 2d pref	....	166	165	165

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	104¾	Man. con. gold 4s.	106½
*Do coupon	104¾	Mexican Cen. 4s.	68½
U. S. 3s, reg	104¾	Do 1st inc.	17
Do coupon	105½	M. & St. L. 4s	94
U. S. new 4s, reg.	131⅝	M. K. & T. 4s	100⅝
Do coupon	131⅝	Do 2nds	80½
U. S. old 4s, reg.	106⅝	Nat. Mexico c. 4s.	78
*Do coupon	106⅝	N.Y. C. gen. 3½s.	100
*Atchison gen. 4s.	101⅞	N. J. C. gen. 5s.	133⅞
Do adjt. 4s	97	*North. Pacific 4s.	104¼
Atl. Coast L. 4s.	98⅛	Do 3s	74⅝
*Balt. & Ohio 4s.	101⅞	N. & W. con. 4s.	102
Do 3½s	95	Ore. S. L. 4s & P.	99⅝
Cen. Georgia 5s.	112½	Penna. conv. 3½s.	100
*Do 1st inc.	82⅞	Reading gen. 4s.	100⅜
Ches & Ohio 4½s.	105¼	St.L. & I.M. c.5s.	117⅝
C. & Alton 3½s.	80	St.L. & S.F fg.4s.	86⅛
C. B. & Q. n. 4s.	97⅝	St. L. S'w 1sts	99
C.M. & St.P.g.4s.	109¼	Seab'd Air L. 4s.	82½
C. & N'w con. 7s.	130⅝	South. Pacific 4s.	94
C. R. I. & P. 4s.	77	Southern Ry. 5s.	117⅝
Do col. 5s	86⅝	Tex. & Pac. 1sts.	120
C.C.C.& St.L.g 4s.	101½	*T. St.L. & W. 4s.	78¼
Chicago Term. 4s.	76	Union Pacific 4s.	105
Cons. Tobacco 4s.	73⅝	Do conv. 4s.	106⅞
Col. & South. 4s.	86	U. S. Steel 2nd 5s.	83⅛
D. & R. G. 4s.	101	Wabash 1sts	118⅜
Erie prior lien 4s.	99⅝	Do Deb B.	66
Do gen. 4s.	87⅝	W. & L. E. 4s.	90⅛
Ft.W. & D.C. 1st.	110	Wisconsin Cen. 4s.	91
Hock. Val. 4½s.	108½	Col. Fuel conv. 5s.	77
L. & N. unif. 4s.	101½		

*Ex-interest.
Total sales, par value, $2,080,000.

New York "Curb" Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Elevator	⅛	Manhattan Trans.	4½
American Chicle	98	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	¾
Do preferred	89	New Ams. Gas 5s.	108¼
Amer. Tin Can	5⅛	New Orleans Ry.	9⅜
Do preferred	47½	Do preferred	29
Bay State Gas	⅛	Do bonds	77
British Columbia	4⅛	N. Y. Transit	7⅛
Brooklyn Ferry	4½	North. Securities	113½
Central Foundry	1¼	Otis Elevator	35
Do preferred	9¾	Do preferred	94
Electric Boat	38	Roy. Bak. P. pfd.	104½
Do preferred	70	Seab'd Air Line	16½
Electric Vehicle	17½	Do preferred	34
Do preferred	24½	Standard Oil	643
Greene Con. Cop.	18⅝	Tennessee Copper	30
Havana Com.	28	Trust of America	476
Do preferred	38	Union Copper	⅞
Int. Mer. Mar.	5⅜	Tonapah	8⅛
Do preferred	19	White Knob	1¼
International Salt	18	Interboro	148½
Do 5s	55		

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Railways	47¾	Penna. Steel	42
Cambria Steel	22⅞	Do preferred	82
Cambria Iron	46¼	Phila. Co.	42⅛
Cons. Trac. N. J.	72⅝	Phila. Traction	97¼
Cons. Lake Sup'r.	6¼	Phila. Elec. Co. 7	1-16
Do preferred	11½	Tidewater Steel	⅞
Elec. Stor. com.	65	Do preferred	3½
Elec. Co. Amer.	9 9-16	Union Traction	56
Lehigh Valley	43⅝	United Gas Impt.	96⅝
Marsden	3⅜	Welsbach Co.	20
Penna. R. R.	66⅛		

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westingh'se com.	83	Mass. Electric	18
*Edison Elec. Il.	257½	Do preferred	57¼
General Electric	171½	*Bid.	

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1871
WHITNEY, STEPHENSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Offices, Frick Building,
ALL FACILITIES.
J. P. Morgan & Co.'s letters of credit, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne's travelers cheques

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

PETER COOPER'S FAMOUS REMARK.
"The man who succeeds always gets a bonus for succeeding," is illustrated in my offer of $6,000 to successful speculators.
I am the broker of successful speculators. If you ask I will explain why I am paying extra money to my successful customers.
R. M. WEAVER
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
223 Fourth Avenue.

R. H. SMITH & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,
Third Floor,
FARMERS BANK BUILDING.
Bell 'Phone 1625 Grant.
P. & A. 'Phone 492 Main.

—$100,000.00—
CASH PRIZES
TO BE GIVEN AWAY. ONE MORE MONTH TO PARTICIPATE. OUR OFFER CLOSES NOVEMBER 1, 1904. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING YOU FULL AND COMPLETE INFORMATION. WRITE TODAY.
NATIONAL CONTEST CO.
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

OIL EDITION
Big edition containing many photographs and 32 pages of interesting facts about the Kansas Oil Fields—the greatest oil fields in the world—now producing over 600,000 barrels monthly of high-grade oil. Send for copy at once. This edition absolutely free. The data was collected by us at great expense, giving complete history of this oil field to date. Write for copy today before the supply is exhausted.
THE WESTERN INVESTORS' REVIEW.
1426-1428 Glenarm St. Denver, Colo.

JOHN B. BARBOUR, JR.
Banker & Broker,
404 TIMES BUILDING.
Member of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

E. D. GARTNER & CO.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS

Charles G. Gates & Co.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
924 Frick Bldg. Pgh., Pa.
No. 14, 16, 18 Wall St., New York
No. 12 Rookery Building, Chicago

Stocks

Don't work with dull tools.
Don't tinker with untried schemes of investment.
Millions have been made in stock speculation.
Our booklet "Money in Speculation" sent free.
RICHMOND & CO., INCD.
204 Sixth St., Pittsburg 216 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo

M. K. McMullin & Co.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Local Securities.
304 FOURTH AVE.

C. I. HUDSON & CO.
BROKERS.
701-2-3 FRICK BUILDING,
34-36 Wall St., New York.
Charles H. McSwigan, Mgr.
Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange.
'Phones—Bell 3326 Court, P. & A. 1018 Main

SATISFACTORY WEEK IN REALTY

Business Was Up to That of Many Weeks in Boom Periods and of Good Character.

INTERESTING DEALS CLOSED

The worst said of the real estate market last week was that it did not come up to the records made in the boom years of 1901, 1902 and 1903. September dealing made the poorest showing since 1900. During the last two weeks there has been a noticeable increase along all lines of realty dealing, but the movement is so far from a boom as to disappoint a few enthusiastic brokers who had looked for a strenuous buying period this fall. The big majority of brokers are well satisfied with developments and the present outlook. The total of last week's business was fully up to the average of many weeks in the preceding boom years and was of a character that indicated a healthy buying spirit underneath. A few new buyers were announced and their deals at this time are significant. A fair amount of downtown dealing is going on and at least two good sized purchases of downtown lots have been practically closed. The response to the continued advertising of brokers all over the city is reported to be much better. This in itself would indicate a returning interest in real estate for an investment as well as a large army of home buyers. It is to be noted that while the sensational profits reported two years ago on short time investments are not a feature of the dealing, many sales made since September 15 have been at good advances over the prices paid one year or more ago. Prices in most localities are not advancing by jumps, but the ruling quotations are higher than a year ago in general and the man who studies the market carefully cannot fail to find plenty of good reasons for investing his money in Pittsburgh realty.

One very healthy evidence of better business is the number of new real estate firms that have been announced since September 1. Nearly a dozen firms have come into being in that time, most of them being composed of well-known brokers who have had considerable experience in marketing property in this city. The fact that these firms are starting in business at this time shows that they have abundant faith in the prospects for next year. By spring they will be well established and ready for the stiff increase in business which is expected.

Much Work in Prospect.

The weekly bulletin of the F. W. Dodge Company offers the following comment on construction conditions in the territory operated over:

In tabulating the amount of work for which contracts have been awarded during the past week there is shown something of an increase over the week previous, but a decided slump from the high mark made during the corresponding week last year. The reason for the falling off from last year's record has been commented on at various times and there is very little to be added to what has already been said along this line. While architects and engineers throughout the territory are not particularly busy with active details of work under way, there is a large amount of prospective work being considered and if nothing intervenes, much of it will doubtless materialize early next year. Indications point specially to a large volume of engineering work which has been in abeyance during the past year or so owing to the peculiar financial and labor conditions. It is conceded in most quarters that there is a larger amount of capital seeking investment in legitimate channels of manufacture and trade than there has been at any time for several years back. The period of speculation and inflation seems to be entirely past and the markets are now given over to the professionals for manipulation. There are many well-posted persons who believe that next year will be one of the most satisfactory periods in which to do business that the country has experienced for a long time. While this view is not given as a prediction, at the present time, affairs seem to be shaping themselves in this direction. It remains for the next few months to develop any complications that may arise to change the complexion of things.

The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending September 28, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,205,000, against $909,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $54,156,000. The figures for the corresponding week last year were $3,163,000, showing an increase over this year of $1,858,000.

Interesting Sale Downtown.

The most significant transaction made known yesterday was the purchase by J. Alexander Hardy, the jeweler, from John Sauers of 28.5x72 feet in the east side of Seventh street near Penn avenue for $67,500. The sale, which was the outcome of only 24 hours dealing, was made by the real estate department of the Home Trust Company. The property is directly in the rear of the Kaufmann lot at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, which was bought a short time ago by W. B. Loveless and others for $50,000. On the Sauers lot is erected a three-story brick building tenanted by the Stevens Chair Company. Mr. Sauers bought the property in 1903 from St. Michael's Roman Catholic seminary for $56,820, so that the present deal nets him nearly $11,000 on an ownership of a little over a year. The present sale is at the rate of $2,370 a front foot or $32 86 a square foot. The Kaufmann lot at the corner brought $4,000 a foot for the Penn avenue frontage or $62 50 a square foot. Without the Sauers lot the corner is hardly large enough for a high building to be erected advantageously, so that this deal is significant, as the property may be needed for a part of a site for a big block. The corner is one of the best in the city for such a project and when the Second Presbyterian church lot on the opposite corner is improved, as it is expected it will be, the value of the holdings will be increased considerably. The return of Mr. Hardy to the real estate market is an encouraging sign, too, for since his purchase of the Penn building he has not been a dealer.

Was First and Last in Belmar.

By the sale of 24 lots to George H. Shickler the Beechwood Improvement Company, Limited, has practically closed out Belmar place in the East End. Probably no other allotment ever put on the market in or near Pittsburgh has been sold with such a conspicuous degree of success. The property was laid out only about four years ago, there being about 1,150 lots. Today there remain but a few scattering lots, for which a deal is now pending. The lots which Mr. Shickler bought are 25x93 feet each and face in Mt. Vernon, Upland and Race streets. They brought $28,800, or $1,200 each. Mr. Shickler has already partly arranged for the building of 24 eight-room brick houses to cost $3,200 each. These will be of various designs and similar in their interior finish to the 122 houses which he built before in Belmar. A curious fact about this deal is that Mr. Shickler was the man who bought and improved the first 20 lots sold out of Belmar place. Since that time he has been a persistent dealer in Belmar properties and has sold 118 of his completed houses. Other builders who have taken Belmar place as a field of operation have met with similar success in the marketing of their properties. The locality has been a desirable one in the minds of home buyers from the first, judging by the hundreds of houses sold, and school houses and churches have been located there to supply the needs of the new population.

Two Flats Bring $70,000.

Through the office of J. A. Young & Co. two more apartment houses in the East End have changed hands, the feature of the deal being that there was no trade in it. The properties belonged to Ellsworth W. Houston and were sold to William L. Curry, a local steel man. They are located in the West Side of Collins avenue, between Station and Rodman streets, Nineteenth ward, and brought $70,000. The buildings are two four-story pressed brick structures, standing on lot 88x129 feet. There are 20 suites of five rooms and bath each in the two buildings. These are all well rented at an average of $37.50 a month. Mr. Houston built the apartments in 1901 and has declined several good offers for them within the last two years. Mr. Curry takes the property for an investment.

A deal of considerable interest, although two years old, has just come to light through the registry of the deed yesterday. It involves the purchase by Robert C. Hall of the property at 53 Third street, between Penn and Liberty avenues, which was formerly owned by A. H. Palmer of New Haven, Conn. The lot, which is improved with a two-story brick house, is 20x60 feet and was sold for $32,500. It is surrounded on two sides by the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this fact may account for the rapidity with which it changed hands when the Pennsylvania was making it purchases at the Point. Through the efforts of W. A. Avey the property was sold a little over two years ago for Frank McCann to J. Walter Hay for $20,000 and again resold by the same broker for Mr. Hay to George H. Shickler for $24,000, other property being taken in part exchange. Mr. Shickler in turn sold the property to Mr. Palmer for about $25,000.

Big Transaction for West End.

Liggett & Lennox have just closed the largest deal for West End property announced for some time. For William C. Gunlefinger, the wholesale liquor dealer, they sold to Joseph A. Schad 136 and 138 Main street, near Wabash avenue, for $36,500. The lot is 80x120 feet. The property is a good paying one, as two three-story brick blocks stand on the front and six frame houses on the rear. The business blocks are occupied by E. R. Simmindinger and Otto Pregler. The total rental from the property is $2,700 a year net.

Through the agency of James T. Euwer Bernard Gloekler has sold to a local investor 1718 Penn avenue for $16,250, or $650 a front foot. The lot measures 25x100 feet and is improved with a brick house and store room in front and a four-room dwelling in the rear. The buyer will occupy the place for a business stand.

W. J. Tener & Co. have delivered the deeds in the sale by Architect W. A. Thomas to A. E. Masten, the stock broker, of a fine residence in Center avenue, adjoining Christ Methodist Episcopal church, the price being $29,000. The deal is also closed for the $10,000 lot in Dithridge street, between Fifth avenue and Bayard street, which Mr. Masten tendered in part payment. This puts an end to the story that the deal was "off," and confirms the report that Mr. Thomas wanted the lot for an apartment house site.

Prospects Have Become Certainties.

At no time within three years have prospective traction and railroad improvements and extensions had such a marked bearing on realty dealing as at present. This is due chiefly to the fact that the improvements have got beyond the prospective stage and are a certainty in the minds of the buying public. Hundreds of residents of the two cities who have been exasperated almost to the point of desperation by the execrable street car service which is a standing disgrace to Pittsburgh are only waiting a chance to get homes where strap hanging for two hours a day and long time waits for cars beforehand will not be a part of their daily trials. Hence the opening of the Mt. Washington tunnel, the starting of the Brilliant cut-off and the beginning of local passenger service on the Wabash are destined to have a most important bearing on the growth of Greater Pittsburgh the next two years. It is freely predicted that 20,000 people will live on the new allotments beyond Mt. Washington by 1910, and experienced real estate men believe that in 20 years 100,000 people will be quartered on the hills west of the city. The problem of tunneling Mt. Washington has been successfully solved twice, and when the new trolley line through the tunnel starts November 1 it will bring the residents of the western suburbs to the city in from 10 to 15 minutes. Oakmont and other towns up the Allegheny river have much to hope for from the Brilliant cut-off, which will be in operation in two weeks. First-class train service is preferred by many to even the best street car facilities, and this territory promises to build up rapidly with tasty homes. No less inviting are the prospects of rapid growth in Gould City, Bridgeville and towns out the Wabash, where the local service has been counted on to open up a beautiful section of country.

Better Quarters for Banks.

Two fine banking rooms are fast nearing completion downtown. One is the extension of the Colonial Trust Company's building to new Diamond street. The building will be an exact duplicate of the company's building in Fourth avenue. The marble is now ready for shipment and the Diamond street front is complete except for the mounting of the big eagle. The banking rooms will be finished in marble and mahogany and all the furniture will be solid mahogany. Bronze fixtures of the latest pattern will be installed and the ceilings and walls of the rooms will be models of the decorators' art. On the first floor of the new addition will be the trust, savings and banking departments of the company. One of the added conveniences that will be greatly appreciated will be handsome corporation rooms on the second floor provided with elevator and telephone service where will be held the meetings of all corporations connected with the Colonial in any way.

The other new banking room will be that of the Land Title and Trust Company, which will be ready for use in about two weeks. For months this company has labored under the greatest disadvantages, having its offices in remote quarters of the building and on a sort of hay loft platform while the improvements were being made. The interior of the big building is nearly ready for the painters and decorators, and will furnish when completed one of the best examples of a beautiful and convenient bank and trust company home to be found in Pittsburgh.

Three New Realty Firms.

Local real estate men and the business public will be more than usually interested in the announcement of the new real estate firm of Borland & Waddell, who have opened offices in the Keystone building. Both members of the firm are well known in the city. H. L. Borland was until recently president of the Union Realty Company, having resigned his position there a few weeks ago. Previous to his connection with that company Mr. Borland was secretary of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and later of the Iron City Trust Company. L. D. Waddell, the other member of the firm, was also connected with the Union Realty Company as manager of the mortgage department, having severed his connection with that company recently. He is also well known in manufacturing circles throughout the city. The firm will conduct a general real estate, mortgage and insurance business and have already secured control of several large properties. As a specialty the company will buy houses when offered cheap and sell them on easy payments.

Another new accession to the Pittsburgh real estate fraternity is the Currier Company, which has opened a fine suite of offices at 407 and 408 Keystone building. This advent in realty circles here is somewhat more significant than that of most firms, as the members of the company are all from outside of Pittsburgh. The firm is composed of L. W. W. and H. P. Currier, who came here direct from New England, where they are well known as large operators in real estate and extensive builders. They have been in the real estate business 15 years and have negotiated many big deals in eastern cities. The new company will do a real estate, insurance, mortgage and renting business, and will also conduct a business opportunity department. Later on they expect to do considerable building for themselves as well as for others.

A third firm just launched in the real estate business is A. Kerr & Sons, formerly contractors and builders in Lincoln place, who have opened an office at 605 Times building. They will do a general real estate, mortgage and insurance business.

Wilkinsburg Property Sold.

The largest deal reported from Wilkinsburg for some time is the sale of the Fred Rohrman holdings on the south side of Penn avenue, between Swissvale avenue and Coal street, Second ward. The lot measures 66x122 feet and is improved with a three-story brick business and apartment building. The price reported is about $17,000 or over $250 a front foot. In payment for this property, which was bought by a local investor, 15 houses in the Hazelwood district were tendered.

The following sales are reported by the Aronson Realty Company: For H. Kalson to J. Pearlstein a three-story brick flat on 44x60 feet at Overhill and Clark streets, Eighth ward, for $16,000; to J. J. Swift a 12-room brick house on 50x130 feet in South Atlantic avenue, Twentieth ward, for $13,500; to Louis Klein 41 and 43 Manilla street, four brick houses on 40x110 feet, for $10,500; for Joseph Klein to Frank G. Patterson a 12-room reception hall brick house on 30x120 feet in Colombo street, near Negley avenue, for $9,500; for Mrs. Katherine Conklin to Thomas K. Bleekman of Indianapolis a 10-room brick house on 35x100 feet in North Craig street, Thirteenth ward, for $9,500; to Moses Emery 2103 and 205 Webster avenue, two six-room houses on 45x100 feet, for $6,000; to Jacob Shapira 242 Dinwiddie street, a store and dwelling on 44x100 feet, for $4,000; to Martin Kubisak 2129 Tustin street, a six-room brick house on 20x61 feet, for $2,800.

Edgewood Houses Change Owners.

Edgewood: F. B. Tomb sold for C. C. Mellor these lots in Ivy street: To C. M. Konkle 108, to Annie Prove 109, to Oscar F. Hampton 113 and to Harry D. Blackburn 115. Each lot is 25x100 feet and is improved with an eight-room brick house, the price being $4,500 each. The same broker sold to James E. Kay 111 Lincoln avenue for $6,600, and for H. W. McIntosh to A. O. Sandbourgh an eight-room brick house at Swissvale for $4,000.

Yew street: James T. Euwer sold for Mrs. M. E. Krauscope a frame house in Yew street for $3,000 and for R. Burger to M. B. Hawkins 25x120 feet in the Burger plan of lots in Sharpsburg for $1,250.

Allegheny: E. A. Sess & Co. sold for E. D. Dougherty to Samuel R. Haws 824 Western avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, two frame houses on 24x120 feet, for $4,200. The buyer will build a modern apartment house.

Herron avenue: The Home Trust Company sold for R. W. Allison to John Boyd 917 Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward, a five-room house on lot 22x100 feet, for $3,000.

Trumbull county: Murray Brothers sold for the Rodgers heirs their stock farm of 265 acres in Trumbull county, O., for $8,000, the buyer being a retired business man of Youngstown.

Bluff street: The Aronson-Friedman Company sold for J. B. and Frank Johnson of Waynesburg to Jacob Shapira 1601 Bluff street at the corner of Marion street, Sixth ward, a seven-room brick house on 22x130 feet for $5,500.

Scattering Real Estate Deals.

Wilkins avenue: C. N. Rayburn sold to A. W. Shinn an improved lot, 30x125 feet, in Wilkins avenue, Twenty-second ward for $7,400.

Roy street: Miller & Howard sold for John E. Born to W. W. King two lots 100x138 feet in Roy street near Lang avenue, Twenty-second ward, for $5,000.

Homer street: A. Z. Byers & Co. sold for Mrs. Helen Jenkins to F. W. Anderson 5536 Homer street, Nineteenth ward, a 10-room brick house on 30x120 feet, for $9,000.

Hazelwood street: J. J. Foster sold to Martha H. Stentz an improved lot, 100x100 feet, at the southwest corner of Hazelwood and Salina avenues, Twenty-third ward, for $5,000.

Bingham street: R. J. Coster sold to Clara Clunan 42x130 feet in Bingham street, Thirty-second ward, for $2,200.

Chauncey street: James Stothers sold to J. F. Breen 60x97 feet in Chauncey street, Thirteenth ward, for $1,100.

Homestead street: J. E. Young sold to John Kennelly 30x120 feet in Homestead street, Twenty-second ward, for $1,350.

Park avenue: William Hillenbrand sold to John Schmunk 30x126.5 feet in Park avenue near Brainard street, Twenty-first ward, for $1,000.

Fifth avenue: L. A. Clark & Co. have closed the sale of the property at 2001 Fifth avenue, adjoining the Eye, Ear and Throat hospital, the buyer being Michael Page, who paid $12,000 for the lot.

Permits were issued yesterday by the Pittsburgh bureau of building inspection as follows: Pittsburgh Valve and Foundry Company, brick and steel shop and office at Twenty-sixth street and the Allegheny Valley railroad, to cost $81,000; Henry Meehen, frame dwelling in Washington avenue, $2,400; Mrs. Mary Kennedy, frame dwelling in Deely street, $3,400; Mrs. Rachel Loeffler, repairs to dwelling in Pearl street, $2,000; Edward McQuiston, brick dwelling in Bartlett street, $8,000; H. E. Rice, brick veneered dwelling in Collins avenue, $5,000; A. B. Zink, brick apartment house at Euclid avenue and Rural street, $8,100.

Building permits were issued in Allegheny as follows: Three-story brick dwelling, Euclid and Wilson avenues, $6,500, to D. E. Gibson; two-story frame manufacturing plant, Jackson and Irwin avenues, $1,000, to Joseph McKee; two-story frame dwelling, Dickson street, $2,100, to Rudolph Runie; two one-story frame sheds at 925 East Ohio street, $1,000 each, to H. Ahlers; two-story brick veneered dwelling, Perrysville avenue, near Delaware, $8,700, to W. A. May; six-story brick manufacturing plant in Preble avenue, $27,000, to the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Transfers Recorded.

Watson Jas W to Treasury Trust Co, Sept 20, 19th wd, Pgh, 54x70, Sheridan ave	$ 936
Clark James E to Jas W Watson, July 27, 19th wd, Pgh, 54x70, Sheridan ave	3,510
Haslett E C to Mary R Hickman, Aug 17, Mifflin twp, 13 lots, Lincoln Place plan	3,250
McNeil Geo W to Park Bank of Pgh, July 26, 21st wd, Pgh, 40x74, Frankstown ave	15,000
Keystone State B & L A to Harry Linn, May 27, Baldwin twp, 20x100, Miller ave	1,850
Patterson M M to C L Alexander, Sept 30, Wilkbg, 28x132, North st	4,700
Schwitter Fridolin to Wm H Andrews, June 24, Ross twp, 24 acres	63,000
Serpell G M to R R McClelland, Aug 1, 13th wd, 20x100, Dearborn st	1,300
Korta Wm F to Central Brick Co, Sept 15, 13th wd, Pgh, 8 lots, E P Jones plan	1,800
Marlatt W S to E B Dithridge, Sept 24, Sewickley, 50x139, Cochran st	1,750
Jos Wolf Land Co to Mary Sabo, Sept 17, N Braddock, 75x138, Dunbar st	720
Hauser Louis to Rudolf Braun, Sept 1, Oakmont, 228 ft. E st	1,000
Geduldig G to Geo C Wolfe, Sept 14, Montooth, 25x120, Lafferty ave	2,200
Martin Daniel J to Anna C Bennett, Sept 6, 19th wd, Pgh, 22x100, Dearborn st	1,600
Kaelin Wm to Wm Zensinerster, Aug 15, 15th wd, Ally, 50x110, East st	1,575
Lerner Christina to R A Cousins, Sept 27, Sheraden, 100x60, Pennsylvania ave	800
Thomas W A to A L Masten, Sept 30, 20th wd, Pgh, 60x145, Center	30,000
Kalb John to Rosie Reichman, Aug 30, 8th wd, Pgh, 20x100, Vine st	4,000

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate established by the leading sales of the week ending October 1:

Location.	Size.	Improvements	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
Brighton road, Allegheny	70 x250	Residence,	$ 218	$.....
First avenue	21 x 70	Two-story brick	1,333	19 04
Penn and Lexington avenues	150 x165	Vacant	150	.....
1718 Penn avenue	25 x100	House and store	650	6 50
Collins avenue	88 x128	Two apartment houses	795	6 17
Third street	20 x 60	Two-story brick	1,600	26 66
Main street	80 x120	Two stores and 6 houses	458	3 80
Belmar place	600 x 93	Vacant	48	.....
Overhill street	44 x 60	Apartment houses	363	.....
South Atlantic avenue	50 x130	Residence	270	.....
2631 Carson street	20 x120	Store and house	1,000	8 33
2633 Carson street	20 x120	Store and house	1,050	8 75
2635 Carson street	24 x120	Store and house	917	7 64
Seventh street	28.5x 72	Three-story brick	2,370	32 86
Leet township	5 acres	Residence	7,200 per acre.	

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The directors of the Black Diamond Copper Mining Company have issued bonds to the extent of $600,000. Of this total a portion amounting to $188,000 will be used to pay off the existing debts. The bonds are being offered to the stockholders at 50 cents on the dollar. The stock, which sold at one time at $5 a share, is now quoted below 20 cents. The company is capitalized at $2,000,000, with stock at $5 a share. The enterprise has a large smelter and well developed mine near Pearce, Cochise county, Arizona. The smelter has already been in operation, but was never blown in for any length of time. Ever since the company commenced work about five years ago a series of mishaps and unforeseen contingencies seem to have arisen to prevent the mine from being placed upon a self-supporting basis. There have been three different managements in charge, the control of the property having recently been sold by Warren (O.) people to parties at Wheeling, W. Va. The latter are now in full control. It is understood that a decided move is to be made soon to start the plant and to keep it in regular commission.

A recent visitor to the Tonopah and Goldfield camps says that people are simply going in swarms and the railroads are overrun with freight, it being estimated that there are 600 cars loaded between Mound House and Sodaville on the line of the Carson & Colorado.

At El Cubo, near Guanajuato, Mexico, the El Cubo Mining and Milling Company has in operation a cyanide plant and is milling 50 tons a day.

The Stonewall mine, operated by Boston parties at Cuyamaca, Cal., will be reopened. The work of pumping out the accumulated water is progressing.

During August is is estimated that 22,500 tons of concentrates and shipping ores were sent to the smelters from the Coeur d'Alenes.

George W. Losie of Kellogg, Idaho, has left for the property of the McKinley Gold Mining Company on Salmon river, Idaho, to put the mine in shape for the installation of a 10-stamp mill next spring.

Aspen Daily Times: The mining sensation of the year is the great strike in the Reindeer mine of Leadville, owned by John F. and George Campion of Denver. Experts hold up both hands in astonishment at the figures. The body of ore developed in places extends for a width of 500 feet and a length of 600 feet, and is 30 feet in depth in some of the stopes. The vein is a blanket or horizontal one, and its contents can be accurately measured. The mass of ore may be considerably more than 600 feet long, but it has been opened for that distance.

A dispatch from Tucson, Ariz., says the old smelter at Nacozari has been closed down. Hereafter ores of the Montezuma Copper Company will be concentrated on the ground and the concentrates sent to Douglas for reduction in the Copper Queen smelter. About 200 American workmen have been discharged by the Cananea Copper Company. The 100-ton reverberatory furnaces have been shipped to Nogales for the Cieneguita Copper Company, an American corporation which has rich mines in Southern Sonora. The mine is an ancient one, magnificently developed on the side of a steep hill, exposing millions of tons of high-grade copper ore. The chief trouble lies in the fact that it is 200 miles from a railroad and remote even from decent wagon roads. The first furnace of the new Old Dominion Company's smelter at Globe was blown in September 23. The old smelter has been torn down and only the late floods prevented a resumption of bullion production September 10. Considerable water found its way into the mine by the opening of a crevice into the workings from a side gulch. Thus far about $750,000 have been spent upon the new plant and about $150,000 more will be expended before the improvements contemplated are completed. Of the amount spent, $226,000 has been borrowed, the balance coming from the sale of matte on hand and from bullion production. It is expected that all indebtedness will be paid off within a year after the starting of the new works.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—There was the usual Saturday dullness to trade in metals, but demand from smaller consumers was sufficient to hold prices steady at Friday's level. Tin was quoted at $28 87½. Copper, Lake Superior, $12 75@13 00; electrolytic, $12 75@12 87½; casting, $12 50@12 62½. Spelter, $5 10@5 20. Lead, $4 20@4 30. Iron quiet and nominally unchanged.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
Allouez	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Adventure	†4	.....	.....	3½
Atlantic	13¼	13½	13½	13½
Bingham	†27	.....	.....	26½
Calumet & Arizona	*97	†98	.....	98
Calumet & Hecla	†515	.....	.....	510
Centennial	†27⅝	.....	.....	27¼
Calumet & Pgh	46	46	46	45
Elm River	†2¾	.....	.....	2¼
Junction	*38	†28½	.....	28
Greene	17	17	17	18½
Lake S. & Pgh. D.	*52	†55	†53	54
Mass.	†5	.....	.....	4¾
Mohawk	47	47½	47½	47½
Michigan	†7½	.....	.....	7½
Osceola	82	82½	82	82
Old Dominion	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼
Parrot	†24¼	.....	.....	23½
Phoenix	†2½	.....	.....	2½
Pgh. & Duluth	*67	†68	.....	67
Quincy	†90½	.....	.....	90
Range Consolidated	57¼	57½	57¼	57
Trinity	†7⅞	.....	.....	7¾
Tamarack	118	118	118	117
Utah	41¼	41½	41¼	41
U. S. Mining	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛
Victoria	4	4	4	4
Wolverine	†90	.....	.....	89
Winona	†9	.....	.....	8½
Tonopah Extension	†1.55	.....	.....	1.35

*Bid. †Asked.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.05
Alice	.25	Ontario	3.50
Breece	.14	Ophir	2.20
Brunswick Con.	.08	Phoenix	.16
Comstock Tunnel	.10	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Savage	.28
Horn Silver	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.22
Iron Silver	1.95	Small Hopes	.28
Leadville Con.	.02	Standard	1.90

FINANCIAL AND TRADE NOTES.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—The assets of the United Salt Company were sold today by order of the court to O. C. Barber of Akron, O., for $105,000. The United Salt Company was formerly one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $522,330; government receipts from internal revenue, $780,612; customs, $748,258; miscellaneous, $128,211; expenditures, $2,050,000.

WHEAT MARKET FIRM ON FOREIGN CABLES

Report of Poor Crop in Portugal is a Leading Factor.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Bullish European crop advices caused a firm tone in the wheat market today following a weak opening. At the close December wheat was up ¼c. May closed precisely at yesterday's final figures. Corn and oats are up ½c and provisions 5c to 20c. At the start sentiment in the wheat pit was decidedly bearish, the principal depressing influence being a big increase in northwestern receipts. In addition to the liberal arrivals cables furnished a further incentive to sellers, prices in foreign grain markets failing to follow the advance made here yesterday. A large increase in stocks at Liverpool and larger shipments than expected from Australia were causes of depression abroad. The market here opened with December down ⅛c to ⅝c, at $1 12⅛@1 12½, and May off ⅛c@¼c to ⅜@½, at $1 13@1 13⅛. With pit traders quite unanimously favoring the selling side prices soon dropped about ½c, December declining to $1 11⅞. May sold off to $1 12¾. Buying by commission houses rallied the market slightly and the trade temporarily settled into a scalping affair with fluctuations small. Later in the day firmer feeling developed on a report by a foreign statistician confirming advices indicating a poor wheat crop in Portugal. Another report which originated with a leading cash grain house on the continent stated that the Russian wheat crop this season is 448,000,000 to 472,000,000 bushels as against nearly 612,000,000 bushels last year. The strength of the Minneapolis market was an added bull factor late in the day. As the market started upward local traders who sold short early became frightened and bought back their wheat. Under this buying December advanced to $1 13¼ and May to $1 12⅞. The close was firm, with December at $1 12⅞. May closed at $1 13⅜@1 13½. Clearances of wheat and flour were 85,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,364,700 bushels, compared with 1,141,700 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 1,100 cars, against 833 cars last week and 671 cars a year ago.

Unfavorable weather conditions were the main factor in causing a firm tone in the corn market. Offerings were light and were used mostly in filling scattered demands from outside shorts. Country offerings were small. December opened a shade lower at 50⅝c, sold between 50⅝c and 51⅛c and closed at 51@51⅛c. Local receipts were 140 cars, with nine of contract grade.

Oats were firm, chiefly because of active buying of August by cash houses against shipping sales. On account of smaller receipts in all directions holders are feeling more confidence. December opened unchanged at 30⅜c, ranged between 30⅜@30⅝c and 31@31⅛c, and closed at 30⅞c. Local receipts were 130 cars.

Provisions were strong on a good demand and small offerings. Outsiders and shorts were active buyers. Selling was scattered. At the close January pork was up 20 cents, at $13 32½. Ribs were up 5@7½c at $6 90@6 92½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 177 cars; oats, 167 cars; hogs, 21,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
Oct.	1 10⅝	1 11⅛	1 10⅝	1 11½	......
Dec.	1 12½	1 13¼	1 11⅞	1 12⅞	1 12⅝
May	1 13⅛	1 13⅝	1 12⅝	1 13½	1 13⅛
CORN No. 2.					
Oct.	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	......
Dec.	50¾	51⅛	50⅝	51¼	50⅝
May	49	49¼	48¾	49¼	49
OATS, No. 2.					
Oct.	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	......
Dec.	30⅜	31⅛	30⅜	31	30⅛
May	33	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	33
MESS PORK					
Oct.	11 42½	11 60	11 42½	11 60	11 35
Dec.	11 50	11 65	11 50	11 65	......
Jan.	13 20	13 40	13 20	13 32½	13 12½
LARD					
Oct.	7 65	7 70	7 65	7 67½	7 60
Dec.	7 40	7 52½	7 40	7 52½	......
Jan.	7 45	7 57½	7 45	7 57½	7 42½
SHORT RIBS					
Oct.	7 72½	7 87½	7 72½	7 80	7 72½
Jan.	6 87½	6 92½	6 85	6 92½	6 85

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter patents, $5 30@5 50; straight, $4 90@5 20; spring patents, $5 40@6 00; straight, $4 70@5 50; No. 2 spring wheat, $1 16@1 18; No. 3, $1 05@1 15; No. 2 red, $1 12⅞@1 13¾; No. 2 corn, 52⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 54⅝c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32¾c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 40@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 10@1 12; No. 1 northwestern, $1 17½; mess pork, bbl., $11 60@11 70; lard, per 100 lbs., $7 67½@7 70; short ribs sides (loose), $7 8⅛½@8 00; short clear sides (boxed), $8 50@8 75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 26½; clover, contract grade, $12 15.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	18,000	28,000
Wheat, bu.	88,000	39,300
Corn, bu.	220,000	236,000
Oats, bu.	192,000	135,000
Rye, bu.	8,000	6,000
Barley, bu.	236,000	12,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Flour—Receipts, 18,322 packages; exports, 13,613 packages; sales, 1,900 packages. Market inactive, but steady. Winter patents, $5 25@5 60; winter straights, $5 10@5 55; Minnesota patent, $6 10@6 60; winter extra, $3 45@4 10; Minnesota bakers, $4 50@4 80; winter low grades, $3 25@3 90. Rye flour firm; sales, 300 packages. Fair to good, $4 40@4 60; choice to fancy, $4 65@4 85. Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 11@1 13; city, $1 12@1 14; dried, $3 10@3 20. Rye nominal. Barley quiet; feeding, 42c New York. Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales, 3,200,000 bushels futures. Spot barley steady; No. 2 red, $1 16¾ elevator; No. 2 red, $1 17⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1 23⅞ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Options declined at first under big northwest receipts, poor cables, good weather and profit-taking. Later they rallied on covering and good support in western markets, closing steady at unchanged prices. May, $1 14¼@1 15, closed $1 14⅞; December, $1 15 1-16@1 16, closed $1 15⅝. Corn—Receipts, 35,275 bushels; exports, 76,176 bushels. Sales, 56,000 bushels spot. Spot steady; No. 2 nominal elevator, and 57½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 2 white, 58c. Option market was inactive here but generally steady with the west, closing net unchanged. May closed 55¼c; December closed 57⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 164,400 bushels; exports, 62,765 bushels. Spot quiet; mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 34½@35½c; natural white, 30 to 32 pounds, 35½@36½c; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 36½@39½c. Options nominal. Feed easy; spring bran, $19 60; middlings, $20 50; city, 20 00@27 00.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 elevator, $1 18@1 18½; December, $1 18@1 18¼; May, $1 17⅞; No. 2 hard, $1 12@1 14. Corn, No. 2 cash; December, 47¼c; May, 47⅜c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 31½c; December, 31⅝c; May, 33⅛c; No. 2 white, 34@35c.

DULUTH, MINN., Oct. 1.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 northern, $1 13⅝; No. 2 northern, $1 09⅝; December, $1 11⅝; May, $1 14⅛.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 1.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, $1 10; No. 2 northern, $1 16½; May, $1 13⅝. Rye, No. 1, 80½c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; sample, 34@53c. Corn, No. 3, 52½@53½c; May, 49⅛@49¼c asked.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Butter firm, unchanged. Receipts 4,196 packages. Cheese quiet, unchanged. Receipts 5,327 packages. Weekly exports 559 boxes. Eggs easy. Receipts 6,541 cases. State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected, 28@30c; white extra, 21@22c; do. western fancy selected, 21½@22c; southerns, 16@19c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Butter firm, good demand; extra western creamery, 21c; same, nearby prints, 23c. Eggs steady, fair demand; nearby firsts, 21@21½c at mark; western 21½@22c, at mark. Cheese firm; good demand; New York full creams, fancy, 10¼@10½c; same, choice, 9¾@10c; same, fair to good, 9@9½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 14@20c; dairies, 13@17c. Eggs steady at mark, cases included, 13½@17½c; firsts, 18c; prime firsts, 20c; extra, 22c. Cheese firm at 10@10⅝c.

Monthly Circulation Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The monthly circulation statement shows that at the close of business September 30, 1904, the total circulation of national bank notes was $456,079,408, an increase for the year of $35,652,373 and an increase for the month of $3,562,635. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $422,014,715, an increase for the year of $42,498,891 and an increase for the month of $4,634,415. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $34,064,693, a decrease for the year of $6,846,018 and a decrease for the month of $1,071,780. The amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was $424,701,490 and to secure public deposits $115,391,850.

Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of September, 1904, the receipts amounted to $46,344,683, and the expenditures $40,450,358, leaving a surplus for the month of $5,894,325. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $23,230,360, decreased as compared with September, 1903, $401,714; internal revenue, $19,941,123, increase $739,894; miscellaneous, $3,173,190, increase $1,039,084; in the expenditures the war department shows an increase of $1,185,576, and the navy an increase of $1,556,426.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1904.

Cattle—Supply fair and market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 50@5 65; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 20@5 40; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 80@5 10; tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., $4 25@4 50; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 25@3 75; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $2 25@3 00; choice heifers, $3 75@4 35; common to good, $2 50@3 50; common to good fat cows, $1 50@3 50; common to good fat bulls, $2 00@3 50; good fresh cows and springers, $35@45; common to fair, $15@30.

Sheep and lambs—Supply fair and market slow. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $4 15@4 30; good mixed, 80 to 90 lbs., $3 80@4 10; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 40@3 75; spring lambs, $3 50@5 90; heavy and thin, $3 00@4 00; culls and common, $1 50@2 00; veal calves, $7 00@7 50.

Hogs—Receipts 8 double decks; market active and prices from 10 to 15 cents higher on best weights and lower on light grades. Prime heavy, $6 25@6 30; medium, $6 30@6 35; heavy Yorkers, $6 30@6 35; light Yorkers, $6 00@6 25; pigs, $5 40@5 50; roughs, $4 50@5 50; stags, $3 00@4 00.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head, including 200 head southerns; market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@6 00; fair to good, $2 75@5 00; western fed steers, $2 75@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 00; southern steers, $2 40@3 50; southern cows, $1 50@2 75; native cows, $1 50@3 75; native heifers, $2 50@4 50; bulls, $1 75@3 25; calves, $2 50@5 50; receipts for the week, 71,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady to 5c lower; tops, $5 95; bulk of sales, $5 75@5 90; heavy, $5 85@5 95; packers, $5 80@5 95; pigs and lights, $5 60@5 85; receipts for the week, 30,300 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; native lambs, $4 00@5 25; native wethers, $3 25@3 80; native ewes, $3 00@3 30; western lambs, $4 00@5 25; western yearlings, $3 50@3 80; western sheep, $3 35@ 60; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 00.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Beeves—Dressed beef steady at 6½@9½c a pound for native; dressed beef, 5½@6c; exports today, 1,147 head of cattle, 300 sheep and 6,637 quarters of beef. Calves—No trading; feeling weak; city dressed veals slow at 7c to 12½c a lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,023 head; sheep slow and almost steady; lambs weak; sheep sold at $3 00@4 60 a 100 lbs; yearlings at $4 62½; lambs at $5 00@6 00. Dressed mutton slow at 5@8c a lb; dressed lambs at 8@10½c. Hogs—Receipts, 1,660 head; one car on sale; market steady.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 50@6 40; poor to medium, $3 50@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@2 45; cows, $1 35@1 50; heifers, $1 75@4 10; canners, $1 35@2 25; bulls, $2 00@4 00; calves, $3 75@4 90; Texas fed steers, $3 00@5 00; western steers, $3 00@4 80. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 60@6 15; good to choice heavy, $5 90@6 10; rough heavy, $5 40@5 75; light, $5 50@6 05; bulk of sales, $5 75@5 90. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; sheep steady; good to choice wethers, $3 75@4 50; fair to choice mixed, $3 25@3 75; native lambs, $4 25@6 00.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Hogs strong; butchers and shippers, $5 95@6 10; common, $3 75@5 40. Cattle steady; fair to good shippers, $4 00@4 65; common, $2 65@3 40. Sheep slow and easy at $1 00@1 50; lambs easy and quiet at $3 00@6 00.

POSTAL PICTURE CARD LED TO THIEF'S CAPTURE

Clever Detective Work Revealed Identity of Man Who Stole the Ascoli Cope.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Oct. 1.—All Rome is singing the praises of J. Pierpont Morgan, who has returned to the cathedral at Ascoli-Piceno the cope of Pope Nicholas IV., which was stolen some time ago and which the American financier had bought in London. The thieves who stole it from the cathedral—a priest and a photographer—have been arrested and have confessed.

The arrest was effected by clever work of the police of Ascoli. Some years ago the cope was officially photographed, and postal cards with prints of this photograph were sold for the benefit of the cathedral. Some time after the theft, the chief of police at Ascoli discovered that other postal cards, with the photo of the cope somewhat differently arranged, were being sold. Investigation showed that these postals were made and sold by a local photographer who, though formerly in moderate circumstances, had suddenly come to wealth and had made several trips to London and Paris.

He was arrested and confessed that he and the sacristan of the church stole the cope which was sold in London to Mr. Morgan, who only bought it after having been given the signature and photograph of the man who sold it.

Former Pittsburgher Strikes Gusher in Oklahoma Territory

J. C. Trees, formerly of Pittsburgh, but now a resident of New Martinsville, W. Va., and M. L. Benedum of Cameron, W. Va., have just drilled in a gusher in the new field near Cleveland, O. T. Both gentlemen have been active operators in the West Virginia fields and have been very successful, but like many others tried conclusions in the middle west and have made good at the first trial. They made the location for their first test on the J. R. Powell farm, southeast of Cleveland, and the well was drilled into the sand last Thursday. The sand was reached at a depth of 1,600 feet and when penetrated eight feet the pay was struck and the well began to flow at the rate of 500 barrels a day. After filling the limited amount of tankage that had been provided, the well was shut in and the work of erecting a 1,600 barrel tank was at once started and will be pushed to completion, when the well will again be opened and possibly drilled a little deeper into the pay. Trees & Benedum hold leases on 1,000 acres in the vicinity of Cleveland and are starting two more wells. Excitement is running very high in Oklahoma territory. Many oil men have left Kansas and the Indian territory for the new field. The first well in the vicinity of Cleveland was completed about six weeks ago and is producing 60 barrels a day. The oil is of the same specific gravity as that found at Bartlesville and will command the same market price. The field has not yet been connected up by pipe line, but it is stated that the right of way has been secured and the work of stringing the 30 miles of pipe will begin soon. Operators are not waiting for a pipe line to begin development work. At this time there are 16 wells drilling and starting in the vicinity of Cleveland, in Pawnee county. A number of Pittsburgh operators have large holdings in that and adjoining counties.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Company has been called for 2 p. m. on the 11 inst., at the office of the company in the Farmers Bank building. The purpose of the meeting is to authorize the issue of $2,600,000 of bonds, of which amount $1,600,000 is to redeem outstanding bonds. A partial statement of the operations of the company since its organization, some 17 months ago, states that since its organization the company has acquired additional oil and gas leases amounting to 123,847 acres adjacent to the new and proved territory. During that time the company has completed 537 producing oil and gas wells. In order to provide for the output of gas in the Indiana fields the company has enlarged its distributing plants at Hartford City and Fairmount and Hartford City, Ind., and has installed complete plants at Conneaut and Kingsville, O., and constructed lines thereto at a cost of $400,000. The cost of the above and expenditure for securing new leases and drilling new wells and general field investment amounts to $2,000,000, and has incurred a floating indebtedness of about $1,300,000. It is confidently expected that the acquisitions of new properties and extensions of the old will result in a very material increase in the earnings of the company over those of the past year, which were $1,807,664 15. It is proposed to make the bonds payable in 13 installments of $200,000 each. The placing of the bonds has been assured, as they will be secured by the company's holdings, which are estimated to be in excess of $8,000,000. The treasurer of the company has given notice that the regular 2 per cent quarterly dividend to the stockholders will be paid on the 10 inst.

The Yellow creek development, in Calhoun county, continues to lead in active development work in the lower southwest fields. The Carter Oil Company has completed and shot its second test on the E. M. Borad farm and has a show for a 20-barrel producer in the Berea grit. The same company has drilled its No. 9 on the Rebecca Curry farm 18 feet into the Berea grit and the hole has filled up 2,000 feet with fluid. It will make a 15 or 20-barrel producer. In the same district, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 3 on the H. I. Jackson farm is holding up at 200 barrels a day and the Townsell Oil Company's No. 7 on the A. C. Fisher farm has declined below 100 barrels a day.

On the east side of the Folsom district, Harrison county, the South Penn has drilled its No. 2 on the Jesse Talkington farm 10 feet into the Gordon and has a small showing of oil. The same company has drilled No. 6 on the P. Starkey farm into the stray sand 54 feet and has a small show of gas. At Salem the same company has given its No. 5 on the Samuel Gain farm a shot, but it failed to respond and will not make better than a five or 10-barrel pumper. In the Pine Grove extension, Wetzel county, the South Penn has completed its second test on the A. Kirkland farm and has a five-barrel pumper. The same company has completed its No. 3 on the T. A. Shuman farm and it is estimated to be good for 16 barrels a day. In the Fairview district, Marion county, the South Penn's No. 7 on the P. B. Amos farm, an old well drilled down to the fifth sand, is holding up at 105 barrels a day. On Proctor creek, Wetzel county, the Tri-State Gas Company has completed its test on the James A. Parsons farm and has a gasser in the Gordon. On Little creek the Criswell Oil Company has completed its test on the E. Dakon farm and the well is producing 90 barrels a day from the Gordon.

In the Elm run district, Ritchie county, W. A. Clark & Co. have drilled their test on the William Wanless heirs' farm through the Big Injun and have a duster. North of Cairo the Cairo Oil Company has drilled its No. 7 on the S. Moats farm into the salt sand and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper. In the Waverly district, Wood county, the test drilled by Charles Amsler, located on the Ida Sharp farm, has been completed in the Cow run sand and is showing for a very small pumper.

On the Ohio side, in the Jerusalem district, Monroe county, the Rock Botton Oil Company has drilled its test on the E. H. Mann heirs' farm through the Keener and has a show for a three-barrel pumper. The Carter Oil Company has completed its test on the Gibbons farm and has a duster in the Berea grit. In the Benwood district the Carter Oil Company has drilled its test on the R. O. Caslin farm through the Big Injun and at a depth of 1,700 feet has a duster. In the Rays run district, Washington county, Tibbens & Withington have completed their No. 7 on the J. A. Holstein farm and have a show for a 20-barrel producer. Sutton Bros. have completed their No. 15 on the Buchelt farm and will not have better than a two-barrel pumper. In the Barnesville district, Belmont county, the Ohio Oil Company has completed its No. 5 on the William Paulson farm and has a show for a 12 or 15-barrel pumper.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
Sept. 30	58,523	Sept. 29	111,107
Previously	2,178,193	Previously	2,125,848
Total	2,236,716	Total	2,236,955
Daily avg.	74,557	Daily avg.	77,138

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
Sept. 30	103,991	Sept. 29	91,518
Previously	2,003,451	Previously	1,686,237
Total	2,107,442	Total	1,777,755
Daily avg.	70,248	Daily avg.	61,302

The Oil Market.

The Standard quotes credit balances in the several fields as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 56; Tiona, $1 71; Corning, $1 33; New Castle, $1 43; North Lima, $1 05; South Lima, $1 00; Indiana, $1 00; Somerset, $1 01; Raglan, 60c; Canada, $1 54. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company quotes Pennsylvania crude at $1 56.

OIL CITY, Oct. 1.—Credit balances, $1 56; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 59,516 barrels; average, 74,560 barrels. Runs, 106,712 barrels; average, 77,047 barrels. Shipments, Lima, 103,991 barrels; average, 70,647 barrels. Runs, Lima, 91,517 barrels; average, 61,302 barrels.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1.—Oil—North Lima, $1 05; South Lima and Indiana, $1 00.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Money was superabundant in the market today and rates were easy. Discounts were hardly affected by the announcement of the issue of $30,000,000 3 per cent five years exchequer bonds, dated October 14, tenders for which will be opened October 6.

Prices on the stock exchange were firm and trading was unusually active for Saturday, being favorably affected by the extreme ease of money.

Consols were a fraction higher. In home rails the feature was the firmness of undergrounds and Scotch issues.

Americans opened firm and moderately active. Northern Securities were much in request. Prices closed quietly firm.

Internationals were listless. Japanese were easy. Imperial Japanese government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 97.

Kaffirs hardened on bear covering. Consols for money, 88½; consols for account, 88½; money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Business on the bourse today was dull and inactive, but at the close prices slightly moved upward. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505. Three per cent rentes, 97 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Business on the bourse today was active owing to favorable reports from New York. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills for settlement, 5 per cent; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business September 30, 1904, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $982,882,937, which is a decrease for the month of $5,010,409. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debts, $895,157,630; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,662,220; debt bearing no interest, $386,977,248; total, $1,283,797,099. This amount, however, does not include $1,014,779,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, $150,000,000; trust funds, $1,014,779,969; general funds, $126,002,807; in national bank depositories, $112,303,503; in treasury of Philippine islands, $5,824,702; total, $1,408,910,984, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $1,107,496,821, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $301,414,162. The increase in cash for the month is $3,438,798.

San Francisco Mint's Output.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The coinage of the United States mint at San Francisco for September is as follows: Double eagles, $14,000,000; Philippine pesos, $108,000; 20 centavos, $68,000 in pesos. Total, $14,176,000. The mint has a large supply of eagles on hand, about $27,000,000.

Y. M. C. A. Bible Institute.

The Bible institute of the Pittsburgh district of the Y. M. C. A. was held yesterday in the association hall at Sewickley. Representatives were present from all the Y. M. C. A. associations in the district. The institute was in charge of Fred S. Goodman of New York, Bible secretary of the Y. M. C. A. international committee. Another prominent guest was A. S. Hofsommer of Beaver.

FINANCIAL.

OUR PRICES

100	Geo. A. Treadwell	$7.50
1000	Columbus Consolidated	.62
2000	Hidden Fortune	.06½
1500	Horseshoe Preferred	.10½
100	American DeForest Wireless (Common as bonus)	5.00
100	20th Century (Ontario)	.75
1000	Par Value	.07
1000	Referendum	.03
1000	Mergenthaler H. B.	.67
1000	Marble Preferred	.45
1000	Palmer Mt. Tunnel	.22
1000	Pitts. Cons. M. M. & T.	.11
1000	Josephine Gold & Copper	.05½

There is an unusual activity in Mining Stocks, many of which have advanced considerably in price. Columbus Consolidated—Hidden Fortune—Mergenthaler—Alaska Copper and American DeForest are active and are due for an advance.

For Mining, Oil and Industrial stocks come to us. We are headquarters in this city. Do your trading at home.

Send for our "Hints to Investors." It is free for the asking.

GLASS & SWEASEY,
Investment Brokers.
Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bell 'Phone, 321 Ct. P. & A., 1237 Main.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

will open an account with us. For such an account we will buy and sell, for you, as often as desired, 20 shares of stock—the value of which, amounts to from $400 to $3000. We advance balance of purchase money, at a charge, not exceeding rate of 6 per cent per annum. *Small capital, thus invested, enables the dealer to secure the profits from investments of greater amounts. Such accounts, properly operated, exceed in possibility of profit, any other method of investment.* For benefit of customers, operating accounts, in this manner, *we issue free our 400 page,* clothbound illustrated

"Guide to Investors." and "Daily Market Letter."

One contains complete information as to Wall St., its methods and Securities; the other, faithfully outlines each afternoon, the probable movements of the markets. Both are invaluable to investor or trader; *enable anyone to invest money, keep the principal intact and make it pay an income.*

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Main Office, 53 Broadway, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
801-802-803 Keystone Building,
320-324 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

BANKS AND BANKERS.

4 PER CENT INTEREST ON YOUR SAVINGS
TWO PER CENT ON CHECK ACCOUNTS
ALL SECURED BY 4 MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL & SURPLUS
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
311 FOURTH AVE.
4TH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh Finance Co.
(Organized July 27th, 1904)
Conditions September 30th, 1904.

ASSETS.
Cash $3,380.70
$3,380.70

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock ...... $ 500.00
Profits from Investments 2,880.70
$3,380.70

To accommodate those who have applied for stock a meeting has been called to vote for or against an increase of the capital.

W. J. BLACK, Managing Director.
Tradesmens Building.

Henry Sproul & Co.
Bankers and Brokers,
Peoples Savings Bank Building.
Members of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
New York Office, 30 Broad Street.

FREE!
THE MINING HERALD.
Leading mining and financial paper giving all the news from all the mining districts, and containing latest and most reliable information on the mining and oil industries, principal companies, dividends, etc. Every investor should have it. We will send it free for six months upon request.
A. L. WISNER & CO., 32 B'way, New York.

W. J. BLACK,
Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Second Floor, Tradesmens Bldg.
249 FOURTH AVENUE.

HERMIT HAS HUT IN DEEP FOREST

Alvin Barnhart Takes Life Easy In a Small Clearing in Lawrence County.

NO LOVE AFFAIR IN HIS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

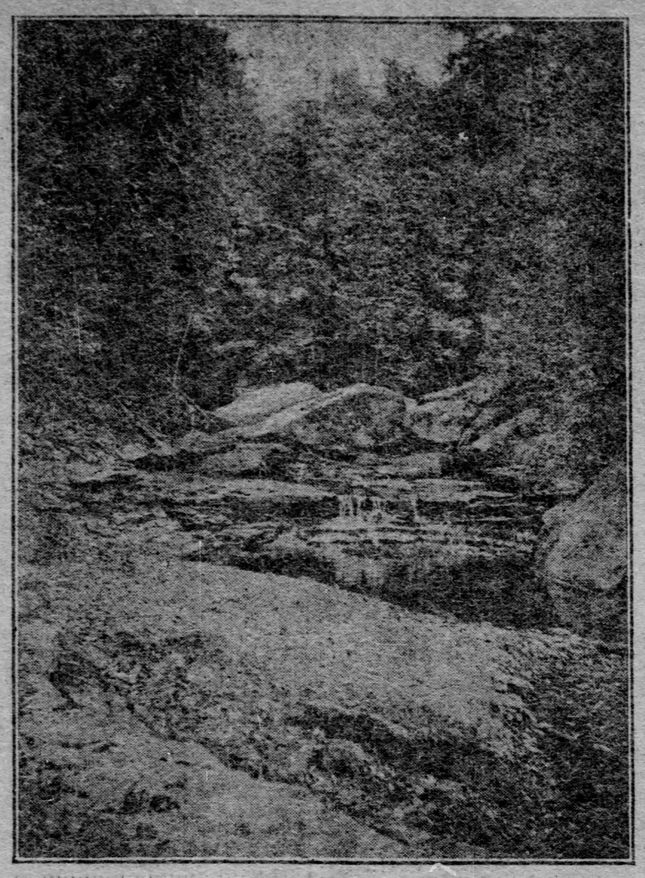
NEW CASTLE, Oct. 1.—Lawrence county, along with its many other attractions, has a genuine hermit in the person of Alvin Barnhart. He is not typical in the respect that hermits are usually supposed to be aged and bent with the weight of years and trouble. Alvin Barnhart is not yet 40, and he is straight as an arrow. He likes company and is passionately fond of music. He has traveled all over the world, seen every land and every people, served in the kaiser's army and sailed before the mast. And finally, after a life that has been as commonplace as that of any German soldier or any world-traveling sailor, he has settled down in a deep glade in Lawrence county to spend the rest of his days.

Barnhart lives all by himself in a little shanty about 10 by 12 feet. It is built of rough boards and covered with tar paper. In one end is the bunk where he sleeps. There is just room for his cook stove and an extra chair, in case he has a visitor. If more than one visitor appears somebody has to sit on the bunk. The shanty is situated in a deep hollow that runs up from Slippery Rock creek, known to local geographers as Hells Hollow. How the abode of his satanic majesty came to be credited with title to this beautiful piece of rocky wildwood nobody seems to know or care. Few people ever go there. Only a few families live in all that locality, and they are far separated from the abode of Barnhart.

Reticent About Himself.

Where the young hermit came from no person knows. He has but little to say about himself, but talks interestingly of places and lands where he has been. He just appeared in that locality several years ago and asked for work from one of the farmers. He stayed through the season and in the fall wanted to buy five acres of waste land down in the deep hollow. It was thickly grown up with a second growth of forest trees. These he grubbed out during the winter, after he had built his shanty. Now he raises all he wants to eat and some stuff for market on the ground he has succeeded in wresting from the forest.

No more independent life than Barnhart's could be imagined. Almost the only thing he buys is sugar and coffee and flour. He has a couple of pigs fattening in a pen. Several hives of bees furnish him with all the honey he wants to eat and some to sell. A thriving flock of chickens produce more eggs than he can use and an abundance of "broilers." He even grows and cures his own tobacco, and it is of such excellent quality that there is a great demand there for all that he is unable to smoke up himself. If he tires of pork or chicken at any time there are thousands of acres of woodland all about him, a virgin forest that is being held in reserve by the Standard Oil Company. There he can get squirrels and all kinds of game, and his garden furnishes him with every kind of vegetable in season. This year he has constructed a little greenhouse and proposes to put in the next winter in luxury. He bakes his own bread and trades the product of his garden for flour and such necessaries or luxuries as he cannot produce on his own little clearing. He keeps a cow and makes his own butter, and his springhouse is a great cave in the limestone rock through which flows a stream of water that is almost as cold as ice.



A Bit of the Road Leading to the Hermit's Habitation.

Has a Music Stand in a Tree.

Barnhart is a cornetist of superior ability. He also plays the concertina. For his own amusement he has built a music stand in a great maple tree that shades his dooryard. In the evenings, when there is no work to be done, he climbs to his lofty music gallery and plays there until he is ready for sleep. Often and often the traveler along the road that winds up along the Slippery Rock has heard the strains of Barnhart's concertina or the melodious notes of his cornet and wondered.

Barnhart enjoys company, unless the company gets too inquisitive and wants to gush over his comfortable surroundings. He likes to talk about the outside world, which he never sees and says he never cares to see. In his German dialect he talks of it as something with which he has absolutely no connection. He reads the German newspapers and his German Bible, although he holds his own opinions on matters religious. He also reads the German poets, and the writers who have made his nation famous in literature. Kant on "Reason" he reads with pleasure and knows his work by heart. He is not a woman hater, and there is no love affair back of his appearance in Lawrence county. In fact, if the gossip of neighbors means anything—and Barnhart admits that there is some foundation for it—any love affair which has come into his life has come since he established his home there. The girl in the case is the pretty daughter of a German farmer, and she thinks a great deal of the lonely young hermit. At any rate, she has never said "No" to him, and Barnhart says when he gets his place all cleared and paid for he thinks he will get married. He'll be tired of living alone by that time, he says.

Is Snowed Up for Weeks.

During the summer Barnhart has visitors quite frequently, almost every Sunday or two some friend going to see him. In the winter time, when the snow lies deep on the Slippery Rock hills, when the thermometer thinks nothing of 25 degrees below, the young man is snowed in for weeks at a time and sees no other faces than those of his stock and his big St. Bernard dog, a present from a hunter who stopped in his cabin one winter day and made friends with this gentle man of the woods.

The Hermit's Cabin.

Germans' First Turbine Boat.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The first German turbine torpedo boat has just been finished at the navy yards at Kiel. Its engines are of 5,000 horsepower and great speed is expected of it. The kaiser is expected to be present at the trial, and if it is a success a great number of boats of the same type are to be built before next spring.

Sunday Concert at Hotel Henry.

The sacred concert at Hotel Henry last Sunday was a success. It will be repeated this evening from 6 until 8:30, in the main dining room, in connection with table d'hote dinner—nine courses; $1 per person.

If our $40 Suit was no better than others and not equal to any $50 Suit others make, we would not call your attention to this fact.
ANDREWS & HOLL, Tailors,
201 Bijou Building.

IN SQUALID LHASA

THE PALACE AND ITS VANISHED DEITY: CENTURIES OF CRIME. . .

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Edmund Candler writes to the Daily Mail from Lhasa, date of August 6, as follows:

The only building in Lhasa that is at all imposing is the Potala.

It would be misleading to say that the palace dominated the city, as a comparison would be implied—a picture conveyed of one building standing out signally among others. This is not the case.

The Potala is superbly detached. It is not a palace on a hill, but a hill that is also a palace. Its massive walls, its terraces and bastions stretch upward from the plain to the crest, as if the great bluff rock were merely a foundation stone planted there at the Divinity's nod. The Divinity dwells in the palace, and underneath, at the distance of a furlong or two, humanity is huddled abjectly in squalid smut-begrimed houses. The proportion is that which exists between God and man.

If one approached within a league of Lhasa, saw the glittering domes of Potala, and turned back without entering the precincts, one might still imagine it an enchanted city, shining with turquoise and gold. But having entered, the illusion is gone. One might think devout Buddhists had excluded strangers in order to preserve the myth of the city's beauty and mystery and wealth, or that the place was consciously neglected and defaced so as to offer no allurements to heretics, just as the repulsive women one meets in the streets smear themselves over with grease and cutch to make themselves even more hideous than nature ordained.

Lhasa itself is squalid and filthy, undrained, unpaved. Not a single house looks clean or cared for. The streets after rain are nothing but pools of stagnant water, frequented by pigs and dogs searching for refuse.

The place has not changed since Manning visited it 90 years ago. He wrote then: "There is nothing striking, nothing pleasing in its appearance. The habitations are begrimed with smut and dirt. The avenues are full of dogs, some growling and gnawing bits of hide that lie about in profusion, and emit a charnal-house smell; others limping and looking livid; others ulcerated; others starved and dying and pecked at by ravens; some dead and preyed upon. In short, everything seems mean and gloomy, and excites the idea of something unreal." That is Lhasa of today. Probably it was the same centuries ago.

Like Tongues of Fire.

Above all this squalor the Potala towers superbly. Its golden roofs shining in the sun like tongues of fire are a landmark for miles and must inspire awe and veneration in the hearts of pilgrims coming from the desert parts of Tibet, Kashmir and Mongolia, to visit the sacred city that Buddha has blessed.

The secret of romance is remoteness, whether in time or space. If we could be thrown back to the days of Agincourt we should be enchanted at first, but after a week should vote everything commonplace and dull. Falstaff, the beery lout, would be an impossible companion, and Prince Hal a tiresome young cub who wanted a good dressing down. In travel, too, as one approaches the goal, and the country becomes gradually familiar, the husk of romance falls off. Childe Roland must have been sadly disappointed in the Dark Tower; filth and familiarity very soon destroyed the romance of Lhasa.

But romance still clings to the Potala. It is still remote. Like Imray, its sacred inmate has achieved the impossible. Divinity or no, he has at least the divine power of vanishing. In the material west, as we like to call it, we know how hard it is for the humblest subject to disappear, in spite of the confused hub of traffic and intricate network of communications. Yet here in Lhasa, a city of dreamy repose, a king has escaped, been spirited into the air and nobody is any the wiser.

When we paraded the city yesterday we made a complete circuit of the Potala. There was no one, not even the humblest follower, so unimaginative that he did not look up from time to time at the cliff and thousand lightless windows that concealed the unknown. Those hidden corridors and passages have been for centuries, and are, perhaps, at this very moment, the scenes of unnatural piety and crime.

"Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Within the precincts of Lhasa the taking of life in any form is sacrilege. Buddha's first law was: Thou shalt not kill; and life is held so sacred by his devout followers that they are careful not to kill the smallest insect. Yet this palace, where dwells the divine incarnation of the Bodhis at the head of the Buddhist church, must have witnessed more murders and instigations to crime than the most blood-stained castle of medieval Europe.

Since the assumption of temporal power by the fifth grand lama in the middle of the seventeenth century, the whole history of the Tibetan hierarchy has been a record of bloodshed and intrigue. The fifth grand lama, the first to receive the title of dalai, was a most unscrupulous ruler, who secured the temporal power by inciting the Mongols to invade Tibet, and received as his reward the kingship. He then established his claim to the godhead by tampering with Buddhist history and writ. The sixth incarnation was executed by the Chinese on account of his profligacy. The seventh was deposed by the Chinese as privy to the murder of the regent. After the death of the eighth, of whom I can learn nothing, it would seem that the tables were turned, the regent systematically murdered their charge, and the crime of the seventh dalai lama was visited upon four successive incarnations. The ninth, 10th, 11th and 12th all died prematurely, assassinated, it is believed, by their regents.

Sanctified Murder.

There are no legends of malmsey-butts, secret smotherings and hired assassins. The children disappeared; they were absorbed into the universal essence; they were literally too good to live. Their regents and protectors, monks only less sacred than themselves, provided that the spirit in its yearning for the next state should not be long detained in its mortal husk. No questions were asked. How could the devout trace the comings and goings of the divine Avalokita, the lord of mercy and judgment, who ordains into what heaven or hell, demon, god, hero, mollusc, or ape their spirit must enter, according to their sins?

So, when we reached Lhasa the other day, and heard that the thirteenth incarnation had fled, no one was surprised. Yet the wonder remains. A great prince, a god to thousands of men, had been removed from his palace and capital, no one knows whither or when. A ruler has disappeared who travels with every appanage of state, inspiring awe in his prostrate servants, whose movements, one would think, were watched and talked about more than any sovereign on earth. Yet fear, or loyalty, or ignorance keeps every subject tongue-tied.

We have spies and informers everywhere, and there are men in Lhasa who would do much to please the new conquerors of Tibet. These are also witless men, who have eyes and ears, but, it seems, no tongues.

But so far neither avarice nor witlessness has betrayed anything. For all we know the Dalai Lama may be still in his palace in some hidden chamber in the rock, or maybe he has never left his customary apartments, and still performs his daily offices in the Potala, confident that there at least his sanctity is inviolable by unbelievers.

The British Tommy in the meanwhile parades the streets as indifferently as if they were the New Cut or Lambeth palace road. He looks up at the Potala, and says: "The old bloke done a bunk. Wish we'd got 'im; we might get 'ome then."

Lucerne Tennis Tourney.

LUCERNE, Oct. 1.— (Special Cable.)—The lawn tennis tournament has been brought to a successful finish. The weather throughout was favorable. Mr. F. E. Howland beat Mr. Pierre Lorillard in the finals in the handicap singles. Mr. Weir and Miss M. Tripp won the championship in the mixed doubles against Baron Lessner and Mrs. Dane Hurlburt. Miss McVeagh beat Mrs. Hurlburt in the woman's handicap singles.

THE SURPRISE STORE—531, 533, 535 PENN AVENUE

OUR BOW TO THE FAIR SEX

ALL INVITED TO SEE THE

New Styles In Our Ladies' Dep't

The ladies are especially invited to come now and see the beautiful new department we have established on our second floor.

Everything is new, everything the latest style. The elegant modes are attracting daily great throngs of women. It is really an artistic treat to see these goods, even though you have no intention of buying.

And it is to your advantage to know where such effective, stylish garments may be found at such remarkably low prices. So come in, look around, and ask as many questions as you like. You may buy if you wish, but you will not be importuned. We only wish you to know where the best suits, waists, skirts, jackets, furs and other feminine fixings may be had at the lowest prices.

Ladies' Finest Suits Are Here

We wish to call attention to two of our specials in Ladies' Fall Suits in beautiful mixtures of blue and brown, also plain colors, trimmed in broadcloth and braid, full plaited skirt, tourist coat, satin lined, at..... $11.50

An Elegant Jacket Suit

in black, blue and brown, made of fine quality cheviot; jacket has new French sleeve, trimmed with peau de soie and lined with taffeta 17-gored skirt with kilted bottom, made to sell for a much higher price than..... $16.50

Silk Shirtwaist Suits

in black, blue and brown, with full tucked waist, front and back; skirt seven-gored, and tucked to match waist, sizes 34 to 42, an excellent bargain at..... $7.98

Ladies' and Misses' Tourist Coats

Tourist Coats of the new mannish materials, also of plain covert; they are made in the very latest style; new sleeve and strictly man tailored. Prices run from..... $5 to $25

We are offering an elegant Tourist Coat, made of the new mixtures, velvet and braid trimmed; collarless; colors brown or gray mixtures; a very nobby coat at only..... $5.98

Ladies' Raincoats

A new line of Raincoats, made of the best Cravenette, all latest effects and colors,

$10 to $25

IN THE MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

$12 SURPRISE SPECIAL NO. 301 $12

ELEGANT FALL SUITS FOR MEN

Particularly high-grade suits for men, the best that were ever made for the money, newest and best styles in cassimeres, fancy worsteds, plain and fancy cheviots and stripes, the fashionable browns, black clays and plaid; finest serge lining. These goods are made right in our own workshops by the most skilled tailors. This Special will create a positive sensation, and ends Friday, October 7.

ALSO SEE THESE EXCELLENT SUITS FOR MEN

We are very proud of our $7.50 suits. We are selling a suit for $7.50 that for service, good looks and general satisfaction has no equal elsewhere for anything near the money. The assortment is very large. They are made to fit all sizes and shapes and are well tailored. Latest effects in mixtures, black cheviots, cassimeres, stripes, checks, Scotch goods, etc..... $7.50

NEW FALL OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS

Men's Topcoats and Fall Overcoats this season are more swagger than ever in style. We have the best of them at

$7.50, $10, $12 and $15

Largest Men's Clothing Department in the World

The Surprise Store

531, 533 and 535 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

ONLY FIFTEEN DOLLARS FOR A COMPLETE CURE

For a Limited Time Dr. Powell Will Continue to Treat All Patients for $15 Until Cured, Medicines Included—This Does Not Mean $15 a Month, But $15 for a Complete Cure—No Further Charge Will Be Made—Call at Once, as This Liberal Offer Is Liable to be Withdrawn Without Further Notice.

MR. PAOLONE UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT CRUTCHES.

Michael Paolone, 5411 Dyke St., Glenwood, says: "Exposure at my work, which is that of laborer on the B. & O. Railroad, brought on an affection which resulted in an entire loss of the use of my legs. I had to use crutches to get around. I was treated by different doctors and was in a hospital in this city, but received no benefit. I was taken to Dr. Powell's office on crutches and was given an X-Ray examination and treatment. In three weeks' time I was able to walk to his office without crutches, cane or help from any one and can now work again. I consider my recovery almost miraculous and praise the Bi-Chemic treatment to all my friends."

MRS. LARUE WAS SO WEAK WAS BROUGHT TO OFFICE IN CARRIAGE.

Mrs. David Larue, Walker's Mills, Pa., says: "As a result of motherhood and from exposure and colds I became a physical wreck. I had ovarian trouble, with severe pain, and such a soreness and tenderness over the abdomen I couldn't bear any clothing to touch me, with stomach, liver, kidney and bladder complications. For four years I doctored with doctors in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and elsewhere with no benefit. At last, reading of so many cures the Bi-Chemic Physicians were making, I decided to go to Dr. Powell's office. I was then so weak I had to be taken to the office in a carriage. I couldn't walk. The doctor examined me by means of the X-Ray and said he could cure me. At first my husband had to go to the office once a week and report my condition and get a supply of medicine, but soon I was able to go myself and now, thanks to the Bi-Chemic treatment, I can do my own housework, all the distressing symptoms having disappeared, and I am so changed I hardly know myself. I want to advise all suffering women to take the Bi-Chemic Treatment and not suffer as long as I did."

Making an X-Ray Examination of the Thoracic Cavity Containing the Vital Organs, the Heart and Lungs.

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATION.

Doctor Powell never accepts a case unless he knows to a certainty the cause of the trouble, and this can only be determined by a scientific X-Ray examination. His X-Ray outfit is the most elaborate and complete in this country. By his special Fluoroscopic attachment he is able to examine all parts of the body and find out to an absolute certainty the cause of the patient's affliction. Come and be examined; it is absolutely free. He will not charge you one cent. Come and find out what your trouble is, and he will advise you in reference to a cure.

THOSE LIVING AT A DISTANCE.

Persons living at a distance are requested to write, describing symptoms of their case in detail, and literature will be forwarded to them and advice given free of charge.

DOCTOR
JONATHAN POWELL,
Chief Consulting Physician of the Bi-Chemic Treatment.
PERMANENT OFFICES,
432 Wood St., Sailor Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entire Third Floor.
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 12; 2 P. M. to 4; 7 to 8 P. M. daily.
Sunday: 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—NEWS AND SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904. SIX PAGES.

PRETTY GIRLS AT EXPOSITION

Demonstrators in the Big Buildings at the Point Have Hosts of Admirers.

ROYAL ROAD TO MATRIMONY

The magazine illustrator and all classes of artists who pretend to draw chic pictures attractive to the eye and calculated to start a new fad, overlook a splendid opportunity which Pittsburgh annually affords in its Exposition girl. She is pretty, stylish, bright and well poised. There is no girl just like her. She comes when August's heat is tempered by September breezes and disappears just about the time that straw disappears from autumn millinery and long plumes wreath cumbersome hats of velvet and plush.

The Exposition girl is not the one that goes thither in an automobile and sits in a front seat at the concert. This sort of girl can be seen anywhere all the year round and is just as conspicuous at the theater as in the big hall at the Point. It is the young woman who remains in the exposition all day throughout the season, who stands behind the counter and "demonstrates" somebody's goods that is the real "Exposition girl." And everybody who has seen her and who knows how winsome and gracious she is will wish her all the tender mercies of Rip Van Winkle's toast that they live long and prosper.

Three Hundred Demonstrators.

There are nearly 300 "demonstrators" at the exposition this year. They prove the merits of all classes of goods and courteously supply patrons with a sandwich, a cup of tea, a new chocolate drop or a pickle. That she must be pretty is a foregone conclusion. She must have dainty attractiveness and quiet feminine dignity. All these requisites the Exposition girl possesses to a marked degree.

The Exposition girl is captivating and persuasive. She offers nothing for sale and people sometimes regret that they cannot go down into the pocketbooks and buy something from the sweet-faced little maid who seems so generous with her delicious dishes. But she refuses to sell any of the wares, and this is the secret of the successful demonstrator. People who have been made the subjects of her kindness in most cases buy when they get the opportunity, if they find the goods placed in their way in a shop outside.

But the Exposition girl has other ambitions. The best reward she gets for "demonstrating" is in her good conscience and the knowledge that her work has been well done.

Exposition Girl Looks Ahead.

The Exposition girl has an eye that looks beyond the rather narrow horizon that encircles her down at the Point. She has a dull ear for flattery, but it is not to be supposed that she lets good opportunities go by without improving on them. But the Exposition girl should have the privilege of telling her own story.

"Do you know that the people are just too good and kind for anything?" said one little "demonstrator." "They make me feel as if I were a little Santa Claus or a good fairy, when as a matter of fact I am here only to show what fine goods some firm handles. Some people are curious and want to know if I follow this occupation the whole year round. It really surprises them when I say that I shall go back to my home up the Allegheny river in a country town. I have made a host of good friends here and some of them I shall want to know all my life.

"Do I see the same people twice? Bless your life yes. Some of them come here every week and still others come every night or two.

"No, all the people are not so good and kind. Among the hundreds of thousands who come her you find all kinds. Here at this stand I give samples of tea. It is a delightful beverage. The cups are small, just the size which any lady serves in her drawingroom to her guests in the afternoon. Dainty and elegant service is one of the drawing cards which the proprietors of this stand hope to advertise the most. Nothing goes so well with good tea as pretty china and inviting surroundings.

Not Used to the Style.

"Just imagine how I feel when I am doing my best to accommodate the visitors at the stand and some woman comes along and drinks several cupfuls and then almost sneeringly condemns the diminutive size of the cups. I often wonder if people would exxpect to drink tea from bullion cups. The after-dinner cup in the eyes of the uncultured is a toy and they imagine that they are receiving a penurious portion. Silence is the only rebuke I can offer, and they rarely take the hint."

This bit of conversation is only a sample. No free lunch at the far end of a downtown barroom ever suffered more than the stands where dainty samples are offered at the exposition. Some return again and again for the samples. They eat crackers and sauce until sufficient has been consumed to make a meal. If women patronized the saloons it is certain that he profits of the retailers would be materially cut down, unless they should take occasion to curtail the lunch. One woman with two children last week ate three sandwiches and then asked the "demonstrator" to "wrap up a few to take along." These visitors, however, are unique and fortunate exceptions.

The majority of the "demonstrators" at the exposition this season will not be seen the next. Possibly 25 per cent of their number will be happily married before that time. Girls so winsome and obliging do not stay single long, except from choice.

FORMER LOCAL PHYSICIAN ISSUES A BOOK OF POEMS

Dr. John M. Batten, Well-Known in Pittsburgh, Publishes Another Readable Volume.

Dr. John Mullin Batten, author of "Two Years In the United States Navy," one of the most readable books that has appeared on the work of the inland fleets during the civil war, has produced a volume of poems—"Batten's Rhythmic Flashes." Dr. Batten does not claim to rank with the great poets, but he is one who writes from the heart and there is that little touch about his work which makes the reading of the sketches a work of pleasure.

The poems are preceded by "Some Reminiscences," in prose, of the doctor's medical school days and a brief sketch of his life on the United States gunboats, which is most entertaining. His description of some of the old-timers who lectured to the boys in the University of Pennsylvania before many of the medical men of today were born, is particularly interesting.

Dr. Batten was for many years a practicing physician of Pittsburgh and owned property where the public safety building now stands, in Sixth avenue. He has retired from practice and now lives at a pleasant country home in Downingtown, Pa. His life in that beautiful farming country is ideal and here he spends his time, filling up with the good things of the literary world and giving them out again in his own way to those who come to know him.

The doctor was in Pittsburgh last week attending the meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical society, and called on a number of his old friends and acquaintances.

PURE WATER AND NO BOND ISSUE

Prominent Pittsburghers Believe That St. Louis Has Solved the Problem.

FILTER PLANT UNNECESSARY

Pure water for Pittsburgh without a bond issue at all is what a number of Pittsburghers advocate who have been to St. Louis this summer. Several prominent residents who have been to St. Louis recently have called on Controller Larkin to advocate the system of water purification in vogue in that city. They argue that it will not require a bond issue of $5,000,000, or any amount, and that the money remaining in the city treasury from the $2,500,000 bond issue of 1900 for filtration will be more than sufficient.

Thomas N. Miller of the East End returned from St. Louis the other day and immediately went to Controller Larkin's office. The controller had just left for Philadelphia to inspect the new sand filter at Torresdale, but Mr. Miller gave to Assistant Controller Morrow some data he had obtained concerning the St. Louis method of purifying water.

"A year or so ago when I went to St. Louis the water there was so muddy and filthy that it was unfit to drink," said he. "When I was there a few days ago I noticed that a remarkable change had taken place. The water is no longer muddy and full of germs, but is perfectly clear and free from all organic matter. The change has caused much wonder to people who have visited the exposition."

According to Mr. Miller, water experts from all parts of the country heard of the improvement in the St. Louis water supply and have made inquiries. It was learned that the whole thing had been accomplished by a combination of sulphate of iron and lime. The water commissioner has offered a premium to any one who will find a trace of alum in it. An analysis of the water is taken each day at the intake pipe of the pumping station, and the chemist decides upon the proportion of sulphate of iron and lime that will be placed in the water as it starts on its way to the settling basins.

After the water leaves the first settling basin it is claimed that 85 per cent of the sediment that heretofore colored St. Louis water is removed, and bacteriologists claim that when it flows into the distributing mains that 98 9-10 per cent of the germs have been destroyed. The new water system is said to have only cost St. Louis the modest sum of $150,000, or 15 cents per capita a year.

Mr. Miller believes that it is not necessary for Pittsburgh to build a big filtration plant at an outlay of many millions of dollars, but thinks that all is necessary is to get another settling basin.

Scottish Rite Reunion.

The fifty-second annual reunion of Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, Pennsylvania Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Pittsburgh Chapter of Rose Croix and Pennsylvania consistory, the bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry located in Pittsburgh, will be held on November 15, 16, 17 and 18. Meetings will be held in the Scottish Rite rooms of Freemasons' hall.

Our $40 Suit to order is the admiration of correct dressers.
ANDREWS & HOLL, Tailors,
201 Bijou Building.

A famous New York Hatter makes

Oetting's Hats

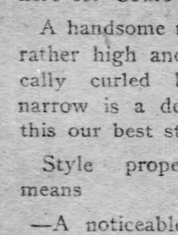
Lots of young fellows (and old fellows too) are coming here for Court derbies.

A handsome round crown rather high and an artistically curled brim rather narrow is a description of this our best style.

Style properly defined means

—A noticeable elegance—

The Oetting Court derbies possess this quality in every detail.



New lines of soft hats open this week.

Telescopes with smaller brims than last season are selling very well, many with fancy separate bands.

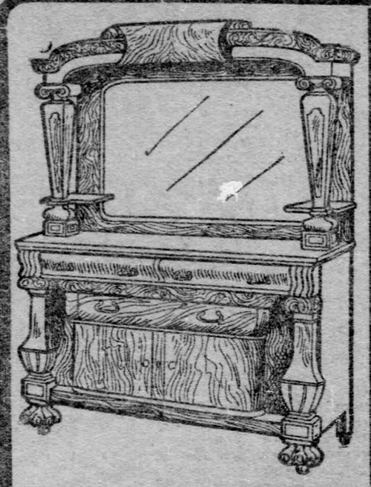
It seems superfluous, but I'll say it anyhow.

Best hats are $4 and $3 and next best $2.25 and $1.75.

OTTO OETTING,

Fifth and Wylie.

On Court House Hill.



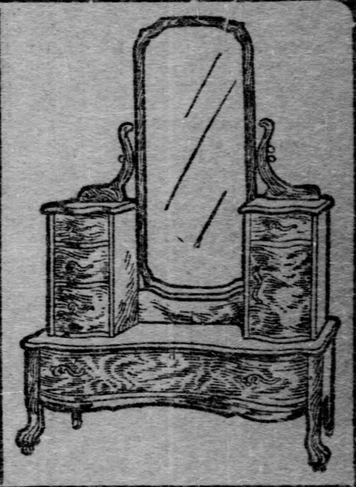
SIDE-BOARDS, $12.00 up to $350

PICKERING'S 18 FLOORS of FURNITURE.

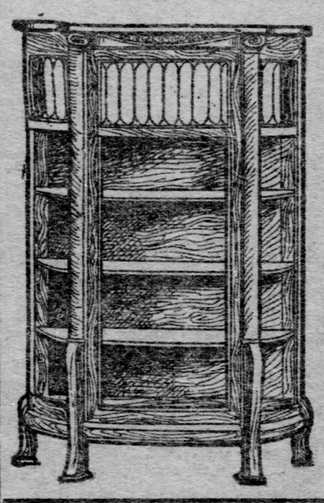
BEST WAY TO TELL VALUES IS TO COME AND SEE THE GOODS

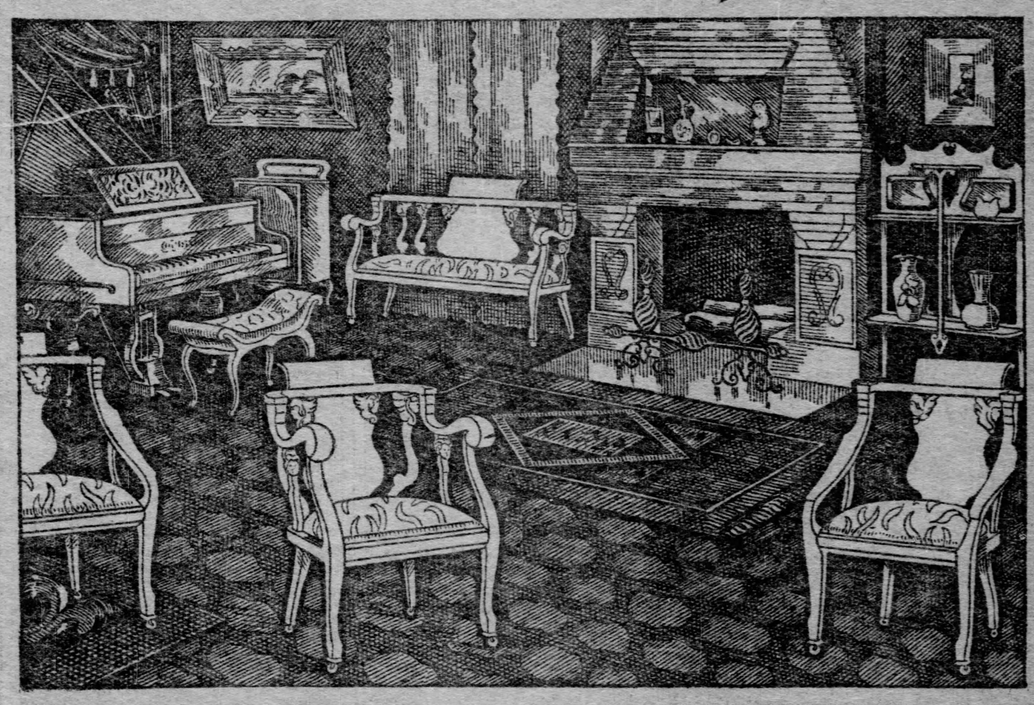
WE FURNISH YOUR PARLOR $40.00 up to $1,000

Dressers $7.50 up to $100

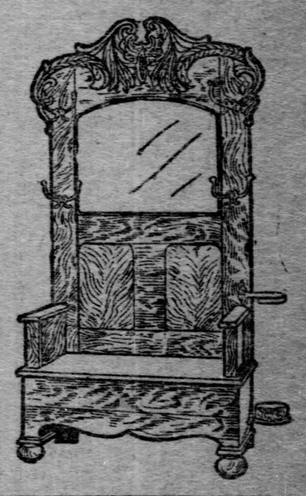


CHINA CLOSETS $15.00 Up to $200.00

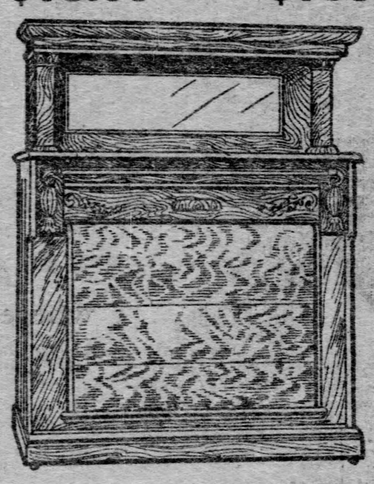




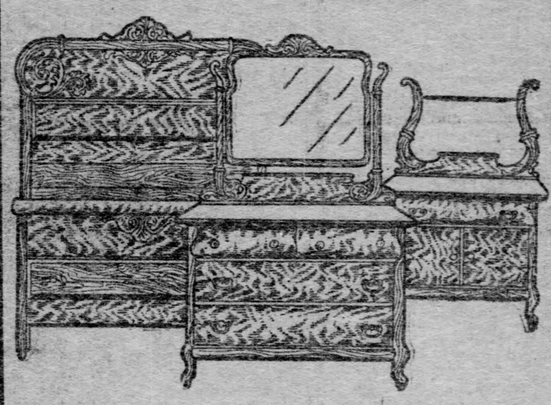
HALL RACKS $6.50 Up to $90.00



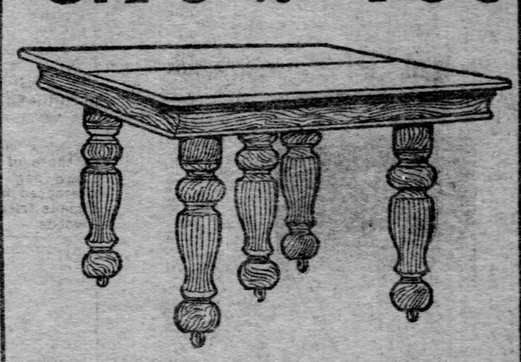
MANTEL FOLDING BEDS $13.00 UP TO $100



CHAMBER SUITS $16 up to $300

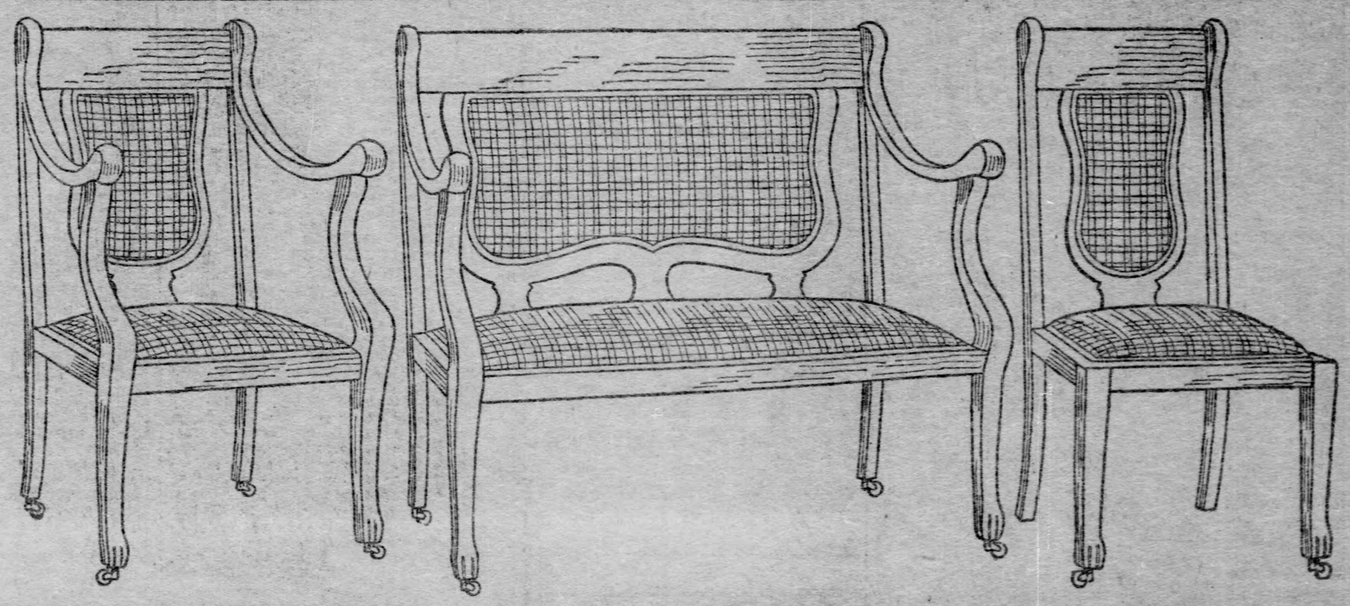


EXTENSION TABLES $3.75 UP TO $100



CHIFFONIERS $3.75 UP TO $100

3-PIECE PARLOR SUITS $12.50 UP TO $150



5-PIECE PARLOR SUITS $20.00 UP TO $350

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

It always pays to buy the best, but one cannot always afford to do so when the price is high. However, we are going to give you an opportunity on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week to purchase the ***Very Best Carpets Made*** at a price which puts them within reach of everyone. If you have a parlor, dining room or library to carpet do not let this opportunity go by, for we are going to give you a choice of

Any	$2.00	WILTON . . .	CARPET at	$1.69	per yard
Any	2.00	AXMINSTER . .	" "	1.69	" "
Any	1.75	AXMINSTER . .	" "	1.39	" "
Any	1.65	WILTON VELVET	" "	1.35	" "
Any	1.75	BODY BRUSSELS	" "	1.40	" "

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR MAKING, LAYING AND LINING.

There are over 150 different patterns to select from, embracing all the latest colorings and designs, with 3/4 and 5/8 borders to match. One glance at the quality of these goods will convince you at once that they are good values for the money. We carry in connection with these a large line of Hearth Rugs in Wilton, Axminster, Mohair, Velvet, Fur and Smyrna to match in colors and designs, prices proportionately cheap.

NO MISFITS HERE

We are not connected with any misfit carpet house in this or any other town.

Some people are using our ads and signs in order to deceive. Some going so far as to say they are a branch. We positively have no branch.

WE MAKE OUR CARPETS TO FIT—"NUF CED."

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT Pickering's

COR. TENTH ST. AND PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

THE PRIZE GAS HEATERS APEX AND COZY

Will be on display in the big window tomorrow—names of each winner will be attached—come around and have a look.

WE TRUST PEOPLE OUT OF TOWN AND PAY THE FREIGHT. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

SOCIETY

The engagement of Miss Florence Howe Brown, the elder daughter of Congressman and Mrs. James W. Brown of Woodland road, and Hutton Kennedy of Colorado, was announced yesterday afternoon at the wedding of Miss Alice Howe Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Brown's second daughter, and Samuel Clarke Reed. The new engagement is the second in the Howe connection made public within a few weeks, the other being that of Miss Elizabeth Howe, a cousin of Miss Brown, and Count Cini of Rome, Italy. Miss Brown and Miss Howe, the bride of yesterday, are all granddaughters of the late Maj. Thomas M. Howe. Mr. Kennedy has frequently visited in Pittsburgh, where he has several relatives. He is a Princeton man and a member of several of the best known clubs. The wedding will take place in the late winter.

Today the Country club will make an innovation in its form of entertaining. Dinner will be served each Sunday hereafter and on Sunday evening a sacred concert will be given by the club orchestra. The officers have been gradually feeling their way toward this innovation, of which little has been said, fearing the opposition of some of the members of the club who as church members are more strict in their observance of Sunday. The change goes into effect today. The opening of the new Oakmont Country club yesterday adds another to the group of wealthy clubs in and about Pittsburgh. With 193 acres of rolling country surrounding it the new Oakmont club house occupies a fine location, with excellent golf links and a club house erected at a cost of $35,000.

Miss Rebekah Knox and James R. Tindle have made a change in their weddings plans. The marriage will be solemnized as previously arranged on Saturday afternoon, October 15, but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of at noon as previously planned. "Lesmore," the country home of Senator and Mrs. P. C. Knox, will be the scene of the wedding and the bridal party will include Miss Althea Mohler, Miss Knox's most intimate friend, as maid of honor; Charles Wood Tindle, best man, and two ushers, Reed Knox and Hugh Knox. Mr. Tindle has taken the Frederick McVay house in Sewickley for the winter, where after their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Tindle will be at home.

The arrival of Miss Howe and Count Cini in Pittsburgh on Friday morning with Mrs. Henry R. Rea, who is entertaining them at her country home in Sewickley Heights over Sunday, has been the occasion of much entertaining in their honor in an informal way by the friends of Miss Howe. Miss Howe will leave in a couple of weeks with Mrs. Wynn R. Sewell and Mrs. Julia Horne for an oriental tour, sailing from a Pacific port for Japan. Count Cini will return east the first of this week. Miss Howe is regarded as one of the wealthiest of the young women of Pittsburgh, having inherited a great deal of property from the estate of Thomas M. Howe. It is largely tied up in real estate holdings.

At the wedding yesterday afternoon of Miss Alice Howe Brown and Samuel Clarke Reed the bride announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Florence Howe Brown, who was her maid of honor, and Hutton Kennedy of Denver, Col.

The wedding of Miss Alice Brown and Mr. Reed had a distinct charm all its own. The handsome home of the bride's parents, Congressman and Mrs. James W. Brown, in Woodlawn road was beautifully decorated for the occasion, although in no instance were the decorations elaborate, quiet refinement marking them in each particular. The ceremony took place on the porch, which was enclosed by glass, necessitated by the high wind of yesterday. Four o'clock was the hour set for the wedding, at which the Rev. Dr. James H. McIlvaine, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, officiated. Miss Florence Brown was her sister's only attendant, William McKennan Reed serving as his brother's best man. As ushers there were William A. Dusenbury of Olean, N. Y.; Edwin K. Large of Flemington, N. J.; H. J. Fisher of Moss Point, Miss.; Charles Marshall Brown, a brother of the bride; H. Hughart Laughlin, William E. Schoyer and John McKennan Reed, all of this city.

The bride was given away by her father and wore a rich gown of soft white satin and duchesse lace. The gown was made with full court train and exquisitely trimmed with the lace. The veil was caught and fastened with orange blossoms and the bouquet was of swansonia orchids. Miss Florence Brown was gowned in blue chiffon over blue silk. Pink flowered ribbon and beautiful white lace combined in the effective trimming. She carried a cluster of delicately shaded pink roses. Mrs. Brown, in white silk and lace, received with the bride and bridegroom.

Low rustic boxes filled with ferns and greens of all description lined the brick walls of the porch on the outer edge and the house was almost wholly concealed with smilax. Yellow dahlies in the dining room were combined with cibodian ferns banking the china cabinets. The bridal table, at which were seated in addition to the bridal party Miss Elinor Reed, Mrs. Charles Brown, Miss Edna Schoyer, Miss Florence Walker and Miss Ella Cassidy, was decorated with white roses. The delicate green of the drawing room formed a pretty contrast to the myriads of pink roses, and the library was decorated with huge white chrysanthemums.

After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Reed will return to Pittsburgh to make their home for the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Brown in Woodlawn road. The bridegroom is a son of George W. Reed of Squirrel Hill.

One of the prettiest and daintiest of the early fall weddings was that of Miss Vardy Hemingray Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Vardy Marshall, and Dr. Russell Bigler Armor, which was a home event of Thursday evening. Mr. Marshall gave his daughter away and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Harrison Stackpole of St. Marys, Pa., was matron of honor and the bride's two sisters, Miss Margaret Marshall and Miss Elizabeth Marshall, were her maids. Berford Brittain of Crafton as best man completed the party. After the reception and wedding supper Dr. Armor and his bride left for the east. At the conclusion of their wedding trip they will take possession of their new home in Crafton.

An interesting engagement formally announced yesterday is that of Miss Clara Louise Dean, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peebles Dean of "Oak Hill," Emsworth, and Louis Howell Hood of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The acquaintance of the young couple began in Florida where the two families spend the winter. Mr. Hood is a graduate of Cornell university and is in business with his father in Geneva, N. Y. The wedding will take place at "Oak Hill" during the winter."

In the celebration of the twelfth anniversary of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William Loftus Monro of Wallingford street gave an enjoyable little dinner on Tuesday evening at the Country club. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. George N. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bedell, Miss Winifred Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Scully, Miss Sarah Monro of London, England, Miss Alice Monro, George Monro, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan Munro.

Frank William Sawert of South St. Clair street issued invitations during the week for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Lydia Cathern Elizabeth Sawert and Dr. Leander Miller Seaton to take place in St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran church on Tuesday, October 18. The bridal party will include Miss Nelle Sawert and Miss Clara Sawert, as maids of honor, and Miss Elizabeth McKenna, Miss Mary Hays, Miss Laura Hammer and Miss Della Nieman, as bridesmaids. There will also be a best man and several ushers.

Mrs. Henry Graham Brown and her mother, Mrs. J. J. Pugsley, came to Pittsburgh on Thursday after a summer spent in Point Pleasant, N. J. Mr. Brown and the children came earlier in the week.

Miss Charlotte B. Parker and Albert R. Hunzeker were married on Tuesday evening at the residence of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. John A. Jayne of Allegheny.

A wedding reception and breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Daly of Main street, Lawrenceville, followed the wedding of Miss Ida Isabel Daly and Edward B. Eichenlaub in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church on Tuesday morning. The Rev. F. L. Tobin officiated and the attendants included the maid of honor, Miss Hilda Eichenlaub; the best man, J. Edgar Daly; and the ushers, George V. Daly and John H. Daly of Kingston, Canada, and Frank McCabe and Eugene Eichenlaub. Mr. and Mrs. Eichenlaub will live in Forty-fourth street.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David Breed are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Earl of Grand Rapids, Mich., who have just returned from a tour of Europe extending over the past year. They were in the Holy land last winter.

Miss Belle Weinman, a sister of the bride, and Dr. J. Slater Crawford, whose engagement was announced some time ago, acted as maid of honor and best man at the wedding of Miss Dorothea Weinman, daughter of Jacob Weinman of Wilkinsburg, and William P. Yohn of Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Parry, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg, officiating. Leroy Cratty and Leo Weinman were the little ribbon bearers. Among the guests were State Auditor General W. G. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder of Chester county. Mr. and Mrs. Yohn will be at home in Philadelphia.

After a wedding trip to St. Louis and Cincinnati Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. DuBray will be at home in Wilkinsburg. Mrs. DuBray was Miss Olive Elizabeth Price. The wedding of the young couple took place on Tuesday evening in the Friendship Methodist Episcopal church, with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. I. McKee, as officiant. Miss Katherine Price was maid of honor and there were two bridesmaids, Miss Sarah Price and Miss Lillian Graff. Bailey Fogerty served as best man and the ushers were Frank Myler and LeRoy Carpenter.

Miss Maud Riley of Bothwell street, Allegheny, gave a prettily appointed dinner on Thursday evening to celebrate her birthday anniversary.

The Rev. William Coleman of West Alexander who has officiated twice before at weddings in the bride's family will solemnize the marriage of Miss Sarah Iona Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Miller of Atlantic avenue, and Harry Allen Miller on Wednesday evening, October 12, at the bride's home. There will be no attendants.

A little group of young girls in pretty white summer gowns assisted Mrs. Benjamin Mairs Hanna at the tea she gave on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. Hanna have been spending the summer at Edgewood park, and the affair on Wednesday was in the nature of a farewell before they return to the Schenley for the winter. The assistants included Miss Louise Shaffer of Homestead, a house guest of the hostess; Miss Mary Elderkin, Miss Mary Lane, Miss Sarah Lloyd and Miss Milly Hockensmith.

On Wednesday evening, October 19, will occur the wedding of Miss Alice K. Paul, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Paul of Oakmont, and Clarence V. Tiers. St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church will be the scene of the wedding, the rector, the Rev. Laurens McLure, officiating. Eight o'clock is the hour set for the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception at the Paul home.

Miss Edith Fouse and Miss Elsie Ganter were the prize winners at the salamagundi party given on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Charlotte Prugh at her home in Coltart square. The guest of honor was Miss Anna Gieffer, an October bride-elect, and in connection with the salamagundi party there was a kitchen shower for the honor guest.

Dr. Charles Francis Bingaman and his sister, Miss Marian Bingaman of Westminster place, Shadyside, came home on Monday from New York, where they arrived from Europe on the previous Wednesday. They had been abroad since late in July.

Windsor, the home of Captain and Mrs. William Berlean Rodgers in Bellevue, will be the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday, October 6, the bride being their second daughter, Miss Alice Ophelia Rodgers, and the bridegroom Herbert Hamilton, also of Bellevue. Mrs. John Speer Donaldson, a sister of the bride, who was married in June, has been chosen as matron of honor. Little Miss Charlotte Hunker and Miss Lucy Buchbender, nieces of the bride, will serve as flower girls and the ribbon bearers will be Philander Knox Rodgers and Henry Clay Frick Rodgers, small brothers of Miss Rodgers. William B. Rodgers, Jr., will act as best man. The Rev. N. F. Holmes, pastor of the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal church, will officiate and after their wedding trip Mr. Hamilton and his bride will make their home at "Windsor."

Miss Isabel Pontefract and Miss Gertrude Irwin of Allegheny were included in the bridal party in attendance at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth N. Camp and Robert H. Chappell, which took place in Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday evening.

There was a large party of Pittsburgh people in Philadelphia on Wednesday, when the marriage of Miss Louise E. Theobald, daughter of Mrs. Philip R. Theobald, and William Tyson Graham of Allegheny took place at the bride's home. A brother of the bridegroom, Talbot C. Graham, was best man. Mrs. Joseph L. Jones, the bride's sister, was matron of honor, and Miss Elizabeth Graham of Allegheny was one of the bridesmaids. Among the other attendants was James Davidson of Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Graham will come to Allegheny to make their home in Library place. Mr. Graham is a son of former Congressman William H. Graham.

Edward Small Robinson, a nephew of Dr. Edward Hanna Small of North Negley avenue, left on Thursday evening after a short visit with his uncle. Mr. Robinson is a cadet at the naval academy in Annapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Small also entertained Dr. E. E. Montgomery, Dr. F. A. Fisher and Dr. William Tyson, all of Philadelphia, during the State Medical society convention last week.

Dr. and Mrs. William S. Foster of Shady avenue had as their house guests last week Dr. and Mrs. Philip Marvel of Atlantic City, N. J.

Several Allegheny and Pittsburgh people left the city on Thursday evening to attend the wedding of Miss Jesse Sill Mandel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Mandel of Chicago, and William Espy Duff, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, which was to take place yesterday in the First Congregational church in Chicago. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Annie E. Duff of Washington avenue, Allegheny, and of the late Rev. David Duff, for many years pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Stewart station. The bridal party included Mrs. Frank Maeder, a sister of the bride, as matron of honor; T. Charles Duff, a brother of the bridegroom, as best man, and the ushers, J. Klaus Steiner, John A. Metz and J. Smith Christy of Allegheny and H. G. Sommerman, Oscar Hayward and Frank Maeder of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Duff will live in Chicago, but will visit in Pittsburgh later in the fall.

The rehearsal for the wedding of Miss Olive Elizabeth Price, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Price, and Arthur B. DuBray took place on Monday evening and was followed by a kitchen shower given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Price in Millvale avenue by the members of class No. 34 of the Emory Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school, where the bride recently resigned her position as secretary.

The wedding of Miss Hannah Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Gross of Harrisburg, and John Campbell, son of William Campbell of this city, will take place on October 18 in Harrisburg. Two hundred invitations have been received in Pittsburgh for the marriage, which will be celebrated in the Pine Street Presbyterian church of Harrisburg.

One of the most interesting weddings of the season will be that of Miss Isabel Cooper and John S. George, for which invitations were issued last week by Mrs. William Cooper of Edgeworth, mother of the bride-elect. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker in Western avenue, Allegheny, on Monday, October 17. There will be but two attendants, a niece of the bride, Miss Janet Walker, and a brother of the bridegroom, Archibald George. Another brother-in-law of Miss Cooper, the Rev. William Patton Stevenson of Yonkers, N. Y., will perform the ceremony at 6:30 o'clock.

Trinity Episcopal church will be the scene of the wedding of Miss May Lemmon, daughter of Mrs. Mary Lemmon of Locust street, Allegheny, and Clifton H. Close on Tuesday, October 25. The bridal party will include the maid of honor, Miss Edna Milliken; four bridesmaids, Miss Ada Jenks, Miss Mabel Close, Miss Edith Wilson and Miss Elise Ganter; the best man, Howard Close, and the ushers, Dr. Harry Wantole and William B. Brendlinger of Philadelphia, Albert Kirk, Dr. Edward A. Weisser, Norman F. Brown and Harry Hood. Tuesdays, after December 15, have been announced as at-home days in Wellesley avenue, East End.

The attendants at the wedding of Miss Lois Fleming Miller, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, and Cameron Beach Waterman of Detroit, on October 18, will include Miss Ruth Miller as maid of honor; Ira Waterman of Detroit, best man; Miss Gertrude Childs and Miss Louise Kay of this city, Miss Ernestine Tappey of Detroit, Miss Ysabel Bonnell of Youngstown, O., Miss Mathilda Hammil of Trenton, N. J., and Miss Minnette Clarke of Port Hope, Canada, bridesmaids, and the ushers, Lawrence Butler of Detroit, Dudley Blossoms and Henry Curtiss of Cleveland, O.; George Graves of New York; Alexander Cameron of Brooklyn and Eben Byers of Allegheny. The wedding is to take place in the Protestant Episcopal church of the Ascension.

Mr. and Mrs. John Winslow Hubbard gave a dinner at the Country club on Thursday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McKay of Amberson avenue, who will leave this week for a European tour.

Invitations were received during the week for two out-of-town weddings. The first is that of Miss Nell Louise Harrison, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Harrison of Somerset, and John Crosby Brydon on October 12 in Somerset, and the second that of Miss Lulu A. Chessrown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Chessrown of Monongahela, and Daniel Stafford Darragh of Beaver, which will be an event of Tuesday, October 11.

Count Cini, the fiance of Miss Elizabeth Howe, who came to Pittsburgh with Miss Howe and Mrs. Henry Robinson Rea on Friday morning, will leave for New York this evening and will sail next week for his home in Italy.

The "old girls" of the Pennsylvania College for Women entertained with an informal dance in Dilworth hall on Friday evening in honor of the new students.

Another wedding of the winter will be that of Miss Ellen Mendenhall Metcalf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Metcalf, of this city, and William Gregg Doolittle of Washington, D. C., which is set for Wednesday, November 16, in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church.

C. C. Mellor of "The Laurels," Edgewood park, entertained a number of his friends on Monday evening in celebration of his birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Mathieu of North Highland avenue celebrated the first anniversary of their wedding on Friday evening with a euchre. Prizes were won by Mrs. Edward A. Richter and A. J. Bigley. Mrs. Mathieu was Miss Nellie Bigley before her marriage last September.

Mrs. Frederick G. Hawdon of London, England, formerly Miss Henriette Keil, arrived in the city yesterday morning and is now with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Keil, in Fifth avenue. Mrs. Hawdon expects to remain in Pittsburgh until November 6 and will sail for home four days later.

Mrs. James Neale of North Highland avenue, was hostess at an informal reception on Monday evening, the guest of honor being Mrs. A. Per Lee Pease of Massillon, O., who was making a little visit in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Neale and her daughter, Miss Louise Magee, are now the guests of Mrs. George W. Darr, who has a cottage at Greenwich, Conn., this summer.

In the Emory Methodist Episcopal church in North Highland avenue, the wedding of Miss Lottie Lillian Jahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Jahn of Alder street, East End, and John Paul Garling will take place on Tuesday evening, October 11.

Mrs. Alexander Laughlin of Quaker Valley is entertaining her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Page Warden of Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. James McKay and Mr. and Mrs. William McMahon of "Oak Hill," Amberson avenue, are home from Beaumaris, where they have been since the early summer.

Miss Marion Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Edward L. Clarke and a debutante of last season, will sail for Europe with Mrs. Theodore Hostetter on Tuesday of this week.

The engagement of Miss Nell Bell of Mercer and the Rev. John Steel Duncan, also of Mercer, but formerly of Allegheny, has been announced. The wedding will take place this month.

During the week cards were received in Pittsburgh for the marriage of Miss Helen Cook and J. Bissell Speer of this city to take place at the home of the bride's parents in Evanston, Ill., on Tuesday, October 18.

Mrs. John Scott Willock and her daughter, Miss Lillie Willock of Sewickley, returned during the week from their summer home at Poland Springs, Me.

Miss Liliane Reinhart, daughter of the late Charles Stanley Reinhart, and Harold LaTourette Bennett will be married in Flushing, L. I., next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Mellor who have been taking an eastern trip will be in Flushing for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. McKean on Friday evening announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet G. McKean, and Willet Cope Binns, a prominent banker of Donora, Pa. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride in Charleroi, on Tuesday, October 18, and will be a quiet home affair.

Miss McKean is a granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Speakman of Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, and a niece of the late James S. McKean, postmaster of this city.

A large wedding will be conducted in Beaver on Wednesday evening, October 5, the bride being Miss Mary Snyder, daughter of John Snyder, the millionaire oil operator of Beaver, and the bridegroom Dr. C. E. Peters of Pittsburgh, whose offices are in the Bessemer building. The marriage will be solemnized at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, and the matron of honor will be a twin sister of the bride, Mrs. B. F. Thompson, Mr. Thompson being the best man. Little Wesley Snyder will be the ring bearer. The wedding will be one of the handsomest ever occurring in Beaver county.

Mrs. Edward Cassidy is the house guest of Miss Lyde Sargent of Breckenridge avenue. Mrs. Cassidy has just come from Chicago, where she was the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Fairbanks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bergstresser of Allegheny avenue are home from Europe.

AMONG THE CLUBS

By Anna R. Stratton.

THE real work of the club year commences with the first of October. A few clubs have already observed president's day in order to begin their actual work early in October, but the majority will hold their first meetings this week and next. The members of the different clubs are looking forward to a very full year both of literary programs and through the different departments and committees which are taking up much outside work. Co-operation is the keynote of the plans which have been made for the coming year and the distinct lines between the clubs are lost sight of in the general educational, philanthropic and civic work which is fostered by the club women of Western Pennsylvania.

Leading in interest at present are the arrangements which are being made for the annual meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women which will be held in Lancaster on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 18, 19 and 20. Miss Kate C. MacKnight, the president of the Federation, appointed Miss M. Louise Rohrer of Lancaster general chairman of transportation, and Mrs. William J. Askin, 5412 Howe street, Pittsburgh, local chairman of transportation. After conferring with Miss MacKnight, Mrs. Askin announces that the official train will leave Pittsburgh on Monday afternoon, October 17, at 12:01 o'clock, arriving in Lancaster in the evening at 7:15. Tickets, which may be secured on card orders by applying to Mrs. Askin, will be at the rate of one fare and a half from any point in Pennsylvania to Lancaster and return, the tickets from Pittsburgh being $11 32, and good from October 17 to 26. If the party of Pittsburgh women who will go on the official train is large enough, and the women notify the chairman, a special Pullman parlor car will be secured. Mrs. Askin will also be able in a few days to give information concerning accommodations in Lancaster.

The program which is being prepared is unusually interesting. The women of Western Pennsylvania will hold a civic conference, when the work done in that line in Allegheny county will be explained to the club women of the state. Mrs. Margaret Deland, the well-known writer of Boston, who was born in Allegheny and lived here for many years, will make an address at one of the evening sessions. Mrs. Rudolf Blankenburg of Philadelphia, who attended the international congress of women in Berlin recently, has been asked to tell of that great world convention. Mrs. Imogene Oakley of Philadelphia has been invited to repeat at Lancaster the address which she delivered before the General Federation of Women's clubs in St. Louis last May on "Civil Service Reform." There will be a session devoted to child labor and its legislative needs, with Mrs. Florence Kelley and Thomas J. C. Delaney, state factory inspector, as speakers. Forestry, the juvenile court, the school city system and other forms of civic work will be amply described. Among the social features arranged for the entertainment of the visitors will be receptions by the Iris club of Lancaster and the Donegal chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Blow's Lectures.

Miss Susan E. Blow is coming early in November to Pittsburgh to lecture at the Kindergarten college. While here she will give a course of 15 lectures, five morning lectures to be delivered before the mothers' department of the college, this being a continuation of the lectures given last year.

During the winter the department will also give a series of five receptions to promote a better acquaintance between the directors and managers of the association and the mothers of the children in the kindergartens. The last is to be a public mass meeting. Committees have been arranged to take charge of the receptions as follows:

First Reception—Mrs. H. E. Collins, assisted by Mrs. James M. McIlvaine, Mrs. George A. Hogg, Mrs. Frank T. Hogg, Mrs. J. J. Vandergrift, Mrs. W. Y. Humphreys, Mrs. Harrison P. Dilworth, Mrs. George W. J. Bissel, Mrs. William H. Mercur and Mrs. George B. Jordan.

Second Reception—Mrs. Marcellin Cote Adams, assisted by Mrs. Earle Marvin, Mrs. William McKelvey, Mrs. Robert Carson, Jr., Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. Nelson Reed, Mrs. J. M. Barrett and Mrs. George P. Balmain.

Third Reception—Mrs. Joseph Buffington, assisted by Mrs. Wesley G. Carr, Mrs. Herman L. Aiken, Mrs. George M. Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. Loyall A. Osborne, Mrs. Joseph Paull, Miss Ida N. Nicholas and Mrs. William Cassidy.

Fourth Reception—Mrs. Edmund E. Kiernan, assisted by Mrs. J. J. Miller, Mrs. William Sargent, Mrs. Edward Goehring, Mrs. Joseph Patton, Mrs. Philip Schoeneck, Mrs. Edwin Mattern, Mrs. Frank W. Nesbit, Mrs. D. L. Ferris, Mrs. W. S. B. Hays and Mrs. E. E. Rankin.

Work Resumed at League Studio.

Henry G. Keller of Cleveland has been re-engaged to give weekly criticisms at the studio of the Art Students' league in Emily street, near Craft avenue, Oakland. Some new classes have been arranged for this year. There will be a morning life class for women and a life class for men on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week. A children's class will be conducted on Saturday afternoon, with Miss Whitehead as instructor. The work of the league will be resumed tomorrow, when the studio will be opened for the season. Mr. Keller, who recently studied in Munich and in Dusseldorf, has been the critic of the league for several seasons.

The officers of the league include Mrs. Oscar A. Rogers, president; Mrs. Harry Palmer, vice president; Miss Anna B. Craig, secretary, and Miss Jane W. Bostwick, Miss Virginia F. Bughman, Mrs. T. D. Barton Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Robb, Miss Minnie Sellers, Miss Margaret Whitehead and Mrs. George R. Waters, directors.

Analyzing Shakespeare's Plays.

The Woman's club of Homestead inaugurated the women's club year this season by holding its first meeting, that of presidents' day, last Monday afternoon. It was the first club to meet and was entertained at the home of its new president, Mrs. H. De La Cossitt. There was only a short formal program, including the president's address and music. The club decided to send no delegate this year to the annual meeting of the State Federation in Lancaster.

The year book of the Woman's club of Homestead appeared a few weeks ago, and gives a program for the year which is of special interest to the student of English literature and especially of the plays of Shakespeare. On one of the opening pages appears a portrait of the bard of Stratford-on-Avon, whose works were taken up last year by the same club.

The first study, that of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," will be taken up at the next meeting, October 10, when a comparative study will be made of the characters. On October 24 the analysis of the play of "King Richard III." will be commenced, the study to be carried through four meetings of the club. Two afternoons will be given to the study of "Macbeth," which will be followed by a two days' study of the "Merchant of Venice." "Othello" will be taken up in the same way with an analytical study of the play, and with comparisons between its characters and others which Shakespeare drew.

April 24 is designated as a day with "Shakespeare's Women," and among those who will be presented are Katherine of Arragon, in "Henry VIII.," Volumnia, in "Coriolanus," and Hermione, in "A Winter's Tale." The closing program for the year will have for discussion "Shakespeare in Art," "Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy" and "Shakespeare in Music."

The club has a membership now of 36.

An Artistic Year Book.

The most artistic year book to appear this season in Pittsburgh is that of the Athene club of Charleroi. The cover is in a soft mode shade, upon which appears the outlines of the famous bell tower of Ivan Veliki, one of the towers of the Kremlin in Moscow, whose tall, slender form, peculiar gilded dome and towering spire indicate the rich Bizantine architecture in Russia. Across the face is the inscription, "The Athene Club in Russia," and beneath it the dates 1904, 1905.

The year book contains a comprehensive outline of the rise of Russia from the eighth century to the present great world power; of the czars, with reference to the great leaders, both men and women, who have contributed to its history, political, civil and religious, its leaders in art and literature and its superstitions, folk-lore and the present struggle in the far east.

The cover is an original design, painted by a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, Miss E. S. Rothwell, who is at the head of the art department of the California Normal school.

The first meeting of the club was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Ollie Hoge, the program presented yesterday consisting of the following subjects: "Current Events," presented by Mrs. Karl Keffer; "A Lesson in Geography," taught by Mrs. Jessie K. Johnston, and "The Fair at Nijni Novgorod," described by Mrs. Robert Hope.

On February 26 a special civic meeting will be held, when the plans for co-operating with the Charleroi Civic association will be discussed. The Athene club has a membership of 25 women.

Some Club and Charitable Gatherings

The Women's Press club will meet tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harris Buchanan.

Invitations have been issued for the president's day of Pittsburgh Sorosis to be observed on Thursday afternoon, October 13.

A sunshine tea will be given for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County on Thursday afternoon, October 6, at the home of Mrs. J. J. Mathews, 623 North Negley avenue, East End.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the International Sunshine society will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank O. Van Gorder in South Negley avenue and Howe street.

The West Penn Hospital Cot club will hold its first meeting this fall on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the president, Mrs. William H. Normecutt, in Stanton avenue.

Meet to Elect Officers.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday association will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Free Dispensary building, Sixth avenue, to elect officers for the ensuing year. Business of considerable importance is to be considered. On Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the Hospital association will meet in the same building. It will be the annual meeting and the election of officers will take place. The Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, second vice president of the organization, will make the principal address. All persons who have in any way contributed to the association are entitled to a vote in the election of officers.

Opening of Classes in East End.

The prospectus of the East End Young Women's Christian association in Collins avenue announces the opening of its classes with the first of October. Additional classes in literature, French and Spanish and in basketry will be organized if a sufficient number of pupils is secured. The regular classes include the following:

Cooking, Saturday morning and evening, under Miss Edna McDermott's instruction; physical training, under Miss Myrtle McAteer; Delsarte, Swedish free-hand movements; domestic art, Miss Marian Jennings, instructor, and classes in German by Frau Lohstoeter.

The Travelers' President's Day.

The Travelers' club observed president's day at the Central Young Women's Christian association on Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting was opened with an address by the president, Mrs. William Macrum, who spoke of the club's travels during the last seven years.

Mrs. E. A. Jones was elected a delegate to the State Federation meeting in Lancaster, October 18, with Mrs. J. M. L'Armour, alternate.

Miss MacKnight, president of the state organization and who has just returned from abroad, gave a very interesting account of her visit to Westminster abbey and other places of note.

Union Meeting of Suburban Clubs.

The suburban clubs will hold their annual union meeting in the United Presbyterian church, in Church street, Turtle Creek, on Tuesday afternoon, October 25, commencing at 2 o'clock.

This union meeting has become a feature of the women's clubs of the Monongahela valley, and among those which unite in this manner are the clubs of Homestead, Wilkinsburg, Turtle Creek, Braddock, Wilmerding, Monongahela, McKeesport and Edgewood. The meeting is held in the interest of club reciprocity and has proven of mutual benefit to the clubs of the different towns along the Monongahela river, encouraging them in their literary, historic, civic and philanthropic work.

First Board Meeting.

The regular meetings of the executive board of the Consumers' league will be resumed on Wednesday morning, October 5, at 10:30 o'clock in the Twentieth Century club house.

OPENING OF SECOND SEASON.

Oleta Hovey Duffield, a certified graduated teacher of the Mrs. A. M. Virgil Piano School of New York, announces the opening of the second season of the Pittsburgh Virgil School of Music in the Marie apartments, McDevitt place, near Forbes and Craft avenues. Teachers and all students of music cannot fail to appreciate the Tekuiklavier as the great success of the Virgil method thoroughly demonstrates that its use hastens progress, develops intellectual, mechanical and rhythmical ability and materially shortens the course of study. Appointments may be made with Mrs. Duffield, the director of the school, who will explain and demonstrate the value of the method and the importance of the Tekuiklavier. Bell 'phone 816-J. Schenley.

Superfluous Hair

Removed by the New Principle

De Miracle

It is better than electricity, because it does not scar or produce a new growth. Better than X-ray, because it does not burn, scar or paralyze the tissues under the skin. Better than depilatories, because it is not poisonous; therefore it will not cause blood poisoning, or produce eczema, which is so common with depilatories, nor does it break off the hair, thereby increasing its growth.

Electrolysis, X-ray or depilatories are offered you on the bare word of the operators and manufacturers. De MIRACLE is not. It is the only method which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines.

De MIRACLE mailed sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of $1.00. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope, upon request. Write for it today to De MIRACLE CHEMICAL CO., Park ave. and 130th st., New York. For sale by

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 56 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

RUGS woven from OLD CARPETS

The most desirable method of covering a room. Made any size desired.

CARPET CLEANING

Carpets Taken Up, Cleaned and Relaid. Send for Price List.

THE ALLEN RUG WEAVING & CARPET CLEANING CO.

5979-5981 Center Ave., E. E. Both 'Phones.

The Pioneer Millinery House of Western Penn'a.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

With October comes the demand for

Tailor-Made OR Street Hats

As a special incentive Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we will offer

ANY $5.00 @ $6.00 HAT OF THIS CLASS IN OUR STOCK FOR **$2.98**

—Many of these hats are of the finest grade of Scratch and Smooth Felt—

They were trimmed in our own workrooms after the most approved Fall models—in latest shades of ribbons, velvets, pompons, breasts, wings, etc.

Others are entirely our own make—smart ideas in velvets, felts and braids.

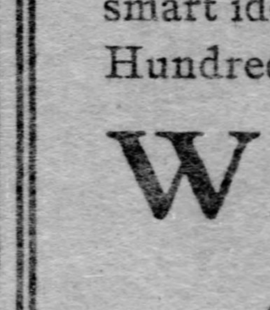
Hundreds of designs to select from.

WEGMAN'S

(Formerly O'Reilly & Co.)

407 Market Street.

FOR CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN, BRIGHT EYES



Use Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Fould's Arsenic Complexion Soap. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by thousands of grateful women for 20 years.

If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and, being prepared under the direction of the great specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. Sold by all druggists. Wafers 50c (triple size $1.00). Soap 50c. A richly illustrated book, containing valuable suggestions on beauty, free on request.

H. B. FOULD, Room 35, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York.

SHIMAMURA & CO.

Forced Auction Sale

JAPANESE ART GOODS

Sales Daily at 11 A. M. and 8 O'Clock Saturday Evenings.

An unusually dull season finds us largely overstocked with the choicest collection of Bronzes, Potteries, Cloisonne, and carved goods in wood and ivory that we have ever brought to this country. We are absolutely *forced to dispose of the entire lot*, and that quickly. Our Auctioneer has been instructed to *Sell the Goods* and he will not *Dwell on Price*.

MAKE YOUR OFFER

SHIMAMURA & CO. 420 WOOD ST.

(BE SURE OF THE NUMBER, 420.)

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

Gold Dust Saves Time

"If time is money" GOLD DUST is surely a money-saver. What is the use of trying to wash dishes 1095 times a year without

GOLD DUST

when it will cut your labors right in two?

The GOLD DUST way is the right way and should have the right-of-way over all other cleaners.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

THE THREE RIVERS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening was 3.6 feet and falling. Cloudy and cool. Today's departures were: Katie Mac, Portsmouth; Levi J. Workum, Madison; Indiana, Louisville. The executive committee of the Ohio Valley Improvement association will begin a campaign to have the members of the organization here attend in a body. This move is made to impress the importance of the improvement of the Ohio river by the lock and dam system so that navigation will be available the entire year. S. S. Bassler, local forecast officer of the United States weather bureau, and who has charge of the gauges of the river, has decided that a mark at Maysville, Ky., is a necessary adjunct for the information of the merchants of Cincinnati and vicinity, and has established a mark there for their information.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary; in canal, 2.4; on falls, 6.2; below locks, 3.3. Clear and cooler.

WHEELING—River 3 feet 7 inches and falling. Cloudy and cooler. Down, Glendale for Marietta noon. Bessie resumes Monday in Wheeling-Parkersburg trade.

[illegible]—River 3 feet 1 inch and rising. Clear and warm.

[illegible]—River 1 foot 9 inches and rising. Cloudy and cool.

WARREN—River 1 foot 5 inches and falling. Fair and cool.

GREENSBORO—River 5 feet 10 inches and stationary. Woodwa[rd] down Sunday and Columbia up. Clear and cool.

GALLIPOLIS—River 1 foot 10 inches and falling. Clear and pleasant.

BEAUTY IN THE MUD.

Coal Companies Furnish Impediment to Navigation by Scraping Out Landings.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 3 feet and the river was stationary.

Coal companies have been busy during the low water scraping out their landings and have added a nuisance, if not a peril, to navigation. Bars of soft, black mud have accumulated at the landings. The excursion boat, Beauty, ran her nose into one of these mud banks just as she was backing out for the trip to Brunots Island Friday. She was stuck in the mud for about 20 minutes. The only damage done was to one of the commandments, but a complaint has been made to the office of Maj. Sibert, and the coal companies may be compelled to make some other disposition of the mud they drag out.

The I. C. Woodward was the Morgantown boat yesterday, with a good cargo of freight and a number of passengers.

Some person on Thursday night made away with the big thermometer which was at the door of the wharfmaster's office. The instrument was about five feet long and said to be particularly accurate.

WANTED.

Agents

AGENTS write for our new plan guaranteeing you $25 per day clear profit introducing our four new patents. No experience needed. Our circulars teach you the business and our patented goods do the rest. If you are making less than $300 a month, write us; don't waste stamps and money on catch-penny advertisements. We forfeit $300 to any person proving we do not send free samples on receipt of application, with full information to start right to work to earn $25 per day. Braham Steel Co., R 2989, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CASH IN MUSHROOMS.

If you have a small space in your cellar, yard or stable you can make money raising mushrooms; no capital or labor required; big demand and sell at high prices; grown by either sex; particulars free. Interstate Culture Co., 373 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS, men or women young or old, can easily make Five Dollars per day, selling our New World's Fair Album, 57 handsome photographic views. Sample by mail, post paid, for 25c (stamps taken) and best terms to agents. F. M. Van Etten & Son, Publishers, 617 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS—Begin business for yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable mail order business at your home. Pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. Franklin Howard Co., Denver, Col.

MEN OR WOMEN—STEADY WORK; A GOOD income at home in the mail order business; straight, legitimate; no experience necessary; no capital required. Write for particulars. Mutual Mail Order Co., 468 Kast Bldg., Boston, Mass.

IT is absolutely necessary that this slip be returned with your order if you wish to obtain "Gems of Art" at the special price of 25 cents. Elwood Supply Co., box 1292, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—Whisky agents wanted to sell Elk Horn Kentucky whisky from distillery to consumer direct; immense profits; exclusive territory. The Elk Horn Co., Covington, Ky. Box 24.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS—Cheaply grown by either sex in cellars, stables, boxes, etc., whole year. Send for free booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept 50, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

INVENTOR—Have you any articles you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS to sell talking machines on very attractive plan; splendid territory; liberal commission or part salary and commission. The Kilgore & Atkinson Sporting Goods Co., Homestead, Pa.

AGENTS—$20 to $50 weekly; every business man buys new vest pocket invention, $3; experience unnecessary. Scientific salesmanship free. Standard Co., 1265 Spitzer, Toledo, O.

HIGHEST commission paid agents to take orders for C. O. D. Whisky; you make your own terms; write at once. J. T. King & Co., Covington, Ky.

CAMPAIGN buttons, lowest prices, sample free; also canvassers for photo buttons, brooches, etc. Wm. L. Hartman, 150 W. Fifth, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Metal Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller; sample free. Farshee Co., B 808, Cincinnati, O.

OUTFIT free; holiday books; retail prices reduced one-half; commission 50 per cent. Ferguson, 7078, Cincinnati.

$75 weekly salary or commission, selling one minute churn. Vending Machine Co., 186, Cincinnati, O.

GRAND chance—Fall term opens October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents

AGENTS WANTED—We want one good agent in every town in the United States and Canada to take the exclusive control of the sale of the Pioneer Gas Light Burner. It is the most wonderful new invention of the age. Simply marvelous the amount of light it produces. The Pioneer is equipped with an entirely new and improved needle-point adjustment that admits the gas straight through with no obstruction or loss of pressure, something never before accomplished; also air regulator, the combination of which produces a light brilliant beyond conception. It has a spring brass globe holder that is adjustable to any point on Bunsen tube and holds securely any shape or size globe with no vibration. It takes any standard mantle, short or long, loop or cap mantle. The mantle can be raised and the gauze in cap cleaned without loss of mantle. It can be regulated from the faintest light to fully 600 candle power. It produces the same light with either ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL GAS. It is superior to all other high power burners, as it is adjustable to extreme low pressure natural gas and will retain its brilliancy. It makes no noise, produces a perfect combustion in the mantle and will not smoke the ceiling. It will not collect dust or dead flies and throws no shadow below. It is durable, economical and handsome in appearance. It is standard in height, made of heavy brass and highly polished and will last a lifetime.

This wonderful light is the product of many years of careful experiments and is designed to produce the highest efficiency under all conditions of gas pressure. Our representatives are meeting with wonderful success in the sale of this burner. They find nothing in the field to compare with it. The season is just opening and ambitious, energetic agents will find this the most lucrative article he can handle, as the demand for a good, high-power gas burner is enormous. This light is on exhibition at our salesroom every hour in the day and evening. Agents can save time and correspondence by remitting 50c for sample and descriptive matter.

PIONEER LIGHT CO.,
132 Seventh st. Pittsburgh Pa.

THE STILLWELL LIGHT

Agents and Canvassers, big opportunity is offered to make very handsome returns from small investments in sale of STILLWELL INCANDESCENT GAS BURNER.

It is most powerful, brilliant, steady white light that can be produced from gas; comes nearest sunlight. Equals ten ordinary gas jets or twelve electric bulbs; does not consume as much gas as one regular burner.

Every home, store and office requires best light obtainable on most economical basis; this we most certainly give; the field is unlimited.

In every city where introduced the STILLWELL LIGHT is having enormous demand, and salesmen are reaping rich harvest.

Goods sold on merit; fit any gas fixture. If not as represented, money refunded.

You can make more money on capital and time required than on any goods ever offered you.

Write for information and we can more fully explain.

STILLWELL LIGHT CO. (INC.)
323-325 S. LAWRENCE ST.
Philadelphia.

AGENTS wanted in Pittsburgh and natural gas towns to sell the famous Willtom gas light burner; it excels all other high-power burners in brilliancy, durability and economy; makes fully 300 candle power light with one small regular sized 10-cent mantle; lasts indefinitely. The new Willtom No. 5, just out, is the KING OF LIGHTS for residences and stores; can be used on high or low pressure; either ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL GAS. Its illuminating power is three times greater than that of the ordinary burner; any mantle or any style globe or chimney can be used. It is a light that never fails. It is the only DUST PROOF light in existence. The air holes are enclosed by a perforated shield which excludes all lint and dust from the burner. It is the easiest regulated of all gas lights. The Willtom side screw regulator is the simplest and best adjustable gas check ever devised. The flame can be regulated from the highest to the lowest point of combustion, thus saving the consumer 25 or 30 per cent of his lighting bills. People who use the Willtom "No. 5" have the satisfaction of knowing that every atom of gas they pay for is turned into light. We are offering special inducements to agents; the best of the season just starting enabling them to make $5 to $15 a day.

THE WILLTOM GAS LIGHT CO.,
3421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Male Help.

A POSTOFFICE examination will be held in Pittsburgh November 16 to secure clerks and carriers. We prepare a large share of those appointed in all the leading cities. Information about all civil service examinations and questions recently used by the government free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

A PARTY at once who can invest $2,000 to $3,000 in a corporated company and capable of taking position as secretary of the company. Room 409 Apollo building, 238 Fourth ave., city.

ANY intelligent person may earn $50 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOY about 18 to deliver on grocery wagon; one living in East End preferred. Call 625 Bellefonte st., E. E., city.

BOY, 16 or older, intelligent, active; bring references; only such considered. Apply office American Can Co., 1201 Westinghouse Bldg.

BOYS—Bright boys to assemble small novelties. Apply to Imperial Machine Co., Arrott Power Bldg., Barker Place.

BUFFER—Brass buffer; one familiar with bedstead work preferred. Pittsburgh Metal Bed Co., Brown st., Allegheny.

CLERKS and carriers for the postoffice service. Examinations soon in Pittsburgh. Circular 179, giving full particulars about examinations, salaries, sample questions, etc., sent free, by National Corres. Institute, Wash. D. C.

DRAPERY MAN—We have good position for first-class salesman in our drapery department. C. H. Rowe Co.

DRIVER—Heavy team, city and depot deliveries; must be strong, clean and experienced; state age, weight and explicit references; German preferred; wages $14. Address O 194, The Gazette.

DRUG CLERK—Having one or two years' experience. Address P 194, The Gazette.

HIGH GRADE positions open to Executive, Clerical, Technical and Salesmen paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or write.

HAPGOODS (Inc.) "Brain Brokers,"
706 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

The Bellefield Dwellings

Bellefield—Center—Dithridge

OF THE NOTEWORTHY FEATURES WHICH MORE THAN EQUALIZE THE HIGHER RENTING COST OF THE Bellefield Dwellings, COMPARED TO SEPARATE HOMES OF EQUAL LUXURY, IS THE MAINTENANCE OF

EVERY METROPOLITAN HOTEL CONVENIENCE

WITH UNIFORMED ATTENDANTS FOR THE SERVICE OF RESIDENTS.

The interior is so arranged that in no wise is the private character of the homes sacrificed through these labor and expense-saving provisions.

The Bellefield Book

designed and compiled by the Architect, may be had, by post or hand, of the agents

Home Trust Company

Sixth Avenue and Wood Street

WANTED.

Male Help.

LEARN telegraphy; either sex; $25 for full course; railroad and commercial telegraphy. Morse Telegraph College, 120 Sixth st.

MACHINISTS, $3.40; blacksmiths, $3 day; 10 laborers, $1.65; steady inside work. 606 River ave., Allegheny.

MANAGER—Capable manager for a cash register company of Pittsburgh. Address Z 191, The Gazette.

MAN—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN FROM COUNTRY; TRAVEL; $60 MONTHLY EXPENSES; PERMANENT POSITION. GUARANTEE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 205 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

MEN wanted for the northwest, in woods, sawmills, railroad construction, planing mills and box factory; best wages paid; monthly payday; no store pay; no labor troubles; married men or steady single men who wish to make homes in good, fertile, healthy farming country preferred; near railroad; good town, schools and churches; to such men we offer steady work year around; fare paid. Write for particulars X 191, The Gazette.

MEN—10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods; salary $60 per month; $3 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept. B 8, Atlas Block, Chicago.

MEN and boys learn barber trade; 6 weeks; wages paid Saturdays. NOSSOKOFF'S BARBER SCHOOL, open evenings, 1405 Penn ave.

PAINTERS learn hardwood finishing, acids, analine stains, 30 subjects. P. O. money order 50 cents. Chas. Faust, New Haven, Conn.

POSTOFFICE POSITIONS—Examinations held November 15, Pittsburgh; many appointments; don't neglect preparation; full information bulletin 455. Address Supt. H. Cochran, 911 Empire Bldg.

SALESMEN—Two first-class real estate salesmen on building lots; only men of good appearance with reference need apply. K. B., room 1201, No. 108 Fulton st., New York.

SALESMEN—Road experienced, wanted; no schemes, skin games or fakes to sell; legitimate line; give references; state experience. W. J. Lorack, Sales Manager, Iowa City, Iowa.

STRONG BOY—As driver at D. Leech, Allegheny market.

THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, INCORPORATED, THE ONLY LICENSED OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH. CALL AND WE WILL GLADLY EXPLAIN OUR METHOD OF SECURING SUITABLE VACANCIES FOR MEN. INFORMATION ABSOLUTELY FREE. 434—FOURTH AVE.—434.

TRUSTY local assistant for business with dealers and agents. Salary $18 paid weekly. Position permanent. Previous experience not essential. Address Superintendent, Como block, Chicago.

TWO DRIVERS and two helpers for moving wagon; call 6 a. m. Monday. Shanahan Transfer and Storage Co., Locust st., near Magee st.

WAKE UP—Learn telegraphy. Fall term October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

WANTED—For Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Butler, Indiana and Westmoreland counties, experienced man as representative for full line of domestic and imported calendars and novelties for 1905; liberal terms. Apply with references. The Kemper-Thomas Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—At Dam No. 2 Ohio river, Glenfield, Pa. 10 good framers.
20 American laborers.
20 Italian laborers.
BAKER CONTRACT COMPANY.

WANTED—Young man thoroughly experienced as specialty salesman, Pittsburgh and vicinity; must be able to furnish best reference; liberal salary to right party. Address A 192, The Gazette.

WANTED—Manager and solicitor for established publication, also special church work; honest hustler can share profits or salary. Address D 192, The Gazette.

WANTED—Young man thoroughly experienced to sell sand paper, Pittsburgh and vicinity; must have A1 reference; good salary to right party. Address B 192, The Gazette.

WANTED EVERWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling salesman, paint and glass salesman; one who has a thorough knowledge of the business; best of references required; a first-class proposition to the right party; replies strictly confidential; state experience in full. Address D 194, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED—Salesman to travel, either Pennsylvania, Ohio or West Virginia for wholesale notion and men's furnishing house; thoroughly experienced man; commanding trade preferred. Address, with references, T 194, The Gazette.

WANTED—A young man as assistant shipper. Call, with reference, Monday morning. 945 Liberty st.

WANTED—Young colored boy. Lazarus Bros., 419 Federal st., Allegheny.

WATCHMAKER. Apply at I. E. Isaacs, 404 Smithfield st.

WE PAY $5 per hundred names and addresses; send dime and three 2c stamps for sample and particulars. Gumanola Mfg., Allegheny, Pa.

YOUNG men everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S. 232, box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MEN—A position and new typewriter given free at close of six months' course in shorthand (night). Call Monday evening. 412 Third ave.

50 COAL MINERS, 69c ton or $2 day; farm hands, $20 month, board; porters, waiters, yardman. 606 River ave., Allegheny.

Female Help.

COOK and chambermaid at Sewickley; family of two; man on place does outside work; references required. Address by mail S 186, The Gazette.

DON'T hesitate. Catalogue free. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

GIRLS—Bright young girls to assemble small novelties. Apply to Imperial Machine Co., Arrott Power Bldg., Barker Place.

GIRL—For general housework; able to do plain cooking, for family of three in Sewickley; good wages. Call at 1104 Empire Bldg., Fifth and Liberty.

GIRL for general housework, two in family; best wages. 1215 Esplanade st., Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework. No. 5727 Center ave.

LADY to travel; references required; salary $21 per week; expenses advanced. The Educational Company, 323 Darborn st., Chicago.

LADIES wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time and return to us. No mailing or canvassing, $9.00 weekly earned, materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. S, 232 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses, stamped envelope particulars. Gem Art Co., Dept. 370, Chicago.

NURSE—Experienced nurse for infant; must have good references; best wages paid to right party. 443 Graham street, E. E. Take Center and Negley car.

WANTED—A few more competent piano teachers at the Kappeler Conservatory, 117 East Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.; must pass a rigid examination.

WANTED—Girl for housework; two in family; $5. 1215 Esplanade st.

WOMEN to sew at home, $9.00 per week. Materials sent everywhere free, steady work, plain sewing only. Send addressed envelope for full particulars. S. K. M., Du Pont, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN—Young woman wanted for office work; salary $5 to start; give age and other particulars. Address C 190, The Gazette.

WOMEN—$7-$10 earned weekly plain sewing at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamp for particulars. Union Co., 1215 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN—A position and new typewriter given free at close four months' course in shorthand. Call Monday afternoon. 412 Third ave.

WOMEN—$20 per thousand copying letters at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamp for particulars. Howard Co., 1268 Broadway, New York.

WOMAN—Wash woman every Tuesday morning. 7416 Idlewild st., East End.

WOMAN—With knowledge of keeping accounts to act as cashier in city hotel; good home and fair salary. Address E 187, The Gazette.

WORK—We pay 25c each for writing short plain letters; particulars free. Herald Publishing Co., Station S, Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG WOMAN—Experienced young woman for office work; must be bright, rapid and accurate. Address with references, stating experience and salary expected. Z 194, The Gazette.

YOUNG GIRL or middle-aged woman to assist with housework. The Meyran House, Forbes and Meyran aves.

$1.00 to $3.00 per day easily made at home addressing envelopes; we mail them. Send stamped addressed envelope. Acme Supply Co., Burlington, Vt.

Male and Female Help.

LEARN piano tuning at home; free booklet tells you how. Munroe School of Piano Tuning, Fall River, Mass.

Situations—Male.

POSITION—A responsible position with some outdoor work by young man employed in bank; can furnish references and give bond; real estate or broker's office prefered. Address P 186, The Gazette.

PAINTER—Situation by a non-union painter; steady work preferred to high wages; have some experience in paperhanging. Write F. W. S., 7122 Lyman st., E. E., city.

POSITION wanted by salesman; thoroughly experienced in clothing, furnishings; trims windows; references. Address P. O. box 271, Leechburg.

WANTED.

Situations—Male.

POSITION—An experienced bookkeeper would like a small set of books to keep evenings; East End preferred. Address B 194, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—First-class, wants position with hardware or iron and steel firm; can give best of references. Address B 160, The Gazette.

SITUATION by mechanical draughtsman with shop experience. Address C 192, The Gazette.

WANTED—Position by middle-aged man as watchman; reliable; best references. 7506 Kelly st., city.

Situations—Females.

TEACHER—An American lady of refinement, English education, excellent, fluent French, good German and thorough Spanish desires a position as governess in a family; has excellent references from present position; has fine references and social position; would accept place as translator, companion or reader; no objection to the country. Address Teacher, Y 189, The Gazette.

Students.

"PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT."

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(Ten-Cent Store, Opposite Farmers Bank.)
310 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Efficiently conducted by responsible Pittsburgh educators and established 25 years. Practical preparation for profitable positions. The faculty invites the attendance of ambitious students. Day and night school for young and middle-aged men and women. Write for catalogue or visit our Miniature Business World. Free Employment Department for students and the public. 'Phone 2250.

Business Opportunities.

SHEET METAL STAMPING,
In Brass, aluminum and Steel.
Die work of any kind.
Estimates given.
THE FOREMAN CAN CO.,
'Phone 50, Irwin, Pa.

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF ADVERTISING.
We are strong on pictorial work.
KIRK DAVIES COMPANY,
822-3 Lewis Block.

Pupils.

LADIES learn dressmaking and dress cutting; patterns cut to order. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 404 Penn ave.

McCORMAC SCHOOL—Ladies 'tailoring, cutting, fitting, sewing taught. 402 Mutual Bldg., 117 Ohio st., Allegheny.

WE make operators. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, 600 Lewis block. Fall term October 3.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN—Berlitz School of Languages, Nixon building.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATIONS—Tuition foreign languages. MISS NUNEZ, 126 Sixth st.

To Buy.

DON'T overlook this—Fall term October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

Partners.

PARTNERS.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone building, 324 Fourth ave.

Roommate.

LADY ROOMMATE. 311 N. St. Clair st., E. E.

Houses.

WANTED—House in district Bellefield to Shady ave., 10 or 12 rooms; reception hall; modern; excellent tenant. Address E 192, The Gazette.

WANTED—To buy a home in Bellefield, Shadyside, Squirrel Hill or East End district. $7,000 to $9,000; give street number and description. M. B. Kelly, Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A WELL-FURNISHED house, with stable, in East End or Allegheny; from November 1 to April or May. Address V 191, The Gazette.

WANTED TO BUY—Small brick house in the Sixth, Seventh or Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address Z 198, The Gazette.

Real Estate.

WE HAVE buyers for houses in E. E. district, Baum Grove preferred; will make quick deal if they can find something to suit them at the right price; send particulars; will submit immediately.

JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
413 Fourth ave.
'Phone 1509 Court.

RENTING—If the agent who is now collecting your rents is not giving satisfactory returns, see us.

LANG REALTY CO.,
Bell 'phone 1618 Court. 248 Fourth ave.

WANTED TO BUY—Modern improved house in Oakland or East End district. Address K 157, The Gazette.

Mortgages.

WANTED—Good mortgages; money waiting; no delay.

ROSS WHITE,
212-13 Ferguson bldg.

Miscellaneous.

LARGEST PUMPKIN.

WHO HAS THE LARGEST PUMPKIN IN THE STATE.

Pickering, the largest furniture store in the world, cor. Tenth and Penn, Pittsburgh, wants every person that owns a pumpkin in this state and thinks it is the largest, to cut his name and address on it with a penknife, then take it to the express office and ship it to Pickering. All will be placed on exhibition in the big store Halloween week. A committee will pick out the heaviest five.

1st Prize, $10.00 Rocking Chair.
2d Prize, $ 5.00 Rocking Chair.
3d Prize, $ 3.00 Rocking Chair.
4th Prize, $ 2.50 Rocking Chair.
5th Prize, $ 2.00 Rocking Chair.

Be sure to cut your name and address on the pumpkin, bring or ship it any time before Halloween. Just as soon as yours arrives we will weigh it, keep an account of it and announce the winners' names next day after Halloween in our ad. in all Pittsburgh papers.

Pickering reserves the right to keep and give to the poor all pumpkins sent to him.

NOW FOR IT.

Who has the heaviest pumpkin. Send it on to

PICKERING'S FURNITURE STORE,
PITTSBURGH.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH" is the boarding house keeper who has an empty chair at the table or a vacant room in the house. That vacant place costs money. Why let it remain so? The Pittsburgh Gazette's classified columns are read by people looking for just such a place as you have to offer.

VOL-TA-IC DIAMONDS—The most deceptive imitations known; beyond all imitators; sold only to the wearer; send for free catalogue. B. E. Arons, sole owner, 205 and 207 Smithfield st.

WANTED—50 head of horses and ponies to winter on hay. Address John Snyder, Beaver, Pa.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

A BIG LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ANY KIND, ANYWHERE IN E. E. LIBERTY ROOM RENTING BUREAU, 537 COLLINS AVE.

ATWOOD ST., 343, Oakland—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath, light, heat, $12; boarding convenient.

BLUFF ST., 1605—Furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; low rates; call today.

BOQUET ST., 231—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; private family.

BRIDGE ST., 20, Sharpsburg—Neatly furnished front room, second floor; gentlemen only.

CARSON ST., 2302—Well furnished room, two gentlemen preferred; with all conveniences.

HALE ST., 336, Brushton—Two large rooms with alcove; Hamilton and Frankstown car.

COLTART SQUARE, 225—Two well lighted furnished rooms, all conveniences; private family.

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND ATWOOD ST.—To Let—Furnished room suitable for two men; all conveniences.

CRAIG ST., 225, NORTH—Very desirable room, all conveniences; electric light.

DE SOTO ST., 44, Oakland—Well furnished room, board if desired; private family.

FIFTH AVE., 3610—Comfortably furnished room in private family.

FIFTH AVE., 2538—Nicely furnished room, private family; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

FIFTH AVE., 1929—Well furnished room; all conveniences; for one or two gentlemen.

FISK ST., 239—Furnished room, private family; all conveniences.

FOR RENT—Three furnished or unfurnished rooms, bath and laundry, both gases, on Oakland ave., first floor. Address Box 11 Forbes station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—Atwood st., 343, Oakland; large nicely furnished front room; bath, light, heat; $12; boarding convenient.

FORBES & STEVENSON STS.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat; handy to city.

FURNISHED room for gentleman or lady and gentleman. 81 Euclid avenue, Bellevue.

HAY ST., 508, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished room, all conveniences; one gentleman preferred.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BILL AVE., 1027, Wilkinsburg—Large front room, neatly furnished, suitable for two, $10 month.

LORRAIN PLACE, No. 208, cor. Dinwiddie and Colwell—Nicely furnished front room; bath and gases.

LORRAINE PLACE, 208, cor. Dinwiddie and Colwell sts—Furnished room; bath and gases.

LIBERTY AVE., 4759, Bloomfield—Three furnished rooms; gas and bath, for housekeeping.

LOCUST ST., 1614—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH" is the boarding house keeper who has an empty chair at the table or a vacant room in the house. That vacant place costs money. Why let it remain so? The Pittsburgh Gazette's classified columns are read by people looking for just such a place as you have to offer.

MADISON AVE., 3447, city—Furnished room for rent opposite park entrance; bath, hot and cold water; both gases; for two ladies or gentlemen; meals furnished if necessary; home privileges.

MARIA ST., 1322, off Magee—Furnished room for couple or gentlemen.

MARIA ST., 1318, off Magee st., city—Furnished room, board if desired.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Front room, well furnished, in good location and near good boarding.

MONONGAHELIA AVE., 2032—Three cheerful rooms on car line, near station; cheap. Swissvale.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Large, pleasant front room.

MILLVALE AVE., 753—One nice front room furnished, also large side room; cabinet mantels; convenient to bath; both gases; board if desired; reasonable.

OAKLAND AVE., 219—Newly furnished room, with first-class board; reasonable rates; strictly private.

OAKLAND AVE., 226—Nicely furnished room for one gentleman; private family; no other roomers.

OAKLAND AVE., 339—Furnished front room, with good board, in private family.

OAKLAND AVE., 226—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; private family; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

OAKLAND AVE., 336—Second floor furnished room; private family; gentlemen only.

PITT ST., 328, Wilkinsburg—Two or three furnished housekeeping rooms; range, every convenience.

REBECCA AVE., 1002, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished front room, all conveniences; near Monongahela car line.

SIXTEENTH ST., 79—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or bedrooms.

SOUTH AVE., 910, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, all conveniences; $2 week.

SIDNEY ST., 1905—Well-furnished room in private family; all conveniences.

THE SCHLOSSER, Bellevue—Two handsomely furnished rooms, family hotel, good board, 14 acres grounds. Harrison ave.

VICTORIA ST., 3601, Oakland—Two up-to-date furnished rooms, in private family; all conveniences and modern. One square above Fifth ave.

VICKROY ST., 1321, off Magee—Furnished room, suitable for couple; light housekeeping.

WEST VIEW—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all convenience; use of bath, porches and laundry; $15, gas included; will rent unfurnished. Address U 200, The Gazette.

WOOD ST., 1328, Wilkinsburg—Beautiful furnished room, all modern conveniences, desirable and convenient location; breakfast if desired.

WANTED—Room and board for two adults; convenient to Carnegie car line; state terms and location. Address F 194, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

221 HALKET ST.—Nine-room house; modern conveniences; fine location.

East End.

ALDER ST., 6100—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single.

BOQUET ST., 3444—Bright, nicely furnished; every convenience; nicest location; cars pass house.

BRADDOCK AND FRANKSTOWN FLATS—Large neatly furnished room, suitable for two; very reasonable.

CENTER AVE., 5526, near Negley—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; gentlemen only.

COLLINS AVE., 619—Furnished room in private family; all conveniences.

CORNER COLLEGE AND ELLWOOD STS.—Well furnished second floor front room; people employed during day; all modern conveniences.

DEARBORN ST., 5211—Well-furnished room for gentlemen or housekeeping; all conveniences; private family.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5518—Well furnished front and back rooms; suitable for two gentlemen; good board near; in private family.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5825—Furnished front room; bath; all conveniences.

EMERSON ST., 247, East End—Furnished room, all conveniences.

EVALINE ST., 423—Finely furnished front room, private family; also back room, with all conveniences.

FINELY furnished rooms, fine residence street, cars, private family; 'phone 2262 S, Highland.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished eight-room house, 6717 McPherson boulevard, East End. G. C. Hartman, owner, 433 Fifth ave.

HAMILTON AVE., near Homewood station—Large front room; gentlemen preferred. 'Phone 331 L. Highland.

HARVARD ST., 5924—Well furnished front rooms; all conveniences; home comforts.

HERMITAGE ST., 7143, E. E.—Two rooms and board; good location; all conveniences; in private family; young men preferred.

HERMITAGE ST., 7046, near Lang, Belmar—Two furnished housekeeping rooms; all conveniences; references.

HIGHLAND AVE., 353 SOUTH—Large front room, suitable for two, $16.

HIGHLAND AVE., 256, South—One large second floor furnished room.

IDLEWILD ST., 7312—Furnished rooms, with board, $4.50.

KENNETT PLACE, 3001—Two nicely furnished rooms, bedroom and kitchen, for housekeeping.

LIBERTY AVE., 5117—Call and see two front rooms, furnished.

MARCHAND ST., 6345, East End—Beautiful large room, suitable for two gentlemen; excellent board; all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6351—Two large furnished rooms, suitable for two men; all conveniences.

MARYLAND AVE., 420—Well furnished rooms, all conveniences; private family.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Bright room, next bathroom; suitable bachelor; table board near.

MAYFLOWER ST., 152, East End—One large unfurnished room for rent; both gases; bath.

MELLON ST., 1122—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to married couple or gentlemen; every modern convenience. 'Phone 2819 Highland.

N. HIGHLAND AVE., 810—Furnished room; people employed through the day preferred.

NEGLEY AVE., 112 North—Well furnished room; every convenience; good board near.

N. HIGHLAND AVE., 810—Furnished room; people employed through the day preferred.

OAKLAWN, corner Center and Negley aves.—Well furnished room with first-class board; all privileges of club life, billiard room, etc.; gentlemen only.

OPHELIA ST., 351—Very large front room.

PENN AVE., 5907—Furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; flat 8.

PENN AVE., 6444—Furnished rooms near East Liberty station; good board.

PENN AVE., 5213—Furnished front room for office; also second floor room.

5815 RURAL AVE.—Comfortable, pleasant, finely furnished room for gentleman, in good location; board if desired.

RURAL AVE.—Nicely furnished second floor room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. D 125 The Gazette.

SHETLAND AVE., 326—Furnished and unfurnished rooms in East End, near Lincoln ave.; delightful location; large house and lawn; modern conveniences; no children; rent reasonable.

ST. CLAIR and Hays st., flat No. 1—Two rooms, light housekeeping; gas range, steam heat, laundry, bath.

STATION ST., 6030—Well furnished room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

WALNUT ST., 606—Well furnished front room, all conveniences, references.

Allegheny.

ALPINE ST., 19, near Federal—Neatly furnished front room, second floor; $9 month.

ARCH ST., 1209—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

ARCH ST., 411—Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

ARCH ST., 803—Nicely furnished front room; bath, both gases; gentlemen preferred.

BEECH AVE., 825—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences; no children.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1710, Allegheny—Two nice new furnished rooms; bath and all conveniences for light housekeeping; good references required.

CARROLL ST., 130—Well furnished front alcove room, pleasant outlook, all conveniences; employed ladies acceptable; between Federal and Arch.

CHURCH AVE., 117—Two neatly furnished rooms, second floor, all conveniences; gentlemen.

DIAMOND ST., W., 613—Two rooms; one unfurnished; good refined people only.

ESPLANADE ST., 1215—Handsomely furnished room; stationary washstand, hot and cold water, with or without board; gentleman preferred.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Allegheny.

E. NORTH AVE., 338—Desirable parlor, suitable for office; also housekeeping room; bath, laundry.

FAYETTE ST., 1311, Allegheny—Two rooms for light housekeeping; use bath and laundry; rent $15.

FEDERAL ST., 1516—Neatly furnished; private family; bath, hot water, modern; one or two gentlemen.

FOR RENT—2 furnished rooms in private family of 2. 2308 Perrysville ave., Allegheny.

IRWIN AVE., 925, Allegheny—Furnished rooms; private bath; both gases; facing park.

NORTH AVE., W., 412—Neatly furnished second floor front room; stationary washstand; 'phone.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Two suites connecting housekeeping rooms; all conveniences; reasonable to good tenant.

PALO ALTO ST., 1212—Nicely furnished second-story front room with board; all conveniences.

PALO ALTO ST., 1233, Allegheny—Furnished room; all conveniences.

SHERMAN AVE., 1200, Allegheny—Furnished front room, all conveniences; housekeeping; near North ave.

STOCKTON AVE., W., 100—Nicely furnished double parlor, suitable for business; all conveniences.

TO LET—Second floor, consisting of three nice rooms; one is very large front room and two connecting, with all conveniences, furnished; one partly furnished for young couple. 1007 Cabinet st., near Allegheny ave., Allegheny.

WE HAVE the largest list of furnished rooms at reasonable prices in the city. H. E. Nickum, 422 Federal st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

BIDDLE AVE., 209, Wilkinsburg—Large furnished front room, excellent location; private family; convenient to city; meals optional; gentlemen preferred.

CENTER ST., 1301, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished room, select location; board optional; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 3310—Boarding, breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

HOTEL SCHRINER.

31-33 Diamond square, Pittsburgh (opposite Market House); rooms from 50c up; special rates by the week.

PITT ST., 323, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished room with or without board; all conveniences.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5901, corner College—Elegantly furnished front room; excellent boarding; 'phone 1883 W. Highland.

BENNETT ST., 7328—Alcove room, suitable for two; breakfast if desired; gas and bath; Frankstown and Hamilton car.

FILLMORE ST., 4611, near Craig—Single and double rooms with fine board at moderate terms; references required; house newly furnished.

MELLON ST., 931, near Wellesley—Furnished rooms, board if desired, near four car lines.

RIPPEY ST., 5634—Pleasant room and board for one or two gentlemen, in private family.

SHADY AVE., 435—Nicely furnished front rooms with board. Bell 'phone 2751-R Highland.

SHADY AVE., 525—Furnished room with board.

Allegheny.

FEDERAL ST., 1621, Allegheny—Room and board in private family for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; price $5 per week each.

RIDGE AVE., 1135—Are you looking for private and homelike place to room and board?

SANDUSKY ST., 822—Room and board, $5; meal tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

FRANKLIN AVE., 1229, Wilkinsburg—For rent, four unfurnished rooms, bath and all conveniences.

LAWN ST., 304, Oakland—Three unfurnished rooms, bath, cellar and laundry; $13 month.

OAKWOOD ST., 502, Brushton—Three furnished or unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; convenient location.

OAKWOOD ST., 570—Two or three desirable unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; no children.

REBECCA AVE., 1139, Wilkinsburg—Three unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; use of laundry, bath.

THREE unfurnished rooms, $18; heat and light; reference exchanged. 514 Sheraden ave.

WALNUT ST., 810, Wilkinsburg—Three large unfurnished rooms, second floor, all conveniences; steam and gas heat; near Monongahela car line.

East End.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms to married couple or two ladies, in new flat, Shadyside district. References. Address N 181, The Gazette.

MONTICELLO ST., 7047—Three unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; possession October 10; no children.

MT. VERNON ST., 7151—Three large unfurnished rooms, one alcoved; use laundry, bath.

SHERADEN AVE., 514—Flat, gas, range, etc.; $20; bargain.

Allegheny.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2509, Allegheny—Entire second floor; call after 7 p. m.

THREE large unfurnished rooms; gases, bath, all conveniences; four car lines; rent reasonable. 1312 Kentucky ave., Allegheny.

ST. LOUIS ACCOMMODATION.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

Mrs. Emma Hulings of Allegheny, Pa. Elegant location; two direct lines to Fair grounds; lodging, 75c and $1.00. From Union station take 18th st. car North—Transfer to Delmar car at Washington ave.; get off at Krum and Finney aves.

3806 Finney ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—By refined couple, in Oakland or Shadyside, two nice unfurnished rooms, bath, heat, light, board; must be first-class in every respect, state terms. Address U 194, The Gazette.

IF YOU have furnished rooms or rooms for light housekeeping and wish to have them rented to reliable parties, see H. E. Nickum, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

WANTED—By lady, employed, furnished room with or near board; Oakland or East Liberty. Address R 194, The Gazette.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.

$8.00—Four-room frame dwelling, Morningside ave., Nineteenth ward.

$12.00—Four-room frame dwelling, Lincoln place.

$15.00—Five-room frame dwelling, Elliott Park.

$15.00—Six-room frame dwelling, Glenmawr ave., Sheridan.

$22.50—Flat of five rooms and bath, with all conveniences.

MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

$15.00—Knoxville—New frame dwelling, 6 rooms, hall, bath, cabinet mantels, both gases, porches and yard.

$25.00—Freeland st.—7 rooms, bath, h. and c. water, both gases, cellar, porches and yard.

$12.00—Frankstown ave., E. E.—4 rooms and bath.

REALTY CORPORATION,
318-20 Park bldg.

FOR RENT.

Fine large rooming house or suitable for physician's office, Fifth ave., near Seneca street (this house is in first-class order). Send for printed list.

COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327 Fourth ave.

836 FARRAGUT ST., 10 rooms; modern	$75 00
762 HERRON AVE., 5 rooms, bath	25 00
829 ANDERSON ST., 10 rooms, bath	40 00
794 HERRON AVE., 5 rooms, bath	30 00
781 ANDERSON ST., 5 rooms, bath	30 00
BELLEVUE, 10 rooms, modern	65 00
2407 JANE ST., 4 rooms	16 50
1041 MURRAYHILL AVE., 12 rooms	67 50
INGRAM, 8 rooms, bath	25 00

HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

SHADYSIDE HOUSE. FOR RENT—5504 Howe st.; house 8 rooms and attic; all modern fixtures; only $45.00 per month. See

COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

INGRAM RESIDENCE FOR RENT.

Maple avenue, near Ingram avenue, desirable nine-room house, bath, range, gases, etc., $25 per month. See

Commonwealth Real Estate Company,
327-329 Fourth avenue.

316 FIFTH AVENUE EXTENSION—Brick dwelling of 8 rooms, and bath room; range; hot and cold water; pantry, furnace, large cellar, cabinet mantels, front porch and rear yard.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth avenue.

SMALL PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.

1611-1615 Liberty st., near Sixteenth st.; dwellings of four and five rooms, $14 and $15 a month.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FLATS AND DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

ALLEGHENY.

823 Third st., near Chestnut st., 3 rooms, on second floor, $10 a month.

1906 Chartiers st., near Adams st., 3 rooms on second floor, $10 a month.

1339 Adams st., 4 rooms (upper entrance), $12 a month.

1336 Warner st., near Manhattan st., 3 rooms, $11 a month.

524 Preble ave., near Ontario st., 2-story frame, 5 rooms, $14.

2 Valley st., near Perrysville ave., 5 rooms, $15 a month.

861 St. Clair st., near Grant ave., flat of 3 rooms, $17 a month.

Ohio st., corner Madison ave., flat of 5 rooms, bath, range, both gases, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, electric light furnished, $24.

518 Knoll st., near North ave., 2-story brick, 9 rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water, both gases, etc., $25.

1720 Adams st., near Market st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, vestibule, bath range, hot and cold water, both gases, $25.

21 Clifton ave., 6-room house, bath, range, both gases, etc., $26.

SOUTH SIDE.

3445 Carson st., 2-story frame, 2 rooms, $6.50.

90 Brownsville ave., near Carson st., 2-story frame, 2 rooms, $7.

1417 Bingham st., 3 rooms on second floor, $11.

140 W. Carson st., 2-story frame, 3 rooms, $10.

1417 Bingham st., 2 rooms on second floor, $11.

2220 Carey alley, in the Clinton apartments, flat of 3 rooms on first floor, bath, range, both gases, etc., $16.

68 Oneida st., near Grandview ave., 2-story frame, 6 rooms, $18.

134 S. Seventeenth st., near Sarah st., 2-story and attic frame, 6 rooms, both gases, $23.

SUBURBAN.

Neville Island City, Pa., Second st., 2-story frame, 5 rooms, $15.

McKees Rocks, Pa., 502 Island ave., flat of 3 rooms, hall, bath, natural gas, etc., $15.

Glenfield, Pa., eight minutes' walk from station, 2-story frame, 6 rooms, both gases, lot 4 acres, fruit trees, poultry house, $30.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

Partial List of Desirable Dwellings to Let by ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

Location.	Rms.	Rt.	Location.	Rms.	Rt.
Fulton st.	2	$ 16	Tannehill st.	2	$ 10
Locust st.	2	12	Fifth ave.	3	8
Flora st.	3	9	Forbes st.	3	16
Hamlock st.	3	9	Fifth ave.	3	17
Congress st.	4	26	Brady st.	4	15
Tannehill st.	4	23	Boston st.	4	13
Harrison st.	4	13	Forbes st.	4	15
Wylie ave.	5	17	Marion st.	5	26
Carbon st.	7	25	Miller st.	7	26
Davis st.	9	45	Fifth ave.	8	30
Fourth ave.	8	60	Federal st.	10	60
Bedford ave.	10	40	Webster ave.	10	60
Fifth ave.	12	100	Penn ave.	14	125
Fulton st.	17	125	Many others.		

Apply Only to
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.
Aronson bldg., 646 Fifth ave.
RENT TO OTHERS. WILL RENT TO YOU.

TO LET.

$15—We have just 2 left of those nice 5-room brick houses; bath and all conveniences; Hill district, near Center ave.; rent very low.

$20—8-10-12-14-16 Baxter place, East End, —6 rooms, bath and all conveniences.

$35—Monticello st., 7-room brick; bath and all conveniences.

$20—7116 Upland st., 6 rooms, bath and all conveniences.

$26—Six rooms, No. 70 Fulton st.; possession at once.

COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
929 Fifth ave.

FOR RENT.

$20.00—5 room brick, water and gas, 97 South Twenty-fifth street, South Side.

$15.00—3 rooms first floor; one room on third; gas and bath. Wilkinsburg.

$50.00—9 room brick house—all modern improvements, good neighborhood—Oakland.

PENN REALTY COMPANY,
403 Grant street.

FOR RENT—Lloyd st., Edgewood, 11 rooms. $40
Woodstock ave., Swissvale, 8 rooms $30
Noble st., Swissvale, 8 rooms $30
Blackhawk st., 22d ward, 9 rooms $22.50
All conveniences. F. G. CRAIGHEAD, Bank Bldg., Swissvale.

TO LET.

Get Our Rent List.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

$10—New houses, 4 rooms; 2 rooms $6; reliable colored families. Inquire High Bridge toll house, Bellevue, or McGhie, 312 Fourth ave.

30 WATSON ST.—Second floor of three rooms, gas, etc., $18.00.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—$40: 829 Anderson st., 10 rooms, modern; immediate possession.

HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR RENT—House 10 rooms and bath on Halket st., $65; one at $60 per month. Inquire John Dimling, 409 Market st.

MATHILDA ST., 265—Pleasant room; two in family; board and cars convenient.

FOR RENT—One two-story brick stable; $15. Atwood st., near Fifth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.

ARCH ST., ALLEGHENY—Well-arranged suites of three and four rooms; bath, hot and cold water, gas, laundries and janitor's service; most conveniently located apartments in Allegheny; close to market and parks; price $22 to $30. See

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
(Exclusive Agents.)
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

ALLEGHENY HOUSES FOR RENT.

Take Bellevue or Avalon car.

One 4-room house with bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., $22 per month.

Also one 6-room house, with all conveniences, $30 per month.

See J. M. Miller, 1015 St. Clair Terrace, Allegheny, Pa., or Warren & Gray, Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

Cedar ave., Allegheny—5 rooms and bath; gas and electric lights; laundry, instantaneous water heater; modern, up-to-date, and in good condition; rent $35; possession at once.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 East Ohio st.

2320 WEST MARKET ST.—Brick dwelling of 6 rooms and inside w. c.; range, hot and cold water; house in good condition. $20.00.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth avenue.
Both 'phones.

FOR RENT—$22, cottage, five rooms, reception hall, w. c., bath, gas, paved street, 2646 Leland ave., Allegheny, near Charles. Inquire or address A. H. G., 2646 Norwood ave., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—$25—8 rooms, bath, natural gas; No. 72 Chester ave., Allegheny.

ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

TO LET—$12.50, four rooms and bath; No. 68 Chester ave., Allegheny.

ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

TO LET—Desirable East End residences. 5724 Ellsworth avenue, brick, seven rooms, bath, etc., $35 per month; 5407 Black street, brick, ten rooms, bath, etc., $40 per month; 1102 N. Euclid avenue, brick, eleven rooms, all modern fixtures, $60 per month. Send for list.

COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—$40 per month; six rooms, bath; large lot; fine location, overlooking Schenley park and East End district; immediate possession.

HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

SEND postal for complete rent list of East End houses, apartments and stores.

J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

SEND for our rent list; mailed free.

LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., East End.

$50 PER MONTH, new modern 9-room brick houses on Stratton lane, East End.

MILLER & HOWARD, 441 Fourth ave.

Flats.

1734 FIFTH AVE., corner Miltenberger st., second floor flat of three rooms and inside w. c. and gas; $18.

Elm st.—Flat of four rooms and bathroom; range, hot and cold water; $22.

Irene apartments, Reed st., corner Crawford st., flat of five rooms and bathroom; range, hot and cold water; modern in every particular.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.
Both 'Phones.

THERE ARE A FEW $25 FLATS.

Choice flats to suit particular people in the Lennox apartments, Mathilda st., near Penn avenue. They are in the very pleasant residence section known as Friendship park district. Rental includes free hot water and free janitor service.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth ave.

NICE FAMILY FLAT—$30.

In the "Meredith Apartments," Falck st., cor. Fleming ave., Allegheny; only flat vacant; 5 rooms and bath on second floor; modern comforts; will be rented to good tenant for $30 a month.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

$22—Western ave., 3 rooms, 1st floor.

$50—Locust st., house 10 rooms; all improvements.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Flat in Oakland ave., 6 rooms and bath; rent $40, also flat 4 rooms and bath, 25 per month. Inquire John Dimling, 409 Market st.

GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS ARE NOT CHEAP, BUT WORTH THE MONEY

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

JOLLY GOOD FELLOWS
Can lead ideal bachelor lives in the Knickerbocker apartments, East Diamond st., Allegheny; three or four congenial gentlemen can occupy one of these handsomely furnished suites at a smaller cost than they can live singly in some comfortless lodging house room. The rental, $35 to $50 a month, includes all necessary expenses—electric light, steam heat, bed linen, towels, chambermaid service, janitor service, day-and-night elevator service, etc. Choose your room-mates and select your apartments at once.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
Apartment—Five large rooms, steam heat, light and janitor service included; elegant location, one square from Highland park, corner Collowhill and St. Clair sts.; $50.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth ave.

ARE you looking for a high-class apartment within two minutes' walk of Shadyside station in high-class location? If so, see the Shadyside dwellings; they contain marble entrance, steam heat throughout; hot water, tiled bath, hardwood floors, clothes dryers in laundries and janitor's service; arranged in suites of five and six rooms; rent $45 and upwards.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
(Exclusive Agents).
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

APARTMENTS.
$18.00—4 rooms; bath and hot water.
$19.00—5 rooms; bath and hot water.
$25.00—6 rooms; bath and hot water.
HOUSES.
$14.00—5-room frame.
$18.00—5 rooms and bath.
$25.00—8 rooms and bath.
$33.00—7 rooms and bath.
$40.00—9 rooms and bath.
J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

COLLINS AVE. APARTMENTS—$35 and $37.50 per month, 5 rooms and bath, steam heat and janitor service furnished; convenient to East Liberty station and street cars; will be neatly papered.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS NEAR FRIENDSHIP PARK.
Very nice suite of 3 and 4 rooms with bath in the Dixon Apartments, 4779 Liberty ave., corner Mathilda st.; hot water furnished free; $20 and $25 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.
$50.00—N. Negley ave., E. E.; 6 rooms; bath, h. and c. water, laundry, private hall, steam heat and janitor service furnished.
REALTY CORPORATION,
318-20 Park Bldg.

PHYSICIAN will rent part of house, just remodeled; best location (Shady ave.); gentleman or small family. Address R 186, The Gazette.

TELL IT TO THE GAZETTE READERS.
Others have had satisfactory results from classified advertising in The Gazette. We have every reason to believe it will pay you. One cent a word, seven insertions for the price of six. Cash with the copy.

APARTMENT of 4 rooms and bath with all modern conveniences. 1232 Resaca place, Allegheny.

APARTMENT of five large, well-lighted, well-appointed rooms; bath, range; all conveniences; in delightful residence district; immediate possession; references required; take Highland car to Stanton ave. Apply 824 Sheridan ave.

Furnished Houses.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE.
FOR RENT—$150 a month, at 5610 Wellesley ave., near Euclid ave.; 1 12-room brick residence, 2 baths, range, electric light, furnace and every modern convenience; completely furnished.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Bellefield district, completely furnished in all particulars, 12-room brick, bath, all modern conveniences, steam heat, water heater; large lot; fine location; low rental until April 1; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

Storerooms.

TO LET
SMITHFIELD STREET
Opposite Kaufmann's, 2 store rooms, immediate possession.
Samuel W. Black & Co.,
Farmers Bank Building.

ONE OF THE LARGEST brick storerooms on McKean ave., Donora, Pa.; finished basement same size; three-story building above basement, just finished; suitable for drygoods or department store; will be shelved and countered to suit business. Address Box 75, Dawson, Pa.

STOREROOM—Penn ave., near Horne's store; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

Drug Stores.

FOR RENT—DRUG STORE.
Elegant location; moderate rent.
A. H. CLARKE, 309 Fourth ave.

Offices.

TO LET
Offices.
Grant st., near Court House, first floor, two large rooms; newly painted and papered; low rent.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

Home Trust building, large office........$60
Home Trust building, desk room.......... 10
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

BANK FOR SAVINGS BLDG.—Rooms Nos. 302, 304; fine location; special rental; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

BUSINESS ROOM—LOW RENT.
At 43 Eighteenth st., near Penn ave., room No. 26 or second floor; $15 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Doctor's office for afternoons. Inquire 318 Smith block, corner Sixth street, Liberty avenue.

Desk Room.

$15 per month for one-half of large office, including roll top desk, telephone and stenographer. Inquire Room 614, 331 Fourth ave.

Warehouses.

WAREHOUSE—Centrally located in Allegheny; 8,600 square feet; driveway; rent reasonable to April 1.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

A. KERR & SON,
605 TIMES BLDG.

FOR SALE—$2,950.00.
The finest finished house in Brushton. Good location. Eight rooms and bath, gas, cemented cellar, etc.; a snap.

FOR SALE—$4,200.00.
In Bellevue; 10-room house; electricity, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, etc.; cannot be duplicated for $5,500.00.

FOR SALE—$5,900.00.
In Point Breeze district; 10-room house, all modern conveniences; a bargain.

An excellent opportunity for a builder. 28 lots at exactly half the value of adjoining property. YOUR OWN TERMS.
A. KERR & SON,
605 TIMES BLDG.

A BARGAIN IN WILKINSBURG.
7-room solid brick dwelling just being completed on a paved street; convenient to school and car line; the house is up-to-date in every respect, including a tile bathroom; we can sell this house for $1,000 cash, balance straight mortgage; price $4,000.
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE & TRUST COMPANY,
Corner Wood and Penn ave., Wilkinsburg.

$16,000—SQUIRREL HILL—$16,000.
Complete house of 12 rooms and three tile baths, corner Northumberland and Wightman sts.; first floor hardwood and all other paints to correspond; examination will prove that the house is offered $4,000 below cost of duplication; always open for inspection.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Oakmont, 11-room frame dwelling, center hall; all improvements; on street car line and one block from railroad station; lot 45x150; will sell cheap to quick buyer; see
HARRY H. HUNTER,
Room 202, 541 Wood st. Phone 3446 Grant.

$1,500 CASH.
ATTRACTIVE HOME IN BELLEVUE.
Nice dwelling of 9 rooms on corner lot, 34x160 feet, for $4,300 ($1,500 cash; $2,800 mortgage). House has 7 full-sized and two attic rooms, reception hall and bath room; situated in brick-paved street, two short squares from car line.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

BY THE
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
REAL ESTATE and INVESTMENTS.
ARONSON BLDG., 646 FIFTH AVE.

HAPPY AND CONTENTED IS THE MAN WHO OWNS HIS HOME.
WHY NOT BE HAPPY?
WHY NOT BE CONTENTED?
WHY NOT OWN YOUR HOME?

READ TODAY'S PROPOSITIONS.
INVESTIGATE OUR ASSERTIONS.
CALL EARLY AT OUR OFFICES.

AND YOU WILL OWN YOUR HOME, AND HAPPY AND CONTENTED YOU WILL BE.

HAIGHT ST., EAST END,
Between Stanton and Homer sts.
11-ROOM RECEPTION HALL HOUSE, tile bath, hardwood floors, electric light, and all modern and up-to-date conveniences.
LOT 38x118 FEET.
$2,500 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE.
A NICE HOME FOR LITTLE MONEY.
A. R. CO.

KENTUCKY AVE.
Nine-room reception hall house; modern throughout, on level lot 20x110 feet to alley.
$8,000
Cash necessary; balance long mortgage.
A nice home for cheap money.
Full particulars received at office of exclusive agents,
A. R. CO.

OFFER NO. THREE
Is for the MAN WHO WANTS A HOME For LITTLE CASH and EASY TERMS.
HERMITAGE ST.—MONTICELLO ST.
We have to offer your choice of
Nineteen Houses, each on a lot 25x93 FEET.
Homes are solid BRICK, OF 7 ROOMS and BATH each, and modern throughout.
$30 A MONTH
and $400 Cash Buys one.
THEY ARE SELLING FAST.
THEY ARE REAL BARGAINS.
THEY ARE WORTH HAVING.
SEE AGENTS FOR PERMIT.
A. R. CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Three modern, SOLID BRICK, 11-ROOM RECEPTION HALL HOUSES, containing all modern improvements and well rented at income of
$1,650 A YEAR.
in finest neighborhood in Twenty-first ward.
WILL TRADE EQUITY for A MODERN HOME in BAUM GROVE OR HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
Offer WHAT YOU have to Exclusive Agents.
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
ARONSON BLDG., 646 FIFTH AVE.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

BAUM GROVE DISTRICT,
ONLY $10,000.
$1,000 cash and $60 per month.
Ten-room reception hall brick, with all modern conveniences; a very desirable house; I invite you to investigate this house.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

PRODUCE DISTRICT,
Twenty-First Street Bargain:
Just off Penn ave.—Only $8,500.
Lot 20x95 feet, with a very good brick building; there is $5,000 to be made on this property in a short time. I want you to investigate it.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

FLETCHER ST. BARGAIN.
Near to East Liberty.
Only $2,000.
$500 cash, balance to suit; five-room brick house with all modern conveniences; good lot.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Liberty St.—Near Sixteenth St.
Only $60,000.
88x100 feet, having thereon 14 brick houses, renting for $5,100 per year; will trade for small properties or clear unimproved property.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

APARTMENT HOUSES
Containing 12 Apartments.
Price $35,000.
Renting for $3,600; mortgage $15,000; will trade equity for smaller property, either improved or unimproved; must be clear.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

WAS BUILT FOR THE OWNER.
An elegant residence in McPherson street (90-foot thoroughfare), was built for the present owner for a home, hence complete in every detail. It must be sold. Price $15,000. Mortgage on property of $7,500 (5 years, 4½ per cent). On first floor—Parlor, dining room (17x22), kitchen, two pantries; second floor—four large bedrooms, tiled bath; third floor—three chambers and billiard room; cemented cellars, laundry, furnace, instantaneous water heater; hardwood floors and finish in entire house; most modern improvements; handsome decorations.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.
A small grocery in Lawrenceville district; rent of store room and 4 dwelling rooms $22; stock at invoice.
HALLER-DIBERT REAL ESTATE CO.,
118 Sheridan st., E. E.

BRICK dwelling for sale, 8 rooms, bath, pantry, laundry, furnace, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, etc., in Wilkinsburg, near car lines and P. R. R. Price $5,000.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott bldg.

$5,000—$5,000—$5,000.
Bellevue, an elegant new well-built house of 8 rooms and reception hall, hardwood floors, white bathroom, finely papered, both gases, electric light, laundry, splendid location. Terms can be arranged to suit most anyone.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

TELL IT TO THE GAZETTE READERS.
Others have had satisfactory results from classified advertising in The Gazette. We have every reason to believe it will pay you. One cent a word, seven insertions for the price of six. Cash with the copy.

FOR SALE.
Fine 14-room brick house, Twenty-second ward; short walk from Penn ave.; all modern; best condition; lot 75x150; paved street; price $12,000; terms easy.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

SHERADEN, PA.—Fine 5-room house, modern; bath, etc.; paved street; nice lot 25x100; few minutes' walk to station; price $2,350.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$4,000.
Rented for $40 per month; 5 minutes from court house; brick, seven rooms; lot 20x60.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

HOMEWOOD DISTRICT—8-room frame house; also a 4-room frame house; all modern and complete; paved street; lot 77 feet front; price $5,000; this is an 8 per cent investment; only $1,500 cash needed.

SANDY CREEK DISTRICT—A double frame house, 5 rooms on each side, near cars, lot 50x154 feet; price $1,200; only $400 cash needed.

ALLISON PARK—A good frame house of 5 rooms; lot 75x100 feet; price $2,000; terms to suit.

FAIRHAVEN, NEAR WEST LIBERTY—15 large lots and 5-room house with all outbuildings; open for offer. See Jacob Schumacher, 915 Wood st., Wilkinsburg, Pa., or
J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

THE FACT IS AS EVIDENT AS SUNSHINE that advertising does pay. The enterprising merchant realizes this more and more each day. The thrifty buying public expect it and seek it. The question that confronts the intelligent business man is not "Whether?" but "How?" and "Where?" The Pittsburgh Gazette is read by more people in Allegheny county by many thousands than is any other morning or Sunday paper. On account of the quality of the paper the quantity is therefore assured. It is safe to say a very large portion of Gazette readers do not read any other paper. Taking this into consideration, it is not to be wondered at that The Gazette produces results to every advertiser using its columns. Advertising in The Gazette is an investment, not an expense.

$1,000 CASH NEEDED.
$8,500 for 10-room reception hall houses in Shadyside; $1,000 down, balance to suit; on beautiful street, builder has just started them and will finish to suit purchasers, ready for occupancy in 60 days; if you want a house in same location at a lower price we have two new reception hall houses almost completed at $7,500 each; will take as low as $700 down, balance to suit.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE—$17,000—Possession at once. A beautiful modern center hall house, 12 large rooms, 3 complete baths (2 tiled), entire first floor hardwood, very large oak paneled dining room, large porches, very large furnace, every modern improvement; lot 70x150 feet.
House would cost ....$12,000 to build.
Lot is worth 8,750
$20,750
You are making 3,750
In the choicest portion of Squirrel Hill.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

NEW 10-room brick house, 217 Lathrop st., Oakland, near Fifth ave.; house and surroundings ideal; low price; inspection invited. J. M. Wanner Co., 609 Times bldg.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE.
The beautiful Colonial residence of the late William S. King, situate on North Highland avenue, corner Grafton street, lot 79 25-100 feet, fronting on North Highland avenue, extending back 180 feet to a line; width in rear, 158 70-100 feet. (More frontage can be had if desired.) This beautiful and complete residence, finished last November, contains 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms upstairs and 1 in basement. Everything that entered into the construction and finish of this house is of the very best. Hot water heating; decorations by Van Tine. House open for inspection. Further information, price, etc., on application to either the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Wood st. and Fourth ave., or Thos. D. Bell, Maeder bldg., 423 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh; room No. 405.

$3,500—Frame house, 6 rooms and bath, front and rear porches, good location; terms to suit. See
J. H. McC. & CO.
$4,500—Frame house, 8 rooms and bath, hall, pantry, good cellar; lot 25x135 ft. to an alley; terms to suit. See
J. H. McC. & CO.
$5,400—Solid brick house of 8 rooms, bath, cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, piped for furnace; laundry, cemented cellar, front and rear porches; built for a home; lot 25x93 ft. This is a bargain. See
J. H. McC. & CO.
$5,500—9 rooms and reception hall, frame house, with bath, pantry, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, piped for furnace; cemented cellar; front and rear porches; lot 37x100 ft.; good location. See
J. H. McCLELLAND & CO.,
309 BRUSHTON AVE., E. E.

FOR SALE.
CENTER HALL—
$14,000 will buy a beautiful solid brick residence of twelve (12) rooms; has all modern conveniences; situate on Thomas boulevard, East End; large lot. Terms and possession to suit purchaser.

$18,000 will secure an elegant center hall or reception hall, solid 13" wall brick residence, situate in the most exclusive residence district of the East End, on North Negley ave., near Stanton ave. Have twelve (12) rooms each, all modern and complete; large lot, 50x150. Possession at once.
F. W. HAAS,
6214 Penn ave., E. E.

EAST END RESIDENCES.
FOR SALE—$4,100, worth $4,500; $26.50 per month. $300 cash; corner two good streets; good new frame house, six rooms and finished attic, besides bathroom with bath, closet and washstand with hot and cold water, pantry, laundry, sliding doors, hardwood mantels, tile hearths; two squares from cars and city school; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR PHYSICIAN.
Large brick residence on corner lot 85x200 ft.; one of the finest residence locations in East Liberty, is offered for sale because of owner's leaving city; house is a very substantial 12-room building, very finely finished in hardwood; large stable on premises; no better location in the city for physician; owner might consider an exchange for business property; price $28,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

BEAUTIFUL HOME
in Shadyside; buff brick house of 11 rooms, hardwood floors, every up-to-date improvement; lot 40x100; if you want a good house for $13,000 you should buy this.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE—Friendship ave., Baum Grove district, house 11 rooms, corner lot 50x120, price $15,000.
GRAHAM ST., 12 rooms, reception hall house, fine location, lot 80x150, price $17,000; both exceptionally good value.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
413 Fourth ave.
'Phone 1509 Court.

NEAR HIGHLAND PARK—$8,000.
New and complete 11-room brick residence, with reception hall, bath and laundry, hardwood floors in hall and dining room; china closets, large cupboards, pantry; fine gas grates and hardwood cabinet mantels; furnace, range, front and rear porches; cement walks around house. Immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

We have the best little house in this good old town, in Belmar Park. Take Frankstown ave. cars and get off at Sterrett st., walk up to Hermitage st., you will see our sign. Send your wife out during the day time and she will bring you out in the evening or on Sunday.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH DALLAS AVE.
Brick dwelling, containing eleven rooms and reception hall; this cozy home has all modern improvements, such as bath, inside w. c., laundry in basement, etc.; lot 30x125 ft.; price reduced from $10,000 to $8,000. Owner will carry $5,000 mortgage if so desired.
GEO. JOHNSTON, AGT.,
421 Wood st.

FOR SALE—A fine centre hall pressed brick dwelling, 11 rooms, on the best street in the Baum Grove district, East End, built by the present owner with great care for a home; hardwood finish and floors; hot water heating system, and first-class in every particular; can be bought very cheap; get permit from ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

$4,650.00.
EAST END BARGAIN.
$200 LESS THAN COST.
Seven-room brick house, all modern improvements, on paved street; present owner got the house on a foreclosure, and wants to sell quick. Easy terms.
ALLAN W. JONES & CO.,
6019 Center ave., cor. Sheridan st.

FOR SALE—$3,600—The best house in the city for the money—frame, 6 rooms, hall, attic, laundry, gas, porches, inside w. c., lot 20x100 feet; Dearborn st., near Winebiddle ave.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—8-room frame with all conveniences; 7024 Mt. Vernon. Inquire 1413 Murtland ave.

Allegheny Residences.

Come up on Troy Hill in Allegheny; we have 10 of the best small brick houses ever built; we can show you that you will pay less than rent if you live in one of these houses. Take Troy Hill cars; get off at Forest street. Come up Sunday.

FOR SALE—$10,000.
Reduced from $15,000; Allegheny, brick house of 12 rooms; all modern improvements; in first-class condition; lot 30 by 120 to paved alley; will take building lots as part payment.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

INVESTMENT
BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE—Only $4,000 for brick store and dwelling in good residence section of Sixth ward, Allegheny; rented for $462 per annum.
BECKFIELD REAL ESTATE CO.,
106 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

Oil Lands.

OIL PROPERTY—
Located in Ohio, producing 10 barrels and more per day. These are old wells and settled production. Room for 10 more locations on property. One well came in considerably over 100 barrels per day. Smallest well, 20 barrels. Wells on four sides of property; some of the wells coming in at better than 200 barrels. Present owners not able to develop property and have decided to sell at a tremendous sacrifice; terms are easy.
OIL PROPERTY—
Located in Ohio. 13 producing wells pumping 15 barrels per day. A1 powerhouse, St. Marys gas engine; Mascot power. Two 225-barrel tanks, 3 smaller tanks; two 2-inch pipe lines running from each well to tanks and power house respectively. Will invoice at from $7,000 to $8,000. Will exchange for real estate in or near Pittsburgh.
OIL PROPERTY—
Located in Ohio; 86 acres, 3 producing wells pumping 6 barrels per day. Settled production; wells on three sides; one well came in at 80 barrels; last one at 30 barrels. Terms on this property are cash.
WEST PENN REALTY CO., LTD.,
426 Fourth ave., rooms 5 and 6.

Coal and Timber Lands.

COAL AND TIMBER LANDS.
SAWMILL MEN, ATTENTION!
A lumber company wants bids from responsible mill men on a contract to saw 16 million feet lumber off 2,000 acres in Webster county, West Virginia.
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENT CO.,
1302 Arrott Building.

Lands and Acreage.

NICE COUNTRY HOME.
2½ acres, 10 minutes' walk from the station; near city, with 8-room house, bath, laundry and gas; all modern improvements; all in good repair; price $7,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

Manufacturing Sites.

FOR SALE—Small manufacturing site; lot 30 x120; R. R. siding with 30 feet, and about a block from shipping station. Price $3,200.
JESSE K. SERIGHT,
117 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

FARM, STOCK AND TOOLS.
Attractive little farm of 165 acres; easily worked fields; keep 10 cows; 1,000 cords hard wood, 10,000 spruce and hemlock; only 4 miles from market; 50 thrifty fruit trees, apples, plums, pears and cherries; only 1¼ miles from cars; neat 9-room house; send for photo; large barn, 26x44; small barn, 20x40; with cellar, shop and tool house 18x18; hen house, carriage house, etc.; running spring water to buildings from never-failing source; owner wants a smaller farm, and will include 8 cows, 2 horses, farming tools and machinery, harnesses, wagons, sleighs and sugar tools for 200 maples; there is a good butternut orchard besides the maple sugar orchard; taxes are low, as town has use of the annual interest from $50,000; price only $1,800 for farm and everything, with $1,200 down and $50 a year, with interest. Illustrated lists of other New England farms, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, etc., mailed free. E. A. Strout, Farm Dept., 72, 150 Nassau st., New York city or Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth ave., Room 411.

FARMS.
170 acres, with good 7-roomed frame house, bank barn, 40x60, wagon shed and all outbuildings necessary to successfully work the place; 70 acres clear, 100 acres in good salable timber; underlaid with vein of coal, which is open and workable; price, $5,000; includes team of horses, wagon and all farming implements, with hay and straw.

70 acres in Indiana county, including 6 room house, bank barn, good orchard; is one of the best grain and stock farms in the section, near good markets. Must be sold to settle up estate; price $2,100; terms to suit purchaser.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth ave., Room 411.

FOR SALE FARM — 177 acres in Smith township, Washington county, Pa., ½ mile from Burgettstown, Pa., P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.; 28 miles from Pittsburgh; rolling land; well watered; all underlaid with coal; can be drifted. Good frame house 6 rooms; good stable, with sheds for 25 head stock; all necessary outbuildings; oil wells on adjoining farm; 3 acres in orchard; possession at once. Will sell as a whole or divide to suit. Price, $17,700.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

TWO FINE FARMS.
127 acres, 2½ miles from North East Pa.; right in the grape and fruit belt; 10 acres now bearing; 15 acres will come into bearing next season; a fair house of 9 rooms; 2 good barns; well watered by springs and wells; soil in a high state of cultivation, having been used as a stock farm; price $9,000; $2,000 down, balance as long as desired.

184 acres in Crawford county, Pa.; fair 7-roomed house and new barn 36x48; an elegant soil; plenty of timber; a good stock and grain farm; price $25 per acre; $500 down and balance easy.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208..........331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—18 improved farms at two-thirds their actual cash value; must raise some money and will sell at great sacrifice; farms are in Southern Minn., on Iowa line; best corn land in state; this is a genuine offer; lands which are worth and have previously been sold at from $45 to $60 per acre, I am now offering for from $30 to $42; your expenses for examination all paid if not as represented. Address real owner, M. H. Evans, St. Paul, Minn.

THINK OF IT—THEN BUY IT.
41 acres adjoining borough lines of Linesville, Crawford county, Pa. A new 9-room house with city water free of all charges; 2 good barns with water right; $150 worth of new wire fencing built this year, all rich as a garden; an elegant home and the cheapest farm on the market today; price $3,800. Small payment.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208..........331 Fourth ave.

A FEW of the many bargains offered by the Northeastern Ohio Real Estate Agency of W. D. Cushman, Garrettsville, O., if sold soon: A 130-acre farm, $2,700; 21-acre farm, $800; 30-acre farm, $850; 100-acre farm, $2,700; 303-acre farm, $9,000; 68-acre farm, $2,100; 211-acre farm, $3,500; 16-acre farm, $1,200; 248-acre farm, $5,100; 4½-acre farm, $700; 208-acre farm, $7,000. Come or send for descriptive list.

DESIRABLE BUTLER CO. FARM—Containing 150 acres; 1½ miles B., P. & P. R. R.; 8 miles Butler; 45 acres good white oak timber; Freeport veins coal; good water supply; 8-room frame house, nearly new bank barn, 40x60; small orchard; owner has no use for farm; to effect quick sale will take $7,500; one-third cash. See exclusive agents,
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

FARM FOR SALE—30 acres, all improved, East Deer twp., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Tarentum 5 miles W. P. R. R.; near church and school; brick house 5 rooms; small stable and necessary outbuildings; all kinds of fruit; coal sold; possession at once. Price, $1,500; terms to suit purchaser.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FARM and stock for sale—210 acres, 120 cleared and fenced, 90 timber, 30 acres corn, 35 grass and clover, 55 pasture; three horses, 20 cattle, 15 hogs, 12 sheep; plenty tools, wagons, etc.; good water; 5-room house, fine cellar; barns; four miles from county seat, 2½ miles from Ry.; R. F. D. and telephone; can deliver now; price a great bargain, $2,800; write for particulars. ROBT. BOONE, Erin, Tenn.

YES—IT IS A FACT!
That we will sell you a 5-acre fruit and poultry farm at West Egg Harbor, N. J., for $100.00, $5.00 down and $5.00 monthly; directly on line of Penna. & Reading Railroad; fine soil, pure air and good water, and we will build you a house and take pay same as rent. Write or call.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FARM lands in the northwest; in and near railroads; good town, schools and churches; plenty of pure water; rich soil; very healthy climate; steady work the year around at good wages for all that wish employment in woods, sawmills, planing mills and box factory or railroad; write for particulars. L 194, The Gazette. Fare paid for actual settlers.

$15,000—CHOICE located farm of 35 acres; well improved with house of 7 rooms; stable for 4 head of horses; orchard of apples, pears, peaches and plums, grapes and raspberries; in short a money maker and A1 investment; only 15 minutes' walk from street cars and one hour's drive from the city.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Who Can Duplicate This?
280 acres good farm land for $25 per acre, on main line P. R. R., and only 18 miles from Pittsburgh. Must be sold at once; terms to suit.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
420 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—17 acres, S. E. exposure, 8-room house, good stable, etc.; orchard, fine water, less than 10 minutes' walk from station on P. & L. E. R. R.; 15 miles from city; price $6,500.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
413 Fourth ave.
'Phone 1509 Court.

49-ACRE FARM.
Clarion Co.; 1 mile from R. R.; 3 miles from good town; rolling land; 5-room house; fine bank barn; cost $1,200 to build; good water; price only $1,500; a snap.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

VIRGINIA FARMS.
Well situated, with fine dwellings; delightful climate all the year; very reasonable prices.
J. M. DRILL,
309 Fourth ave.

FARMS—For sale, 100 Ohio farms, near Warren, O.; new descriptive list, just out, quoting prices and illustrated with 20 half-tone views of farm buildings, free. Address E. H. Kistler, "Farm Agent," Warren, Ohio.

FARMS.
If you want to buy a farm, we have them, all sizes, from 2 acres to 300. Call or send for list.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FARM BUYERS.
If you are a prospective farm buyer it is to your interest to call on us or get our free catalogue, the largest and best published.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FINE stock farm of 300 acres, 8-room house, bank barn, 10 acres fruit; near 3 R. R.s and street cars; will exchange.
FRANK MURRAY,
440 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—29 acres of land; large barn; on the Saltsburg road, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. At auction Saturday, October 22, 1904, 2:30 p. m. For terms, etc., address James F. Hays, Waverly, Baltimore, Md.

Business Properties.

GREAT INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY
For Sale—15 per cent net business property, southeast corner of Eighteenth and Pike sts., one new building and the other a remodeled one; 54½ ft. on Eighteenth st. by 61 feet on Pike. Price $40,000. All rented to good tenants and paying over $5,000 annually in rents. For certain reasons the owners of this property are compelled to sell, and a great sacrifice sale must be made. No trade will be considered.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Brick factory building, 200x50 feet; three floors, corner property; only $10,000; also group of four factory buildings, with power, steam heat and 4¼ acres of land; brick construction; all for $35,000; will divide to suit.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—$7,500—Fine general merchandise business and property at Midway. Buff brick, 3 stories, elevator and all improvements; building 38½x52 feet; lot 46½x170 feet. Finest business and location in the town. Stock will be sold at invoice.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

Lots.

153 LOTS
On Vassar avenue, Cladenield and Grotto streets, near Lincoln and Lemington avenues, 21st ward, East End,
$265 to $565 each.
Terms $10.00 down; $6.00 to $12.00 per month.
No taxes for current year.
No interest for three months.
Dwellings on these streets and right adjoining cost from $2,500 to $6,500. Good stores at hand. Send for our circular and plan. See plans in our windows. The price of each lot is marked on the plan. Agents on the ground. Take Frankstown Avenue cars and transfer at Lincoln avenue, or take Center and Lincoln or Liberty and Lincoln cars, and get off at either Vassar or Lemington avenues, right at the plan. Sale continues during October.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., East End.

HAVE 500 feet of frontage on paved street on Squirrel Hill, near Beechwood boulevard; will sell as a whole, or lots 50x150, and give financial assistance to build; two high-class houses now in course of construction on the property; will sell $25 per foot below price of adjoining property.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

SACRIFICE SALE—Of lot 25x100 ft., in McKees Rocks, on 40-foot street; actual value, $500; big discount to quick purchaser; location pleasant; 5 minutes to cars and 30 minutes' ride to Pittsburgh postoffice. Vokolek & Vilk, Real Estate Agents, rooms 205-206, 424 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUILDERS.
I have three lots 50x120 ft. each in good location for flats. I can sell for small payments down and purchase money mortgage if party will build. This is a good chance for a contractor. See
J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

WANT to sell or trade one 3-acre, one 4-acre piece, all or part; no improvements; 3 minutes from Allegheny city line, on East st. extension; adjoins Rodenback plan.
JAMES GEARY, care Pickering's.

B-E-L-L-E-V-U-E.
I have good level lot, 50x189, in Rodgers ave., Bellevue (paved), which I will sell cheap for cash if sold before October 1.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
Bargain lots in Perrysville ave. district.
$400 for 20x115 on Virginia ave.
$250 for 21x198 on Harriet st.
JESSE K. SERIGHT,
117 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Coal Mines.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.
An operating mine in town of 3,000, SEVEN ACRES Pittsburgh coal, local trade from wagons for all you can mine; 400 bushels a day now contracted for; can be shipped by R. R. if desired.
THIS IS A GREAT MONEY MAKER.
ALL FOR $4,000.
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENTS CO.,
1302 Arrott bldg.

Timber Lands.

FLORIDA TIMBER LANDS.
Better Than Government Bonds
704,592 ACRES
LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE LAND,
NEARLY ONE SOLID TRACT.
Owner's Price $2.50 Per Acre.
PRICES HAVE JUST BEEN ADVANCED.
BUY BEFORE FURTHER ADVANCES.
National Realty Investment Co.,
1302 Arrott Building.

MEXICAN LANDS.
350,000 acres in Mexico, well located on R. R., over 25,000 feet of pine and oak per acre; also some mahogany and other valuable timber—$1.00 per acre.
J. M. DRILL,
309 Fourth ave.

Coal Lands.

COAL TRACT FOR SALE ON BOND PLAN—No cash required; will take bonds of company to operate property for entire amount. This is a great opportunity to go into coal business and pay for property out of earnings.

COAL TRACT ON ROYALTY—Fine tract can be leased on royalty; ready for immediate operation.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

Real Estate.—Special.

Max Friedman, President. Ira Aronson, Vice President. M. Aronson, Secy.-Treas.
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
436 Fourth ave.
REAL ESTATE.
MORTGAGES. INSURANCE.
RENTS COLLECTED.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
FIFTH AVE. (Hump district)—49x90 ft., improved.
WYLIE AVE.—Two dwellings; 82x130 ft.
PREBLE AVE.—Business property; renting well.
MILLER ST., near Center ave.—Investment property.
FIFTH AVE.—80 ft. front; 2 residences.
MARGARETTA ST.—Residence; all clear.
FRANKSTOWN AVE. and Braddock ave.—Vacant lot.
BOQUET ST.—Fine residence; $6,500; all clear.
KELLY ST., near Homewood ave.—30x130 ft.
COLWELL ST.—Apartment house; corner lot; Seventh ward; pays 18 per cent; all rented.
What Have You to Offer?
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

WE OFFER FOR EXCHANGE.
12 solid brick dwellings with all conveniences on asphalt paved street. Price, $7,000 each; mortgages $3,750 each; will trade all or part for other property.
9-room brick house in Shadyside; all conveniences; $6,500; will take lot as part pay; balance to suit on mortgage.
Craig st., near Center ave., 105¼x178 feet; fine site for apartment house; fine spring on rear of lot; will sell cheap or exchange.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE!
30-ACRE FARM, 6 miles from city, 7 minutes' walk to station; land level; good 6-room house, barn, etc.; 8 acres fine fruit, all kinds; 7 acres Pittsburgh coal; bank open; fine spring water; price $7,000; will take residence worth $5,000; balance cash or mortgage. Look this up quick.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.
We have a brick house of 9 rooms, bath, pantry, cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, furnace, hot water heater, laundry, cemented cellar, front and rear porch; lot 25x120 ft. to an alley; street paved. Will trade for vacant. Immediate possession. See
J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

FOR EXCHANGE—For vacant or improved; handsome buff brick center hall residence of 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, with all modern improvements; N. Euclid ave.; location first-class; lot 41x100; owner will exchange for improved or unimproved property.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
For Sale or Exchange—A thoroughly improved home tract of 45 acres, adjoining Ventura's county seat; modern conveniences, city water, natural gas, rural delivery, etc. Address X 193, The Gazette.

FOR EXCHANGE—Four lots (clear of encumbrance), situate on Osgood st., Tenth ward, Allegheny; fine location; owner will exchange for East End improved property and assume mortgage.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Good income property at Sewickley; small mortgage; part clear. Will trade for clear house in Allegheny, East End or Bellevue.
LIGGETT & LENNOX,
308 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Two clear lots, worth $500 each; for stock of groceries.
HALLER-DIBERT REAL ESTATE CO.,
118 Sheridan st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Some Allegheny improved property for small farm; not too far from city. Address W 194, The Gazette.

GOOD improved and unimproved properties. Box 274, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.
$15,000 house for $10,000 on easy terms, or will lease to small family at low rental; three-story brick with stone front; nine rooms, reception hall, two bathrooms, hardwood finish, polished oak floors; immediate possession; Allegheny ave., near Ridge ave., Allegheny.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

Business Opportunities.

SEE ROBT. M. EURICH & CO., 604 Arrott Bldg., before purchasing or selling your business; facilities unlimited for quick sales.

DEPARTMENT STORE—In county seat; population 20,000; sells $30,000 yearly; rent $30 a month; will sell at invoice, $16,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In city; doing cash business $100 day; rent $40 mo.; price $2,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 FIFTH AVE.
RELIABLE BUSINESS BROKERS.

ROOMING HOUSES.
EAST END—OAKLAND—ALLEGHENY.
ROOMING HOUSE—Splendid North ave. mansion, 12 rooms, finely furnished, saloon parlors; always filled; $725.

ROOMING HOUSE—15 rooms, elegant corner location, facing the park; very low rent; clearing over all expenses, $90 monthly. $1,000.

ROOMING HOUSE—Choice location in Oakland; 14 finely equipped rooms; catering to the elite trade. A bargain..................$1,000

ROOMING HOUSE—A splendid 12-room house in best section of Allegheny; near parks; rent only $50; always filled; owner leaving the state; will sell for about ¼ value..........$550

Rooming House—Sandusky st. $500
Rooming House—Race st. $500
Rooming House—Grant ave. $500
Rooming House—6 rooms, near park.....$350
Rooming House—Arch st. $900
Rooming House—Penn ave., near Horne's.$600
Rooming Houses—Call and see our list.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS STAND, with laundry agency, est. 20 years; central city location; the best bargain we ever offered...............................$500

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Central Allegheny location; doing $60 weekly; 4 living rooms; rent $22. Price..........$350

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fine corner location in 2d ward, Allegheny; 6 nice rooms and only $33 rent; on account of ill health will sell for $650.

POOL ROOM—Central city location; 9 tables; will clear $75 weekly. $2,100.

RESTAURANT—One of the best located and profitable places down town; finely equipped and very low rent; 3 living rooms. $850.

SPECIAL BARGAIN ! ! !
CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Old est. stand near public school; nicely fitted, good soda fountain and can do $150 weekly business; if you come on Monday you can buy it for $250.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
Two 250-H. P. Cahall boilers.
One 250 Hight Onondaga generator.
Gas engines from 2-H. P. to 50-H. P.
Also belting, pulleys, pumps, etc.
PITTSBURGH MACHINERY & GAS ENGINE CO.,
26th and Liberty ave.

HOTEL.
Furniture, stock, lease and license of a 22-room hotel in a good town (Ohio) of 2,000 population; good bar trade. Price $2,000.
HOTEL.
Furniture, stock, lease and license of a 37-room hotel; well furnished; in a good Ohio town of 20,000 population; only three hotels in the town; good bar and commercial trade. Price $3,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

DRYGOODS AND NOTION STORE—Located in city; doing good business; owner is engaged in other business and his time is divided; cheap rent; price $2,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—Very centrally located, in Allegheny; fine house of 14 rooms; well furnished. House always filled; an income of over $180 per month; rent only $54 a month. A bargain if sold quickly.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOTEL AND SALOON.
IN a large mfg. town; 35 well-furnished rooms, always filled; office, dining room, barroom, lunchroom, kitchen and basement; steam heat in every room; baths and closets on each floor; large stock; owner retiring and will sell for $4,000. Investigate at once.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESTAURANT—Only stand in good business section of the city; present owner has been there for 6 years; has place equipped completely, including furnishment of 10 rooms; receipts run over $50 per day; can double sales by opening at night; price only $2,350; look this up quickly.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

MILK BUSINESS—50-gal. pasteurized boiler, engine, bottles, crates, horse and wagon; profits $200 per mo.; $1,000; can give 95 to 100 gallons raw milk route in addition for $1,500.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
415 Fourth ave.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.
We buy and sell all kinds of business and real estate everywhere; partners secured, stock companies organized and financed; correspondence solicited; transactions strictly confidential.

GROCERY—Old established stand in city; sales $60 to $65 per day; good, clean stock; first-class fixtures; horses, wagon, etc.; rent large room and cellar only $21 per month; splendid opening; will invoice more than price asked, $2,500.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

BAKERY and Candy Kitchen—Morgantown, W. Va.; sales $10,000 per year; profits 50 per cent; price $2,800.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—In fine location in East End; sales run $500 per week; this place has made a fortune for owner, who wants to retire.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
415 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—In town 70 miles from Pittsburgh; doing business $100 week; rent $14 mo.; price $1,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

$300 TAKES one-third interest in Stock and Grain Brokerage Business; salary $100 per mo., with prospect of early advance. Business increasing rapidly; opportunity to make a fortune in the next year. Address E 190, The Gazette.

ROOMING HOUSE—Located in best rooming district of Allegheny; near Sixth street bridge; filled with good-paying, permanent tenants; clearing $50 month; rent $48; sacrifice price, $325; must leave city. Address B 32, The Gazette.

GROCERY—In city; sales $500 week; cheap rent; will sell at invoice or $3,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—This place is doing a business of over $90,000 per year, very cheap rent, including stable, bottling house, etc., everything complete; will sell cheap to quick buyer.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott bldg.

GROCERY STORE—In suburb; established 3 years; doing business $300 week; price $900.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

WILL BUY OR SELL—If you have small houses to sell, see us.
If you want to buy, see us.
LANG REALTY CO.,
Bell 'phone 1618 Court. 248 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—East End; 9 rooms furnished complete; filled with roomers; cheap rent, with 3-year lease; price $1,200.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE—In nearby town; doing business $200 week; price $2,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

TAILORING AND CLEANING STORE—Old-established; for sale cheap to quick buyer; reason leaving city. 833 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

HOTEL, SALOON, CAFE—Suburban town; 24 rooms; rent $125 mo., with 3-year lease; profits $500 a mo.; price $9,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—Wholesale liquor house, located in thickly-settled district of Pittsburgh and doing good business; price low to quick buyer. For full particulars, address Y 193, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—A first-class fruit stand in the Allegheny market; an established trade in best location. $1,000 will buy it.
JESSE K. SERIGHT,
117 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

PICTURE FRAME BUSINESS—½ interest in established business doing $18,000 a year; cash or exchange for clear real estate; price $3,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—For sale, good business, good location. Price $900.00.
JESSE K. SERIGHT,
117 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

PLUMBING BUSINESS—In city; doing good business; rent $18 mo.; supplies and tools worth $700; will sell on payments; price $700.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a good downtown hotel and bar; want a good hustler. Address F 192, The Gazette.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE—In nearby town; doing business $250 week; price $4,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

DRUG STORE—Doing business $12,000 year; the best store in the country; rent $50 a month; 5-year lease; will sell at invoice, $6,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FREE lots to advertise N. Y. suburb; send stamp for one lot. Oceanview. High elevation. Seaside Co., 281 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Evening paper route, 650 daily, 325 Sunday. Wm. J. Kiesel, 16 Grove st., Pittsburgh.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

ROBT. M. EURICH & CO.,
Reliable Brokers,
604 ARROTT BUILDING,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARBER SHOP.
One of the best paying stands on Fifth ave., clearing above all expenses $160 a month; for this week only can be bought at the sacrifice price of $300; investigate; a snap.

BARBER SHOP.
Downtown district; ideal location; prominent street; owner leaving city; 4 chairs, 2 bathrooms; weekly income $150; for a quick purchase will sell at $600.

BILLIARD ROOM.
Only one of its kind in Oakland district; net profits $200 a month, which could be materially increased in the hands of a bright young man; good lease; cheap rent; recent death of one of the partners cause for sale; price $2,000.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONERY GOODS.
Prominent street, East End section; owner leaving city; sales aggregate $1,250 a month; expenses exceedingly small; this stand has earned a snug fortune in last 4 years; price $4,800.

CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY.
Ideal location; will bear strictest of investigation; sales $200 a week; rent $15 month; established 7 years; owner managed to buy choice home East End section out of profits of this stand; can be purchased for $1,700; look it up at once.

CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY.
One of the best paying stands downtown; sales aggregating $6,000 to $7,000 a year; established 25 years; rent $45 a month; price $1,800.

FRUIT STAND.
Near Court House; positively a bargain; sales $200 a week; established 8 years; must be seen to be appreciated; price $2,100 cash.

MILLINERY.
Prominent street East End, clearing above all expenses $250 a month; select trade; cheap rent; price $2,200.

MILLINERY.
Oakland; long lease; clearing $150 a month without an effort; positively an opportunity of a lifetime; $1,000 cash takes same; don't miss this; will pay you to look it up.

FOR RESTAURANTS SEE US AT ONCE.
Diamond square; cost $3,000 to install; doing a business of $75 daily; clearing present owner $150 to $250 a month; cheap rent; good lease; positively a bargain at price to equip, $3,000.

RESTAURANT.
Only one of its kind in Oakland; sales average $200 a week; rent $32.50 a month; this stand cleared present owner $800 in less than four months this summer; for a quick sale $2,200 cash takes same.

RESTAURANT.
Owner must sell at once; situated in Fifth ave.; sales $800 a month; foundry in rear in course of construction which will give employment to some 300 to 400 men; investigate; price $600.

SNAP.
ROOMING HOUSES.
Bargains in Oakland; furniture practically new; ideal location; clearing $250 a month above all expenses; catering to a select patronage only; $800 cash takes same.

ROOMING HOUSE.
One of the best paying rooming houses in the two cities; must be seen to be appreciated; unexceptional reasons for selling; price $1,100.

ROOMING HOUSES.
Near Bellefield Apartments, Center ave.; clearing at present $75 a month with ease; in the best of condition; cost to equip $2,000, and if you will take boarders can realize between $300 and $400 profit a month; price $1,300.

ROOMING HOUSE.
Near Wabash station; income $375 a month; for 10 days only will sell at $1,500.

ROOMING HOUSE.
Oakland district; established for years; trade select; furniture colonial type; income $300 a month; good lease; 15 rooms; will be sold at the sacrifice price of $2,200.

ROBT. M. EURICH & CO.,
Reliable Brokers,
604 Arrott Bldg.

THE FACT IS AS EVIDENT AS SUNSHINE that advertising does pay. The enterprising merchant realizes this more and more each day. The thrifty buying public expect it and seek it. The question that confronts the intelligent business man is not "Whether?" but "How?" and "Where?" The Pittsburgh Gazette is read by more people in Allegheny county by many thousands than is any other morning or Sunday paper. On account of the quality of the paper the quantity is therefore assured. It is safe to say a very large portion of Gazette readers do not read any other paper. Taking this into consideration, it is not to be wondered at that The Gazette produces results to every advertiser using its columns. Advertising in The Gazette is an investment, not an expense.

BELLEVUE HOME FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
For Sale—$12,750; remarkable offer, only $750 cash, balance $100 per month, principal and interest; lot 100x150 on best paved and sewered street in Bellevue, one square from electric cars; house nearly new and strictly modern and most carefully built by owner as home; could not be duplicated today for above price spot cash; good reasons for this rare offer.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

GROCERY STORES.
We can recommend any of the following:
Nice clean stock in McKees Rocks..........$ 800
Nice clean stock in Allegheny.............. 450
Nice clean stock in East End............... 1,100
Nice clean stock in Brushton............... 1,500
Nice clean stock in Homewood............... 2,300
Hardware store near city................... 5,500
Drygoods store in a good town, 25 miles from city 3,000
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.
Good clear vacant, cash equity in modern ten-room solid brick residence, both on fine improved residence streets in WILKINSBURG and some ready cash on good merchandising business. W. Penna. or E. Ohio shipping district preferred. Particulars from owner. Address E. B., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.
Saloon and roadhouse, near Wheeling; good lease; old established and a money-maker; $3,500.
Country Store, doing over $1,000 per month; will invoice about $5,000.
Drug Store, in good location in good town near city; old established and doing a good business; price $8,000.
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

ONE of the best general stores in Western Pennsylvania doing a business of $10,000 per year; can easily clear $1,500. Only store in the town. In a rich farming and dairy country. For particulars write W 189, The Gazette, and save agents' fees. Owner wishes to retire on account of age.

GROCERY—In Allegheny; established 20 years; sales $225 week; easy payments; price $800.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
FOR SMALL CLUB HOUSE.
East End district, convenient to cars; fine location; large lot; good sized house; price only $10,000.
F. B. TOMB,
903 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—Machine shop, with lathes, planers, shaper, drill presses, etc.; also brick building, size 50x100 feet; three floors; corner property, all for $15,000. Can sell foundry building adjoining, size 50x165 ft., for $5,000.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

GOLDFIELD
Mining stocks are the money-makers of the day; I handle only the good ones, and you will make money by buying through me; my weekly market letter, mailed free on application, gives all the latest news from this wonderful camp by my correspondent there J. H. Kenvin, Agent, box 938, Homestead, Pa.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly equipped modern bakery in Monessen, Pa., employing eight men and clearing $25 per day, with an established business, including ovens, three horses, two wagons, show cases, tools, etc. Rent $50 per month. Long lease. Price $3,000. Address H. G. Stack, Hotel May, Monessen, Pa.

WILL SELL AT INVOICE.
A grocery store in the Brushton district; this is the best stand in town, doing a business of $1,500 per month; present owner wishes to retire; nice clean stock of goods.
FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO.,
7806 Frankstown ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORPORATION CHARTERS.
Congress law for District Columbia; no taxes; liberal, safe, cheap. U. S. Legal Corporation, Washington, D. C. Representing $1,200,000.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

WHOEVER READS YOUR AD HERE IS ALREADY INTERESTED

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

Hotel bargain, located in one of our best Ohio towns, 80 miles from Pittsburgh, established 10 years, present owner been there 7 years; this is a frame building in good condition, 32 rooms all furnished; cost of license $350 a year; fine fixtures; leading hotel of the town, and is doing a business of about $18,000 to $20,000 a year; good stock of liquors; will sell this entire business property and all for $22,500; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

Grocery store, located in Allegheny, brick building; 6 living rooms; bath, attic and yard; doing a business of about $500 a month; for quick sale will sell for $375.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

Grocery store, one of the best locations in Liberty ave., Bloomfield, rent only $30; 3 living rooms and attic; doing a business of $200 a week; ask nothing for good will; will sell for invoice price, about $800.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

For sale or exchange, good restaurant in downtown district doing a business of $30 a day; would exchange for real estate or sell for cash; price $1,000.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

Rooming house; 8 rooms completely filled; rent only $30; located on Fifth ave.; price $650.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

Meat market, best location in Pittsburgh; fine fixtures; 10 living rooms; doing a business of about $300 a week; rent $42; price $750.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

HALL-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave., Room 411.
We have the following fine list of confectioneries for sale: One in the E. E.; 3 living rooms; price $450. One on good business street of city, $850; this place will easily invoice over $900.
Neat little stand in Allegheny; 5 living rooms; can be sold for $300. Another good store in Allegheny, opposite large works, $375. Another good one, $550; 6 living rooms. This place is absolutely without competition, in one of the best suburbs in the city.
ROOMING HOUSES.
On Fifth ave., 8 rooms; price $650. Central part of Allegheny; 10 rooms; rent $48; price $750. Many others at a bargain, both in Allegheny and Pittsburgh.
BUTTER AND EGG STORE.
No better store on the market today; doing $300 cash business weekly; to a quick buyer will sell for $1,600.
GROCERIES.
Good E. E. location; cheap rent; will sell around $650, or invoice. One of the best little stands in Allegheny; old established; 6 living rooms. If you see this store you will be interested; price $600. Central city location; rent only $25; can be sold for $650.
We have a large list of stores of all descriptions; before buying make us a call.
HALL-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave., Room 411.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made and a contract entered into with the Corporation Law and Trust Company whereby it contracts to pay off the bonded indebtedness of a company at its maturity. The payment of a bonded indebtedness is guaranteed by the deposit in escrow under the joint control of a trustee and one of the strong Fidelity Bond Companies, OF SUFFICIENT BONDS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR RAILROAD BONDS.
WHEN YOUR STOCK OR BONDS ARE GUARANTEED THEY ARE READILY SOLD.
OUR FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
Will assist corporations and individuals in procuring additional capital; have every facility for rendering good service; expert examinations made on propositions; reports furnished on the practicability of same; law department maintained for the use and benefit of clients; no other house has greater ability or facilities. Call or write.
CORPORATION LAW AND TRUST CO., 707-708 Times Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.
AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.
HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa. Near Union Bridge.
Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

HAMMERS.
80-lb. Bradley helve hammer.
60-lb. Phillips belt driven.
60-lb. Hackney air cushion.
75-lb. Beaudry helve.
150-lb. steam single stand.
350-lb. steam single stand.
600-lb. friction board drop.
800-lb. steam double stand.
4000-lb. steam double stand.
5000-lb. steam double stand.
7000-lb. steam double stand.
Boilers, Engines and Machine Tools.
Both 'phones. WICKES BROS., 45th st. & A. V. Ry.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock, shafting, pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN S. YOUNG, 108-110 Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

GAS AND STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, BOILERS, DYNAMOS.
We are general machinists and manufacturers. We carry the largest stock of gas engines in the city. We also can furnish on short notice anything in the line of boilers, pumps, dynamos, couplings, pulleys, hangers, belting, valves, iron pipe and general supplies.
THE TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO., 105 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL LOW PRICE.
WE NEED THE SPACE.
1—72"x72"x25' Planer.
1—12" Shaper (Gould & Eberhart).
1m—Pedrick & Ayer Air Compressor.
WRITE OR CALL.
VELTE FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

1 Scotch marine boiler for gas.
4 80-H. P. tubular boilers.
1 150-H. P. tubular boiler.
2 40-H. P. tubular boilers.
Various sizes in portable or vertical boilers for sale or rent.
R. MUNROE & SONS' MFG. CORPORATION, Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee workmanship.
IMPERIAL MACHINE CO., 1505 Park Bldg. Pittsburgh.

RAILS AND MACHINERY.
Light section rails, rails, beams, angles, etc., cut to size; gas engines, boilers, air pumps, grate bars, skylight glass, warehouse trucks, etc. Cash paid for scrap iron and metals.
J. B. JONES & CO., 712-720 E. Lacock st. 'Phones 172 North. Allegheny, Pa.

GAS ENGINES.
GASOLINE YACHTS COMPLETE.
316—The FAIRBANKS CO.—318 Second ave. Second-hand 1-2 Charter, 1-6 F. M. & Co., 1 35-H. P. Otto.
Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
B. D. REED, 26 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

LIGHT steel tee rails, prompt shipment, cheap; good ¾" wire cable, long lengths; cash paid for scrap iron and metals. HOMER BOWES, Bijou Bldg.; 'phone 567 Grant.

PRINTING PRESS—Genuine Gordon, 7x11; rebuilt; does good work, $40. Address Printer, No. 1 St. Thomas st., Twenty-seventh ward.

GAS ENGINE—New Era; four-horsepower; cheap; nearly new. 200 Anderson st., Allegheny.

Safes.

BARGAIN SALE in second-hand fireproof safes; one large double-door fireproof safe 5 feet high reduced to $35; one Barnes safe, 1,200 pounds, $25; one Hall safe, 1,000 pounds, $20; also large stock of second-hand typewriters, Remingtons, Smith Premier and all other first-class machines; also a large stock of cash registers at lowest prices; old coins bought and sold. C. W. Franklin, 126 Fourth ave.

Pianos.

PIANO OPPORTUNITY—$450 upright, guaranteed; cover stool, little used; must sell; $150, delivered. Linderman, Box 632, Pittsburgh.

A handsome Mahogany Upright Piano, with beautiful mellow tone, worth $350.00, will be sold for $140.00, including stool and cover. This is a high grade, slightly used Piano, in perfect condition, and an exceptional bargain. Hoffmann's 537 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

A Grand Opening Special Sale of 250 Horses. High-Class Horses

Consisting of trotters, pacers, stallions, brood mares, coach geldings, and draught horses and ponies, Oct. 10, 11, 12, 1904. Some of the record and trial horses are:

Letah S.	2:09½
Trevillian King	2:16
Billy Bounce	2:16
Gem S.	2:19¼
Gold Brick	2:20
Frank L.	2:20
Baron Wallace	2:22¼
Gradon	2:22¼
Robert L.	2:22¼
Silver Queen	2:22¼
Sandy Boy	2:22¼
Arbiter	2:22¼
Joe W.	2:27¼
Sister Vincent	2:28¼
Lakelette	2:28¼
Blue Grass	2:30

and a great many more that are good road horses. Elmer Johnson sent 40 head of extra good draught horses; Thos. H. Beaver 25 head of extra horses, and several prominent breeders and shippers through Ohio and Pennsylvania are represented in this sale; a great many horses and traps having been used by private parties are to be sold at this sale. The dates, Oct. 10, 11, 12, and evening by electric light.
RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES, North end Sixth bridge, Allegheny, Pa.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY. 116-118-120-Seventh street. 917-919 Penn ave.
HIGH-GRADE VEHICLES AT LOW-GRADE PRICES.
We need the room and do not want to carry so many light vehicles over winter and to move them quick we will sell any pleasure vehicle at actual cost price and when we say this we mean it. Call and see.
BUSINESS WAGONS FOR ANY KIND OF BUSINESS.
We have the agency for the celebrated Studebaker wagons, if you want a good wagon and one that will last, get a Studebaker.
ROBES, BLANKETS, HARNESS.
We have the nicest and largest line of robes, blankets, etc., ever seen here and we will sell you any of these at wholesale prices.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO., 116 Seventh st.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales every Tuesday. Next sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

REMOVED—STABLES to corner Main and Alexander sts., West End, Pgh., where you will find 75 to 100 head of mine and general purpose mules constantly on hand; take any car on the West End line at Smithfield st. and Third ave. Remember the street, corner Main and Alexander; mule barns.
PHILIP STEINMILLER. Bell 220 Walnut.

AUCTION SALE HORSES. Tomorrow, Monday, October 3. RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES.

FIFTY horses and 30 sets of double harness, the property of the Consolidated Ice Company, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

A LOT of new and second-hand harness will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

PUBLIC AUCTION, OCT. 3, 10 A. M.
Speed and fancy driving horses, runabouts, traps, wagons, speed carts and harness; two fine teams. Park Livery Co., Cable place, Oakland; take Atwood cars.

AUCTION SALE HORSES. Tomorrow, Monday, October 3. RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
I have constantly on hand from 50 to 75 head of draft and general purpose horses, from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Owen Fitzsimmons' Sales Stable, 410-412 Duquesne way.

ONE hundred head of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st. A. Asher, Prop.

MEDICINE WAGON—A good second-hand medicine wagon; our own make; price is low. McKay Carriage Co., Grove City, Pa.

AUCTION SALE HORSES. Tomorrow, Monday, October 3. RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES.

A LOT of new and second-hand vehicles will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FIFTY horses and 30 sets of double harness, the property of the Consolidated Ice Company, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—STATION WAGON, RUBBER TIRES, NEARLY NEW, GLESENKAMP MAKE; HALF COST. ADDRESS X 143, THE GAZETTE.

FIFTY horses and 30 sets of double harness, the property of the Consolidated Ice Company, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES. Tomorrow, Monday, October 3. RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES.

I WILL sell my horse, trap and harness to a quick buyer for a very low price. H. W. Norman, at C. H. Rowe Co.

FIFTY horses and 30 sets of double harness, the property of the Consolidated Ice Company, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—Good horse, harness and buggy; price $125. Address F., The Gazette branch office, Wilkinsburg.

TWO hundred head of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 4. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES. Tomorrow, Monday, October 3. RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES.

FOR SALE—Fast horse, harness and runabout; good outfit cheap. 22 E. Robinson st., Allegheny.

TWO mated teams and two single drivers, of Canadian cobs, will be on sale during the week at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

Investments.

NEW COAL COMPANY, LIMITED AMOUNT OF PREFERRED STOCK FOR SALE.
The undersigned have for sale at par, $10.00 per share, $5,000 of the preferred eight per cent stock of CRYSTAL BLOCK COAL & CLAY MFG. CO.
The mine is located at Sandy Lake, Pa., and a company has been incorporated and will have the mine in operation by the middle of October, for shipment.
If you want a stock that will pay dividends from the start, you should investigate this proposition at once.
Send for complete prospectus.
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENT CO., FISCAL AGENTS AND ORGANIZERS, 1302 Arrott Building.

Furniture.

FOR SALE—50 sample gas ranges at $12, $15, $17 and $20, guaranteed to be the best makes, and our prices are lower than those sold at second-hand stores; iron folding beds, complete, with cot and mattress, $6.50; quartered oak dressers at $9; combination mattresses, in one or two parts, at $3.50; brass rail iron beds, all sizes, at $3.50; also big bargains in extension tables, chairs, rockers, wardrobes, chiffoniers and coal ranges; 100 misfit carpets, ingrains, velvets and brussels, at $5, $7, $10, $12, $15 and $20. If you are looking for anything in the house furnishing line see us first. We guarantee to save you money.
JASON AUCTION CO., 844 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop., No. 432 Diamond st.

PITTSBURGH VISIBLE, the practical visible typewriter and most popular seller; why pay trust prices? Pittsburgh Writing Machine Co., 208 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LARGEST stock of typewriters in the city. Rentals $2.00 up. Philadelphia Typewriter & Supply Co., 323-4 Lewis bldg., Pittsburgh.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

FOR SALE.

Special.

FOR SALE.

BLAST FURNACES.
Blast Furnace in Pennsylvania.
Blast Furnace and Ore Lands in Tennessee.
Blast Furnace and Ore Lands in North Carolina.
Charcoal Iron Furnace and Ore Lands in Western Kentucky.

IRON ORE LANDS.
Two Iron Ore properties in the Lake Superior region.
Iron Ore property in Georgia.
Iron Ore property in Illinois.
Developed Iron Ore mines in Virginia.
Manganese mines in Arkansas.

ROLLING MILLS.
Steel Mill in Pennsylvania.
Steel Works in New York state.
Wire Works in Illinois.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS.
Large Manufacturing Plant in Ohio.
Planing Mill in North Carolina.
Planing Mill in Alabama.
Cotton Mills in Alabama.
Cotton Mills in Georgia.
Manufacturing Plant in New Jersey.
Ice Plant in Ohio.
Wood-Working Plant in Virginia.

MANUFACTURING SITES.
Manufacturing Site in Allegheny City.
Manufacturing Site in Pittsburgh.
Manufacturing Site on Allegheny River near Pittsburgh.
Water Power in Georgia.

COAL MINES AND COAL LANDS.
Operating Coal Mine on the West Penn Railroad near Pittsburgh.
Gas Coal Lands near Pittsburgh.
Coal Mine lease on the Cresson & Clearfield Railroad in Pennsylvania.
Operating Coal Mines near Richmond, Va.
100,000 acres of coal and timber land in Tennessee.
10,000 acres of coal in West Virginia.
Good Coal Property on the Panhandle near Pittsburgh.
Coking Coal Lands on newly developed railroad in Kentucky; for sale or lease.
Coal Lands in Alabama.

TIMBER LANDS.
20,000 acres of Timber Land in Florida.
Large body of Timber Land in Mississippi.
15,000 acres of Timber Land in Georgia.
16,000 acres of Timber Land in West Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Cotton Plantation in Alabama.
Operating Gas Plant and Wells in Pennsylvania.

For full particulars of any of the above-mentioned properties address
J. H. HILLMAN & SON, 724 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSES SUPPLIED AT A MINIMUM COST.
It is impossible for a man to do justice to his daily work and be worried at the same time by house-hunting. If you want to buy or rent a house, why not have the men with houses for sale and to rent come to you. They are as anxious to find you as you are to find them. Would it not be easier to look over and pick one from a few previously culled from a large list thus obtained than it is to go at the matter haphazard by trying to look over all the houses and streets in the city? They will come to you if you tell your wants in THE GAZETTE.
For the small price of one cent a word we will tell what you want once, or we will tell it seven times for the price of six.

Automobiles.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., are installing a new method of selling and exchanging automobiles and other articles; send 2-cent stamp for full particulars; if you want to dispose of your old auto, now is the time; don't delay. Atlas Automobile Co., 6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

FRANKLIN runabout, 10 horse power; best condition. Address S 194 The Gazette.

Dogs and Birds.

HARTZ mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each; talking parrots, goldfish and aquariums; French poodle puppies. EUROPEAN BIRD STORE, 907 Penn ave., THOMAS HURST, Proprietor.

WHITE leghorns, wyandottes, buff rocks. DECKER POULTRY, 17 Park way, Allegheny.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—National cash register as good as new; style No. 79, with detail strip; price $150 net cash. Taylor Hardware Co., 1929 Beaver ave., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE— PICTURE FRAMES.
A lot of moldings, machinery, pictures, etc., will be sold cheap to a quick buyer. See H. C. MENDEL & CO., 407 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
CLEAR TOY MACHINE—Mills & Bros.' make. In good order. Makes standing toys. Will sell at half price. Inquire of Yoder & Yoder, cor. Fifth and Wylie ave., Yoder Law building.

SPLENDID yellow butter, 20c; Arbuckle's and Lion coffee, 13c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c; finest country roll butter, 3 lbs. 50c; mail your orders; goods delivered everywhere. John Houston, ALLEGHENY MARKET.

BILLIARD TABLES, desks, bowling supplies, wall cases, tables, chairs; cheap. WM. WUERTHELE, 418 Diamond st.

PERSONALS.

PERSONAL— LARGEST PUMPKIN.
WHO HAS THE LARGEST PUMPKIN IN THE STATE?
Pickering, the largest furniture store in the world, cor. Tenth and Penn, Pittsburgh, wants every person that owns a pumpkin in this state and thinks it is the largest, to cut his name and address on it with a penknife, then take it to the express office and ship it to Pickering. All will be placed on exhibition in the big store Halloween week. A committee will pick out the heaviest five.
1st Prize, $10.00 Rocking Chair.
2d Prize, $ 5.00 Rocking Chair.
3d Prize, $ 3.00 Rocking Chair.
4th Prize, $ 2.50 Rocking Chair.
5th Prize, $ 2.00 Rocking Chair.
Be sure to cut your name and address on the pumpkin, bring or ship it any time before Halloween. Just as soon as yours arrives we will weigh it, keep an account of it and announce the winners' names next day after Halloween in our ad. in all Pittsburgh papers.
Pickering reserves the right to keep and give to the poor all pumpkins sent to him.
NOW FOR IT.
Who has the heaviest pumpkin. Send it on to
PICKERING'S FURNITURE STORE, PITTSBURGH.

PERSONAL—Any poor girl in trouble, needing friends or home call on or write to Matron Salvation Army Rescue Home, 705 Grandview ave., Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BENTS' DESTROYER kills lice on children; death to all insects; cures dandruff and falling hair; harmless, 25c, at May's, 506 Market st.

ROOMS painted or papered, $2 up; paper furnished; glass put in. Spaulding, No. 111 Fourth ave.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only Penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

GINSENG—Fortunes in little gardens; easily grown everywhere; roots and seed for sale; booklet free. Write today. Ozark Ginseng Co., Dept D, Joplin, Mo.

VOL-TA-IC DIAMONDS fool them all; cannot be detected; the only imitation diamond patented by our government; send for free catalogue. B. E. Arons, 205 and 207 Smithfield st.

MISS S. YOUNG—Hair parlors; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches $1 up. 220 Bessemer Block, Sixth st.

A WONDERFUL French clairvoyant; what he tells comes true; send 10c and birthday. Prof. E. Garnot, box 2179, Boston, Mass.

THE ONLY CHIROPODIST curing INGROWING nails without CUTTING. DR. HEASLEY, Nixon Theater Bldg.; open Sundays 10 to 2.

OLD RELIABLE—Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block. Fall term October 3.

PIANOS TUNED, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

TRANSFERS AND STORAGE.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY. Telephone 1849.
FURNITURE MOVERS, FURNITURE PACKERS, FURNITURE STORAGE, PADDED VANS.
Large 2-horse wagons for moving; estimates given. Magee street, near Fifth avenue, four squares east of courthouse.

FOUND.

TELEGRAPHY soon learned. Fall term October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

FOUND—Another large lot of fine wall paper we will sell on Tuesday at 5 cents a bolt; borders same price. Don't miss this sale. Fort Pitt Wall Paper Co., 919-921 Penn ave.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

McSweeney's Interstate Detective Agency, 427 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business; all communications treated strictly confidential.

PATENTS.

David P. Moore, Registered Attorney, 246 Third ave., PITTSBURGH, PA., and Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
Procures patents for protection, not for ornament, and likewise Caveats, Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights and attends to litigation, infringments, etc.
DON'T be deluded and believe there are $10,000 or $15,000, or more, awaiting you for inventions which have no commercial value whatever, and from which you will not even receive the amount expended in securing a patent. To one patent that is really needed there are AT LEAST A SCORE THAT ARE NOT NEEDED, and to patent which would only be a useless expenditure of money. My experience, extending over many, many years, has made me familiar with such inventions that are really needed and which will prove commercial successes if properly protected by patents.
I am prepared to advise all intending patentees ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE concerning the prospects of the success of their inventions. It is, therefore, a small matter for inventors to submit sketches of their invention to me for such free advice and thus BE PREVENTED FROM EXPENDING MONEY USELESSLY in patenting articles of a worthless nature commercially.
People as a general thing do not invent FOR THE PLEASURE THERE IS IN IT, but rather for the FINANCIAL RETURNS, and it is therefore very essential that they be advised correctly before patenting.
I advise patentees from a commercial standpoint AND ASSIST THEM to make their patents profitable IF THEY POSSESS SELLING QUALITIE.
My main offices are situated directly opposite the patent office and all matters receive personal attention there; objections by patent office are therefore speedily removed and allowances quickly procured. No vexatious delays. Inventors should consider these advantages when selecting an attorney.
HOURS 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Inventors unable to come in the day time may make appointment for any evening.
David P. Moore, Registered Attorney, 246 Third ave., PITTSBURGH, PA., and Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

PATENTS—Copyrights and trademarks; for free advice write METZGAR & WALLACE, patent experts, Washington, D. C.

TRUXALL, seller and promoter of patents. 600 German Nat. Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

DANCING ACADEMY.

McDOUGALL DANCING ACADEMY, 27 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.
To dance, to waltz with ease and grace,
Lends charm to figure, form and face.
CLASSES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. ACTION NOT WORDS.
Many persons wishing to learn dancing desire to learn rapidly and correctly. The fact that an average attendance of 600 pupils attend our classes weekly will speak for itself. We guarantee absolute satisfaction. Persons who have failed elsewhere can start here—we teach you to dance or accept no fee.
Our methods are based on one thing—all the time—that is SIMPLICITY. We respect all schools, but we claim by comparison, our teaching and system is superior; we do the work—action not words. Our teachers are proficient and experienced, patient and civil all the time. Visitors always welcome. Private lessons, $1, six for $5. Musician in attendance—school always open, all the year; seven electric fans. Class lessons ten for $3.
CHILDREN'S CLASS, SATURDAYS, 3 P. M. $3 per term, 25c per lesson. Course includes society and fancy dancing, deportment and physical culture. No exercise for children compares with dancing; it excels all else.
OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 3 P. M. Classes Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays, afternoons and evenings, 1 to 11 P. M. Children Saturday, 3 P. M., October 8.
McDougall Dancing Academy, 27 Federal st., Allegheny. Out-of-city classes, Greensburg, Pa.; Latrobe, Pa.; Blairsville, Pa.; Indiana, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa.; Rochester, Pa.
It will pay you to look us up—we do the business—action, not words.

NOW OPEN.
THE M. THUMA ACADEMY OF DANCING.
R. F. Thuma, Principal. 306, 308, 310 Fifth ave.
BEGINNER CLASS OPEN NEXT Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
SOCIETY CLASS. Thursday evening, October 6.
CHILDREN CLASS. Saturday afternoon at 2:30.
BEGINNERS.
Be a dancer in a short time; start at the beginning; go to the best school; there are too many get-quick-dancing schools; don't make the mistake; we refer you to anyone that dances properly; they are Thuma pupils.
CHILDREN CLASS
Is so well established that the work of the past speaks for itself.
PRIVATE LESSONS
In all branches of Dancing. Privately by appointment. Write, call or telephone.
M. THUMA ACADEMY, 306-308-310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. P. & A. Telephone 2026 Main.

JAMES P. BROOKS' Dancing Academy removed to Curry College hall, 204 Sixth st., opposite Hotel Anderson. Opens Thursday, October 6, at 8:30 p. m. Beginners' classes Mondays and Fridays. Commencing October 10, advanced class Thursday evenings. Circulars.

Braun's private school of dancing. The Auditorium, 200 to 214 South Highland avenue. Director W. F. Braun, president International Association Masters of Dancing. Advanced class Saturday nights; beginners' class Monday nights; juvenile class Saturday afternoons, Bell 'phone, 9065 Highland.

SPECIAL.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS.
"Penny wise and pound foolish" is the boarding house keeper who has an empty chair at the table or a vacant room in the house, and yet does not use The Gazette "want ad" columns. That vacant place costs you money every day it remains so. Life is an effort to secure a season of leisure and respite from toil, but the leisure you obtain through a shortage of boarders or roomers is too expensive to be pleasurable.
It would cost one cent a word to advertise for boarders once in THE GAZETTE. The same ad would run seven times for the price of six.

IF you want to buy, hire or have made a yacht, skiff or clinker boat, or want to buy a second-hand launch, any size from 25 feet up, either gasoline or steam power, go to R. C. Price & Co.'s boat shop, foot of Sandusky st., Allegheny.

POSITIONS await graduates. Fall term October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

INSURANCE.

Employers' Liability, Elevator, Plate Glass, Fire, Boiler, Personal, Accident & Health — INSURANCE
THE VERY BEST COMPANIES Represented by JESSE K. SERIGHT, 117 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, standard reserve company, issues most popular accident and health insurance in the market; $1 monthly buys from $30 to $50 monthly for every accident or sickness depending on occupation; double above for any public conveyance, elevator or burning building accident; investigate us; good agents wanted. J. W. FRITTS, General Agent, No. 245 Fourth ave.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

BROKERS AND INDUSTRIAL AGENTS, ATTENTION!—Bring us your accident and health business; we have the best line of any office in Pittsburgh; you don't need to send your application to home office, as we write ALL policies in our office; this means saving of time and business; best commissions; we challenge comparison of policies. NORTH AMERICAN IDENTIFICATION CO., 245 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HOUSES SUPPLIED AT A MINIMUM COST.
It is impossible for a man to do justice to his daily work and be worried at the same time by house-hunting. If you want to buy or rent a house, why not have the men with houses for sale and to rent come to you. They are as anxious to find you as you are to find them. Would it not be easier to look over and pick one from a few previously culled from a large list thus obtained than it is to go at the matter haphazard by trying to look over all the houses and streets in the city? They will come to you if you tell your wants in THE GAZETTE.
For the small price of one cent a word we will tell what you want once, or we will tell it seven times for the price of six.

$100 Will Return $1,000.

We offer the greatest opportunity for profitable investment since the Cash Register, Bell Telephone and Linotype were placed on the market—and the Linotype in seven years paid its stockholders $127,000 for each original $1,000 invested. Legitimate demand insures yearly dividends equal to Entire Capital Stock. With one man it does the work of five ordinary machines, requiring seven men, and occupies one-fifth the space. Proposition indorsed by leading capitalists and business men. Opportunity afforded investor to earn $400 to $600 per month without taking time from regular business. Address HOLLAND INVESTMENT CO., 277 Broadway, New York.

THE MODERN WAY TO SUCCESS is by incorporation. You cannot make money without money. Then why not organize your business into a stock company, thereby putting yourself in a position to quickly and easily raise additional working capital; also derive the many and great benefits so acquired; limited liability, perpetual existence and corporate purposes unlimited. Write for our free booklet.
UNIVERSAL INCORPORATING CO., 1104 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HANDLE YOUR OWN MONEY or any banker can handle it for you, in a business that pays larger profits in a week than savings banks pay in a year. Success is sometimes the result of luck, but permanent success comes only to men and women who avail themselves of opportunities presented to them. No mining, oil or speculative game; if you are a savings bank depositor or if you have $50 to $500 or $1,000 to invest, write Western Finance Co., Crilly Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

"SUCCESS IN SPECULATION."
$100.00 invested in Grain, Stocks or Cotton by our "Conservative Plan" should result in a profit of $500.00 to $1,000,000 with in a month. Write for particulars and market letter. Mailed free. Orders executed in Chicago and New York. C. A. Lane & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Keystone bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE WILL INVEST YOUR CAPITAL WHERE IT WILL DOUBLE ITSELF IN ONE YEAR, in safe, sound and legitimate ground-floor propositions; our men of recognized ability have earned tens of thousands of dollars for our clients and can benefit you in the same way; you can draw 4 per cent per month immediately after you invest; particulars and best references upon application. Industrial Guaranty Co., Suite 1040 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

$100,000.00 CASH PRIZES to be given away. One more month to participate. Our offer closes November 1st, 1904. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you full and complete information. Write today. NATIONAL CONTEST CO., Colorado Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOMETHING NEW—You can make $3 to $5 weekly on every $100 invested, without risking your capital; you simply deposit your money with any reliable broker; we do not handle it, nor cannot make any money unless you do; this is not a turf scheme; particulars free. The Richards Co., 123 Liberty st., New York.

GOLDFIELD AND TONOPAH.
Valuable information about these wonderful camps, where so many fortunes have been made by Philadelphians, will be sent free on application to Trevor Lewis, 43-49 Exchange place, New York.

$1,000 invested and services will pay active, intelligent person $300 to $500 per month; permanent, legitimate enterprise. Address Box 82, Mansfield, Ohio.

WHEAT is very active and offers exceptional opportunities for profits; $20 margins 1,000 bu. 2 cents; send for free book, Facts and Figures, explaining option trading. Osborn Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

PLUMBING business; old, well-established business; yearly profit $8,000 to $10,000; well-located plant, 40x120. Address W 193, The Gazette.

100 LOTS FREE.
Applicants sending stamp will receive deed of lot, size 25x100 feet; suburb New York. 20th Century Realty Co., 6 Wall st., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 600 Lewis block. Fall term October 3. Don't be late.

INVESTMENTS.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS.
"Penny wise and pound foolish" is the boarding house keeper who has an empty chair at the table or a vacant room in the house, and yet does not use The Gazette "want ad" columns. That vacant place costs you money every day it remains so. Life is an effort to secure a season of leisure and respite from toil, but the leisure you obtain through a shortage of boarders or roomers is too expensive to be pleasurable.
It would cost one cent a word to advertise for boarders once in THE GAZETTE. The same ad would run seven times for the price of six.

INVEST IN SHEEP—Your sheep will double in number in 3 years, which means a gain of 100 per cent on your investment; $60 buys 1 share and 15 breeding sheep; $120 buys 2 shares and 30 breeding sheep; $300 buys 5 shares and 75 breeding sheep; this investment is entirely new; it is safe and practical; the company is managed by men of experience and reputation; write for complete information. WYOMING CO-OPERATIVE SHEEP RANCH CO., New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CAPITAL for investment in stocks, bonds, mortgages, manufacturing, mining and business enterprises; companies organized and financed; securities sold; loans negotiated. Ralph M. Jacoby, 42 Wall stret, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOU can have three months day school for $21; three months night school for $12. Night school Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7 till 9. Mechanical drawing, mechanical engineering, architecture, civil engineering, structural iron engineering, electrical engineering, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting. Address B 239, The Gazette.

PIANO TUNERS make from $5 to $10 per day. Our prospectus tells all about it; write. Correspondence School of Piano Tuning, 1019 Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

PRIVATE lessons given in mathematics, mechanics of engineering, surveying, etc., by college trained mathematician and engineer. Address D 190, The Gazette.

RAILROADS want you. Fall term October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

LOST

LOST—Italian greyhound (female); answers to name Leah; fawn color. Reward if returned E. E. Beddoe, corner Center and Negley, East End. Bell 'phone 679 Highland.

OPERATORS never idle. Fall term October 3. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

LOST—Small pocket account book; suitable reward paid for return to O. E. Frazee, 1607 Farmers bank.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Return to Colonial Hotel for reward. C. H. Swiggett.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Good investment bonds in exchange for first-class downtown Pittsburgh business property. Address Bonds, P. O. Box 363, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE do place all graduates. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, 600 Lewis block.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE MONEY
THAT YOU WANT
AND FIND IT HARD TO GET CAN BE HAD ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVING SAME FROM YOUR POSSESSION AT REASONABLE CHARGES AND LIBERAL TERMS. YOU REPAY THE LOAN IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AS BEST SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE. IF PAID SOONER THAN PROMISED A LIBERAL REBATE OR DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR TIME SAVED. WE DO NO MISLEADING ADVERTISING. HUNDREDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS CAN TESTIFY TO OUR EASY, INEXPENSIVE, CONFIDENTIAL DEALINGS. OUR OFFICE FITTED UP FOR PRIVACY WITH PRIVATE INTERVIEWING ROOMS.
PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO., 504-505 KEYSTONE BLDG., 320 FOURTH AVE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY, DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY, THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDERS IN THE CITY.
LOANS MADE AT ONCE.
OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYONE.
WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW.
WE ORIGINATE—OTHERS IMITATE.
Do you owe several small bills and want to concentrate them all in one place?
It is far better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will treat you right at all times—one that will live up to all promises, one that will make a contract that will suit you. We make loans in large or small amounts, for short or long time, on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, or any good security, left undisturbed in your possession. PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU.
LOANS OF OTHER COMPANIES PAID AND MORE MONEY ADVANCED.
MOST PRIVATE OFFICES IN CITY.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note without endorser.
All loans made promptly and in strict confidence. Will guarantee lowest rates in the city.
No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.
THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., 411 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor. ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AV. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE.
Bell Fone 885 Court.
P. & A. Fone 525 Main.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

MR. MARRIED MAN,

Are you pestered by collectors, worried by small bills, or are there things you need for the house or family that you have not the ready cash with which to buy them? If so, join our
DON'T WORRY CLUB
and borrow all the money you need. We loan to ANYONE owning
FURNITURE, HORSES, WAGONS,
PIANOS, ETC.
IF YOU OWE ANOTHER COMPANY AND WANT TO SAVE MONEY, SEE US AT ONCE.
THE BANKERS OF THE PEOPLE.
New York Lease & Loan Co.,
Bell 'Phone, 976 Grant.
Rooms 608-609 Park Building,
Fifth ave. and Smithfield st.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEARLY EVERYBODY IN ALLEGHENY CO. NEEDS MONEY
We Save You Money on Furniture Loans.
12½c. MONTHLY PAYS INTEREST ON $25
25c. MONTHLY PAYS INTEREST ON $50
37½c. MONTHLY PAYS INTEREST ON $75
OTHER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION.
CALL OR 'PHONE.
BELL—1849 CEDAR.
Union Loan and Deposit Co.
ROOM 6, GRAY BLDG.,
COR. FEDERAL AND STOCKTON AVE., ALLEGHENY, PA.

Money in Hand When You Ask for It.

Don't be bashful if you need money. We will loan you any amount the moment you ask for it at 6 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, furs, clothing, etc., accepted as security. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.
Six Per Cent
Market Street Loan Office
214 Market Street
Near Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal cities. Tolman, 608 Smith block.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential. J. Q. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD MORTGAGES.
FRANK X. BEHEN, 406 HOME TRUST BLDG., SIXTH AND WOOD.

WANTED—Good mortgages on first-class properties at 5 per cent interest—can use any amount at this rate; must be 50 per cent margin. Mortgage Banking Company, 423 Fourth ave.

I AM in position to place large mortgages on large manufacturing plants and extensive mining operations in the middle states, at 5 per cent interest rate, and 1 per cent brokerage. F. A. Peavey, 1090 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATE PARTY loans on first and second mortgages, notes and heirs to estates. P. O. box 1705.

$75,000 TO LOAN; straight or installment mortgages; no delay; principals address box 275, Allegheny.

WE have funds to loan on good mortgages in city or suburbs. MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS on first and second mortgages. Collaterals; no delay. Box 1695.

INDIVIDUAL will loan money at 6 per cent. 2d mortgages, notes or heirs to estate. Box 663.

MONEY to loan on mortgages. W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

$60,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 668.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NO TIGHT MONEY
NO MISTAKE
IN MONEY MATTERS
when you deal with the straight reliable
MECHANICS LEASE & TRUST CO.,
(The Peoples Bank)
Second Floor, Bijou Building,
611 PENN AVE.
Established by leading citizens for and the exclusive benefit of the PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH and vicinity.
Where any honest person, man or woman, can BORROW MONEY in any sum, from $10 TO $1,000, at a fair, legal and honest rate of interest.
You need not own real estate to get a loan from us. We will loan you money on
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
PIANOS,
HORSES and
WAGONS,
or any other security.
Leaving them undisturbed in your possession, Giving you the use of both the goods and the money.
DO YOU OWE A LOAN COMPANY,
or any other bills?
WE WILL PAY THEM UP FOR YOU
and advance you more money if you need it.
YOU OWE IT
to yourself and your family to get your loan at the lowest rates and in the most reliable place, where every contract made is sacredly respected.
PRIVACY.
Our offices are without exception the most commodiously arranged in the city, where absolute privacy is to be had at all times.
QUICK LOANS.
If you need the money at once let us know and we will serve you in a few hours' notice. If you can not call, write or 'phone us.
Bell 'phone 380 Grant.
P. & A. 'phone 2331 Main.
MECHANICS LEASE & TRUST CO.,
(The Peoples Bank)
Second Floor, Bijou Building,
611 Penn Avenue.

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

CHEAP MONEY FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION.
WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES and WAGONS, ETC. Anywhere in Allegheny county, at the LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.
We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.
YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY. YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.
$ 10 for 1 month, 5c; for 3 mos., 15c
$ 20 for 1 month, 10c; for 6 mos., 60c
$ 30 for 1 month, 15c; for 6 mos., 90c
$ 40 for 1 month, 20c; for 6 mos., $1.20
$ 50 for 1 month, 25c; for 6 mos., $1.50
$ 75 for 1 month, 40c; for 6 mos., $2.40
$100 for 1 month, 50c; for 6 mos., $3.00
$150 for 1 month, 75c; for 6 mos., $4.50
$200 for 1 month, $1.00; for 6 mos., $6.00
$250 for 1 month, $1.25; for 6 mos., $7.50
$300 for 1 month, $1.50; for 6 mos., $9.00
$350 for 1 month, $1.75; for 6 mos., $10.50
$400 for 1 month, $2.00; for 6 mos., $12.00
$450 for 1 month, $2.25; for 6 mos., $13.50
$500 for 1 month, $2.50; for 6 mos., $15.00
LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR.
LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.
WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY, SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE. EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS. INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT. IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.
WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF .... PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY
Name ....
Address ....
Married or single ....
When to call ....
ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR
GIVE US A CALL.

BORROW BY MAIL
Or Come to Our Office. We Loan On Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, at
6% SIX PER C-NT 6%
No Extra Charges.
Write for Booklet. Mailed in Plain Envelope.
JOS. DeROY & SONS,
307 Smithfield street.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
In one Location Nearly Half a Century.

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR UNION MILLS

Favorable Conditions Continue at Plants of the Amalgamated Association.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LODGES

Favorable conditions continue to exist at the union iron and steel plants of the country, according to the weekly reports of lodges received by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The recent adjustment of prices by the different steel pools has evidently stimulated buying and some heavy orders were received during the week. The independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers were specially benefited by the cut of $2.50 a ton in the price of sheet and tin plate bars. As a result the Inland Steel Company is preparing to start its big sheet plant at Indiana Harbor. The sheet workers who are members of the Amalgamated association struck about four months ago against a reduction in wages. The company has withdrawn the offer of a reduction and has arranged to hold a conference with its men tomorrow, when a satisfactory adjustment of the wage question likely will be made. The report during the week that the plant would be declared open is officially denied. A number of union mills will be kept busy for several months on account of new orders booked during the past few days. The weekly reports of the lodges compiled for the Amalgamated Journal are as follows:

Brenau lodge No. 10, Anniston, Ala., Weller Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 11 furnaces working, two idle for repairs. Bar and guide department, 12-inch mill working. Prospects good.

Cataract lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Puddle, bar and 8 and 9-inch mills working. Prospects fair.

South Side lodge No. 11, Pittsburgh, A. M. Byers Iron Company. Boiling department, 28 furnaces working; 1 scrap mill; all double. Bar mill, 3 furnaces working double. Plate mill, 1 furnace on single. Prospects good.

Empire lodge No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces worked all week except Saturday. Bar and guide departments, 10-inch mill working full. Prospects fair.

Montour lodge No. 49, Danville, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 18 puddle and three scrap furnaces working; none idle. Bar and guide department, 12-inch mill working; 16-inch, no orders. Prospects poor for 16-inch.

Granite lodge No. 16, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Open hearth department, three furnaces working; three idle. No. 6 furnace started September 19. Prospects fair.

Colonial lodge No. 23, Monaca, Pa., Colonial steel works. Boiling department, all furnaces working; plenty of men. Bar and guide department, all mills at last report working. Sheet and jobbing department, mills all working. Hammer shop working full. Prospects good.

Springdale lodge No. 30, Youngstown, O., Valley works Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department all on. Bar and guide department, 7, 9 and 18-inch mills working; 12 and 16-inch idle; plate mill working; all on this week. Prospects better.

Weller Lodge No. 3, Vincennes, Ind., National Rolling mill. Boiling department; four furnaces worked five turns. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working; No. 1 furnace off for repairs. Prospects, good.

Mountz Creek Lodge No. 54, Connellsville, Pa., Sligo Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 18 furnaces working double turn. Bar and guide department, two bar mills on single turn, one guide mill on double turn. Jobbing department, two furnaces working single turn. Prospects, good.

St. Louis Lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, two mills working; idle four days; breakdown of engine. Tin department, two mills working; idle four days. Prospects, uncertain.

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills working; idle, none. Plenty standing turn men. Prospects, uncertain.

John F. Ward lodge No. 9, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 30 mills, all working. Prospects unknown.

M. F. Tighe lodge No. 22, Lancaster, Pa., Pennsylvania Iron Company. Started September 26. Prospects uncertain.

Toledo lodge No. 49, Toledo, O. Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, nine furnaces working, five idle; six bushelling working three turns, three puddling. Bar and guide department, 8-inch, 10-inch, 18-inch working; 8-inch and 10-inch double; 18-inch single. Prospects uncertain.

Shawnee Lodge No. 58, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 11 furnaces working. Bar and guide department, 18 and 10-inch mills worked three days. Prospects, fair.

Fair View Lodge No. 40, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company. Boiling department, all idle this week. Sheet and jobbing department, four sheet mills, one 44-inch, two 38-inch and one 32-inch average working. Prospects for sheets, bright.

Belmont Lodge No. 42, Martins Ferry O., Laughlin sheet mill. Sheet and jobbing department, six mills working full time; idle, none. Any brothers coming this way should have card with them.

Bayardstown Lodge No. 20, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Boiling department, 22 furnaces working, none idle; scrap furnace working single turn. Bar and guide department, bar mill, four heats a turn; 8-inch, six heats a turn; 10-inch, six heats a turn. Prospects, uncertain.

Old Fort Lodge No. 14, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department, 9-inch and 18-inch mills working; off two days, short of muck iron. Prospects, good.

Granite City Lodge No. 11, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Tin department, 16 mills working; six mills idle; crew from Nos. 16, 17 and 18 mills working on Nos. 1, 2 and 3, old side. Prospects, bright.

W. C. Davis Lodge No. 1, East Chicago, Ind., Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 14 furnaces on last week. All on this week. Prospects, fair.

Park City Lodge No. 6, Ashland, Ky., Ashland Steel works. Bar and guide department, blooming and converting mill worked six turns. Prospects, uncertain.

Banner of the West Lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill., Republic Iron and Steel Company, Tudor works. Boiling department, 31 furnaces working; none idle; eight bushelling and one cinder bottom on eight-hour shifts; two cinder bottoms on double turns. Bar and guide department, 16, 12, 9 and 8-inch mills working double turn; 9-inch, two turns; spike mill idle. Two standing bushelers wanted. Prospects, bright.

Future City Lodge No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. Heimbacher Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, all furnaces on six days. Standing turn men plenty. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill on six days, bar mill on five days. Prospects, good.

St. Clair Lodge No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron Company. Boiling department, seven mills working; one idle; working steady. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill, working every day. Prospects, good.

Wayne Lodge No. 55, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wayne Iron and Steel works. Boiling department, 25 furnaces, double turn. Bar and guide department, single; guide off. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill on double. Prospects, uncertain.

Bishop Lodge No. 34, Allegheny, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, working full; one sand bottom bushelling, one pile on boards working. Bar and guide department, guide mill working full. Bar mill idle since Thursday. Prospects, unknown.

Star Lodge No. 33, Youngstown, O., Brown-Bonnell plant Republic Iron and Steel Company. No. 3 puddle mill, five puddle furnaces idle for some time; two sandbottoms working three shifts for last two weeks. Prospects, very poor.

Victory Lodge No. 48, Zanesville O., Zanesville Iron Company. Mill still off and for sale.

Cambria Lodge No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, six mills; all idle.

Riverside lodge No. 10, Pottstown, Pa., Potts Bros. Iron Company, limited. Boiling department, eight double furnaces working, none idle. Sheet and jobbing department, sheared skelp mill working. Prospects unknown.

Dewey lodge No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Bar and guide department started September 26. Prospects uncertain.

Atkins lodge No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill on all week. Prospects uncertain.

Gilt Edge lodge No. 57, Cambridge, O., Cambridge Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department, the mill is still idle. Prospects unknown.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Plumbers' Organization Advises Against Wage Disputes for One Year.

There will be no strikes of plumbers for one year at least. Builders have just been informed of the action taken at the fourteenth convention of the United association at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this fourteenth convention advise and request local unions to disapprove of general strike applications for a period of at least one year from this date, for the reason that it is our belief that it is inadvisable to make demands for increases of wages or changes in working rules, etc., that would precipitate a general strike, but this shall not be construed to mean that local unions shall not present just demands to employers and settle same by arbitration if possible.

It was reported at national headquarters during the week that $70,000 had been spent in the payment of strike and lockout benefits since the new system went into effect.

A Peace Association Scheme.

Patrick Scullin of Indianapolis, Ind., states that he has devised a new scheme to bring capital and labor closer together. He has formed the "National Peace Industrial association," and through that body all troubles are to be settled by "investigation, conciliation and arbitration." The claim is made by him that the proposition has been indorsed by many citizens' alliances.

STRIKES ARE TO BE PREVENTED

Plans Perfected by the Recently Formed Structural Building Trades Alliance.

NO MORE BUILDING TROUBLES

If the plans of the recently formed Structural Building Trades alliance are carried out there will be few, if any, building troubles throughout the country next year. Building trades organizations representing hundreds of thousands of men compose the alliance, and strength is being added every week.

The objects to be attained by the alliance are:

First—The prevention of strikes and lockouts.

Second—The arbitration of disputes between employers and employes.

Third—The adoption of trade agreements, local and national.

Fourth—Uniform wages, hours and conditions of labor.

Fifth—The adjustment of jurisdiction disputes between the various trades.

The alliance was planned over a year ago by M. P. Carrick, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, but he died before the organization was perfected. The brotherhood has been active in the work, and last week J. C. Skemp, who succeeded Mr. Carrick, prepared the following comment on the new body for the official journal of the painters:

The Structural Building Trades alliance combines the best features of industrial trades unionism with the preservation of the maximum of trade autonomy, compatible with the common welfare. Its policy will necessitate the curtailment of some of the cherished liberties of the individual union for its own good and for the advancement of the general welfare. Local trade autonomy has been so often misused; so often has a union (sometimes owing its very existence to the assistance of other organizations), sold out those who made it for a mess of pottage that there should be no objection to this restriction of the power of individual unions. Individual liberty is impossible where men live in communities, and the more complex our social life the greater the subordination of personal liberty necessary for the maintenance of the liberty of all and the advancement of the welfare of the whole. Each member of a trades union agrees to surrender his personal opinions to the will of the majority and abide by their decision. If this discipline is necessary to the attainment of success in the individual union like the alliance, if it is to accomplish the purpose for which it has been organized.

Employers and employes alike are weary of strikes and lockouts. The policy of the Structural Building Trades alliance will enable us to advance our interests without the interruption of business or the loss of time. We shall have no difficulty in obtaining reasonable demands without losing the good will of the employers or of the general public. The trade agreement will do away with the element of uncertainty, the fear of the employer that at any time he might be compelled to pay a higher wage than that upon which he estimated his accepted contracts; the fear of the workmen that at any time the employer might take advantage of a lull in the demand for labor to reduce wages and increase his profits. This uncertainty, with the resultant probability of strikes, has hindered the progress of the building industry. Once the local trade agreement becomes general and its advantages are appreciated it will be possible to introduce the national trade agreement; the national yearly trade agreement proving a success, it will naturally be extended to cover a number of years and ultimately we shall work under a continuous agreement with provisions for its adjustment by arbitration from time to time as conditions may demand. This will make practical our demands for uniform wages, hours and conditions over the entire continent, which obtained will remove the competition of the unfair employer who by his inefficient, but cheap labor, is able to underbid and secure contracts which otherwise would be given to employers of union labor paying fair wages.

If the structural alliance does no more than adjust jurisdiction disputes its existence is justified. Nothing is so detrimental to our interests, no disputes so antagonize the contractors and prejudice public opinion against organized labor as these internal wars. Outsiders will forgive strikes for better conditions. They can understand the motive, and when our demands are reasonable they will submit to inconvenience without complaint, but when business is interrupted and loss sustained through a fight as to what trade shall perform certain work, the entire movement is retarded and a public resentment aroused. It is imperative that an impartial body capable of judging the technical points that are raised, acquainted with the details of the building industry be created, to act as a court to consider such matters, and vested with power to enforce its decisions upon the disputing crafts. This will be one of the duties of the Structural Building Trades alliance.

The constitution is broad. All recognized established national and international unions of structural building tradesmen are eligible to membership. None but dual organizations to those already affiliated are refused admission. The opposition of no single trade can cause the rejection of the application of any organization. The doors are wide open. We trust that every craft engaged in the building industry will recognize the necessity and the possibilities of the new organization, and accept a cordial invitation to take part in the work and assist in the realization of our hopes.

TO TEST A LAW.

Employers Suffering from Statute Enacted Through Workingmen's Influence Question Its Constitutionality.

Trade unionists all over the country are interested in preparations being made by employers to have an objectionable law tested. Some time ago the labor unions in Illinois exerted sufficient political power to have passed by the legislature a statute making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for an individual or firm to omit from an advertisement for help the fact that a strike or lockout existed in his or its plant when such did exist.

A manufacturer was arrested in Chicago last week at the instance of labor unions for failing to state in an advertisement for men that there was a strike in his plant, his company being one of the many against which the International Association of Machinists is still waging a strike. The Illinois Manufacturers' association has taken the matter up and preparations are being made to test the constitutionality of the law.

Section 1 of the law reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful to induce, persuade or engage workmen to change from one place to another in this state, or to bring workmen of any class or calling into this state to work in any of the departments of labor, through or by false representations, false advertising or false pretenses concerning kind or character of work to be done or amount and character of compensation, or sanitary or other conditions, or as to the existence or non-existence of a strike or other labor trouble pending between employers and employes at the time of or previous to such engagement. Failure to state in any advertisement, proposal or contract for the employment of workmen that there is a strike, lockout or other labor trouble at the place of proposed employment when such strike, etc., exists, shall be deemed a false advertisement and misrepresentation for the purpose of this act.

Section 2 provides for a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both penalties, for violation of the above statute. Section 3 makes it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not less than one year or more than five years, for bringing armed workmen into the state. Section 4 gives the workmen the right of action for recovery of all damages and attorney's fees resulting from loss to him owing to false advertisement.

PAINTERS FINANCES.

General Secretary Skemp of the Brotherhood Presents a Favorable Semi-Annual Report.

The semi-annual report of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has just been sent out to the local unions from headquarters at Lafayette, Ind. While the decreased activity in the building industry during the year has resulted in a loss of membership of building trades organizations, the brotherhood is an exception. In the six months covered by the report 7,412 new members were added to the roll and 4,244 were reinstated, a total increase of 11,656. During this period, however, 10,154 members were suspended, making the net increase in membership 1,502. Charters were issued to 51 new local unions.

According to the financial statement the balance on hand January 1, 1904, was $18,977.04, and the receipts for the six months amounted to $75,195.32 and the expenditures to $81,867.06, leaving a balance in the treasury of $12,305.30. The death and disability claims paid for the six months aggregated $21,925, and the total amount paid by the brotherhood from March, 1887, amounted to $179,075.15. General Secretary-Treasurer Joseph C. Skemp in concluding his report says:

The membership is to be congratulated upon the adoption of those amendments providing for an increased revenue, as during the past year our income has been insufficient to meet our expenses, and the balance in our treasury has been gradually decreasing until the time was near at hand when we would have been unable to conduct our business without reducing expenses by abandoning some of the work upon which the efficiency of the organization depends.

The increased per capita tax will enable us to meet our ever growing obligations for death and disability benefits with promptness, to render at least partial assistance to our local unions in distress, and accumulate a fund sufficient to meet the expense, should the members decide to hold a convention in the coming year.

A Bull Fighter's Union.

The very latest out-of-the-usual organization of a trades union is reported from Spain. The Toreadors' union has been formed at Madrid, and all the famous bull fighters of the kingdom are said to have joined it. Like other unions, it has been established for the purpose of fixing a regular scale of wages for its members, which includes not only the toreadors, but also picadors and matadors, but connected with it is also a life insurance association which will pay to the widows of members killed while engaged in the duties of their dangerous profession a fixed annuity besides all expenses of the funeral.

TRADE UNION VICTORIES.

President James O'Connell Tells What Organized Labor Has Done.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, who is regarded as one of the most logical talkers in the trade union movement made an impression at a recent labor demonstration in a speech on the victories won by organized labor. He opened his address with a clear exposition of the principles of trade unionism, and told of the movement from the earliest time.

In speaking of the employers' associations, Mr. O'Connell said:

"All the Parrys and the manufacturers' associations which he has established will never be strong enough to pull labor from the position which she has attained. Organized labor has accomplished too much in the past to be thrown from the place which she has made for herself. Organized labor has freed too many women and children, has brought better wages and shorter hours to the workingman. Do you think for one moment that the workingman will surrender these advantages for which he has had to fight so hard? In past times the workingman was compelled to work almost 14 hours a day. He was worn out long before he was able to go to his home. His wages were insufficient to support his family. Is it any wonder that the workingman drowned his troubles in drink? He had no family or social life, and his existence was a miserable one. Now, by organizing and by every one working together, all this has been changed. But the end is not yet. You have gained much, but you must go forward to other victories. I do not advocate antagonizing the employers. You must never be satisfied until the condition of the workingman is all that it should be. This should be accomplished altogether by peaceful means."

BUT FEW ARE IDLE.

Satisfactory Reports on State of Employment Issued by the Federaton.

The latest report on the state of employment compiled by the American Federation of Labor from reports received at headquarters is not as favorable as the previous one. Of the 1,280 unions making returns for August, with an aggregate membership of 92,260, there were 2.2 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,032 unions, with a total membership of 85,450, reported 1.6 per cent without employment.

The number of unions affiliated with the federation on September 1 was as follows: International unions, 120; state branches, 32; central bodies, 558; local trades and federal labor unions, 1,387. Charters were issued during September to four central bodies, nine federal labor unions and 12 local trade unions. Following is a list of the newly chartered local trades unions:

No. 8523, Sheet Asphalt, Tar, Gravel and Slate Roofers, Syracuse, N. Y.
No. 10254, Union Protectora de Braceros, Aguadilla, P. R.
No. 11742, Union Protectora de Braceros, Arroyo, P. R.
No. 11743, Union Protectora de Braceros, Guayama, P. R.
No. 11744, Factory Truckers and Stock Movers, Dayton, O.
No. 11748, Sawmillmen, Malvern, Ark.
No. 11749, Union Protectora de Obrera, Punta Santiago, P. R.
No. 11752, Union Protectora de la Mujer Obrera, San Juan, P. R.
No. 11754, Lime Workers, Rockland, Me.
No. 11757, Paper Bag Workers, Baltimore, Maryland.
No. 11758, Laborers' Protective, Nashville, Tenn.
No. 11759, Bottle Sorters, Kansas City, Mo.

THE GAZETTE'S DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE OF WESTERN PENNA

Second and fourth Sundays, Knights of Labor hall, 535 Smithfield st. William Boate, president; E. A. Maginn, vice president; John J. Toole, recording and corresponding secretary; Thomas Blackburn, financial secretary; Anthony Kelly, treasurer; Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and W. H. Baird, trustees.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

First and third Thursdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. G. A. Hess, president; E. F. Welsh, vice president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; J. B. Culley, financial secretary; N. F. Storm, treasurer; E. A. Maginn, H. J. Carey, Lottie Williamson, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

First Friday, Moorhead hall. C. Q. Lafferty, president; John Dolan, vice president; Bert King, secretary-treasurer; T. A. Means, Robert Lewis and W. Riley, trustees. Organizations affiliated with the council follow:

International Typographical Union.
No. 7—Headquarters room 53, Shannon building, 326 Fourth ave. J. B. Culley, sec., box 644. First Sunday, 316 Fifth ave.
No. 225—McKeesport. L. W. Smith, sec., 601 Walnut st.
No. 270—New Castle. F. J. McCluskey, sec.
No. 290—New Brighton. O. F. Johndrew, sec.
No. 16 (German)—Last Tuesday, Moorhead hall. Herman Lattien, sec., 130 Merrimac st.
No. 610 (Croatian)—John Matekovic, sec., 242 Ohio st., Allegheny.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
No. 9—First Wednesday, Cherry alley and Sixth ave. T. A. Means, sec., 7312 Kelly st.
No. 81 (Feeders)—Second and fourth Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Thomas C. Neeson, sec.
No. 64—Fourth Saturday, Moorhead hall. Ed Joyce, sec.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.
No. 56 (Stereotypers)—Second Monday, Cherry ay. and Sixth ave. J. O. E. Lawton, sec., 8101 Lyon st.
No. 68 (Electrotypers)—Emil Gratz, sec., 9 Bell ave.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
No. 73—Second and fourth Fridays, Moorhead hall. Alex. Wood, sec.

International Photo-Engravers' Union.
Local union 16—Second Thursday, 316 Fifth ave. Chas. H. Davis, sec., 640 Forest ave., Avalon.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Headquarters, 822 Fifth ave. T. J. Williams, president, J. J. Toole, secretary. Saturdays. Board of business agents daily at 9 a. m. Organizations in the building trades follow, but all are not directly affiliated with the council:

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.
No. 27—Headquarters, 822 Fifth ave., Wednesdays, Old City hall. E. F. Welsh, business agent.
No. 218—(Steamfitters)—Thursdays, 822 Fifth ave. W. J. Scobie, business agent, 3436 Forbes
No. 96—McKeesport. D. S. Kaylor, sec., Glassport.
No. 335—Greensburg. L. J. Kienzle, sec.
No. 302—Charleroi. Alex. Ward, sec., Monessen.
No. 115—Beaver Falls. C. C. Stornifets, sec., box I, Beaver.
No. 39—New Castle, L. R. Bryan, sec.

National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.
No. 218—Headquarters, Moorhead hall, Mondays. E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.
No. 4—Tuesdays, 302 Grant st. T. J. Williams, business agent.
No. 26 (Helpers)—Mondays, 822 Fifth ave. G. Schaffrath, business agent.

International Union of Steam Engineers.
No. 66—Headquarters, 822 Fifth ave., Wednesday. Wm. O'Brien, business agent.
No. 95—Fridays. C. L. Hosack, sec., 2120 Fifth ave.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
No. 12—Fridays, Moorhead hall. Nathaniel Glass, business agent, Moorhead hall.

International Association of Marble Workers.
No. 24—(Setters)—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall, W. B. Wilson, business agent, 1605 Webster ave.
No. 15—(Helpers)—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. James Lynch, business agent.

National Elevator Constructors' Union of the United States.
No. 6—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. Jas. P. Caldwell, business agent.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
No. 25—Tuesdays, Old City hall. Edw. C. Purkey, 1362 Grandview ave.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.
No. 2—First and third Wednesdays, 302 Grant st.

Gravel and Composition Roofers' Union.
No. 10476—First and third Wednesdays, 416 Wood st. J. C. Miller, business agent.

Amalgamated Art Glass Workers' Union.
Second and fourth Tuesdays, Moorhead hall, Thomas Holland, business agent.

Tuck Pointers' and Front Cleaners' Union.
No. 10804—Second and fourth Mondays, Mannerchor hall, Southern ave. August F. Peterson, 9 Williams st., Mt. Washington.

Marble and Mosaic Workers' Union.
No. 8809—G. Colotto, sec., 1224 Penn ave.

Asbestos Workers' Union.
No. 10040—First and third Mondays, 414 Diamond st. C. G. Rice, sec., 62 Chatham st.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.
No. 10737—First and third Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' hall, Arthur st. Martin Hanlon, business agent.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
No. 24—Second and fourth Mondays, 6004 Center. H. A. McCollim, sec., 7047 Fletcher.

Hod Carriers' Union.
No. 7541—First and third Mondays, Odd Fellows' hall, Allegheny. G. W. Stoner, sec.

Pile Drivers' Union.
No. 10708—Thursdays, 9 Market st. J. E. Dee sec., 217 Goodrich st., Allegheny.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
No. 167—Mondays, 952 Penn ave. Evert Finlcum, sec.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.
No. 2—Headquarters, 444 Fourth ave., Fridays. Daniel Gildernew, business agent.
No. 4—Mondays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. Jos. P. Rice, sec.
No. 33—First and third Thursdays, 204 Fifth ave. Geo. Jones, sec., 3418 Bates st.
No. 34—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 414 Diamond st. G. Matt, sec., 74 Hill st., Allegheny.
No. 35—Second and fourth Thursdays, 38 Mt. Oliver st. Isadore Moetier, sec., 2420 Sarah st.
No. 82—First and third Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. Louis Culcagni, sec., 3951 Woolslayer st.
No. 83—First and third Mondays, O'Brien hall, Braddock. Alex. Ramsey, sec., 2204 Milligan st., Swissvale.
No. 84—First and third Saturdays, 120 Sherman ave., East End. Geo. Coscia, sec., 6234 Station st.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.
No. 31—Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. James M. Culp, business agent.
No. 18—Tuesdays, Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. L. A. Hovis, sec.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
No. 3—Headquarters 1119 Penn ave., Mondays. W. C. Bennett, sec.; M. Galantine, business agent.
No. 74—(Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers)—First and third Mondays, 302 Grant st. H. W. Legleitner, bus. agt.

Stone Cutters' Association, Western Pennsylvania.
First and third Tuesdays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. James Laird, sec., box 230.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
No. 5 (Inside Wiremen)—Fridays, 302 Grant st. Frank Friedman, bus. agt.
No. 14 (Linemen)—Thursdays, 302 Grant st. S. D. Young, business agent.
No. 319—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. W. G. Comrie, sec., 2511 Hallett st.
No. 161—Uniontown. J. F. Monon, sec.
No. 326—Connellsville. Frank Buttermore, sec., New Haven.
No. 33—New Castle. W. A. Bryan, sec.
No. 342—New Brighton. Geo. J. Wolf, sec.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.
Smoky City lodge 154—Thursdays, Old City hall. W. O'Hara, bus. agt., 11 Camp st.
Duquesne lodge 81 (Helpers)—First and third Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. C. Jenkins, bus. agent, 811 Bluff st.
Lodge 318—McKees Rocks. Second and fourth Fridays, 100 Bell av. H. F. Young, sec.
Lodge 182—New Castle. Second and fourth Mondays. H. T. Latimer, sec.
Lodge 167 (Helpers)—New Castle. James Rocks, sec.
Lodge 263—Washington, Pa. H. R. Stockwell, sec.

National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.
No. 15—First and third Mondays, Ann st. and Eighth ave., Homestead. Thomas E. Auston, sec., box 32, Hays.
No. 36—First and third Mondays, West Elizabeth. W. H. Bennett, sec., box 234.
No. 45—Second and fourth Tuesdays, McKeesport. S. F. Cary, sec.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
District council—Office, 307 Arnfeld building. First and third Tuesdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. N. F. Storm, pres.; J. C. Kephart, sec., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg; A. M. Swartz, J. A. Ross, C. C. Douglass and H. C. Whitfield, bus. agts. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:
No. 852—Second and fourth Tuesdays, G. A. R. hall, Verona. G. H. Milliken.
No. 142—Wednesdays, 1119 Penn ave. William P. Patton, Ruch and Ashland sts.
No. 164—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. John Reulins, Mt. Oliver.
No. 165—Mondays, Geyer hall, East End. Geo. C. Doughty, 6020 Hoeveler st.
No. 202—Saturdays, Hartman hall, East End. R. J. L. Black, 7041 Idlewild st.
No. 211—Wednesdays, Federal and Erie sts., Allegheny. J. W. Elwood, 124 Beach st., Bellevue.
No. 230—Thursdays, Carson and S. 14th sts. L. J. McKenna, 220 Ruth st.
No. 237—First and third Thursdays, Chestnut and O'Hara sts., Allegheny. Thomas Klein, 1205 Laurel st.
No. 246—Second and fourth Wednesdays, New Brighton. Joseph Dalbey.
No. 254 (Stairbuilders)—First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. F. A. Park, 5435 Kincaid st.
No. 255—Saturdays, Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Chris Youtz.
No. 288—Mondays, Homestead. J. C. Kaphart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg.
No. 333—Thursdays, New Kensington. D. E. Kunkle.
No. 385—First and third Fridays, Odd Fellows hall, West End. Oscar Gluckner, Elliott.
No. 402—First and third Wednesdays, Weilersbacher's hall, S. 12th st. Matthew Thoma, Mt. Oliver.
No. 430—Wednesdays, Lohr's hall, Wilkinsburg. O. Berkey, La Belle st.
No. 571—Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. B. Sumney.
No. 696—Mondays, Sewickley. C. G. Sweringen.
No. 773—Mondays, Russell hall, Braddock. A. J. Fisher, 682 Jones ave.
No. 827—Fridays, O'Neill's hall, McKeesport. Joseph W. Ross.
No. 890—Mondays, Second and Hazelwood aves. W. D. Hunter, 4814 Blair st.
No. 936—Mondays, Wilmerding. Wilson A. Long, 112 Ray st., Braddock.
No. 1033—First and third Wednesdays, Monaca. John McCullough, box 321.
No. 1079—Mondays, Clairton. J. W. K. Hodge.
No. 1180—Fridays, Homewood and Hamilton aves. Wm. H. Schap.
No. 1050—Second and fourth Mondays, Tarentum. F. A. Pfabe.
No. 1252—First and third Fridays, Arlington and Southern aves. C. A. Opferman, box 56 Castle Shannon.
No. 1273—Second and fourth Mondays, Coraopolis. C. V. Ruth.
No. 1382—First and third Mondays, Forsyth hall, Sharpsburg. Charles G. Labor, 713 Evergreen ave., Allegheny.
No. 1441—Wednesdays, Duquesne. C. E. Burns.
No. 1504—Wednesdays, Jeannette. S. C. Hollingsworth, 206 Clay ave.
No. 500—Butler, Fridays. W. S. Brandon.
No. 1732—Economy. C. M. Greig, box 7.
No. 1048—Mondays, McKeesport. G. W. Kincaid, 922 Locust.
Branch 769 (Amalgamated society)—Wilson Hume, 2721 Wylie ave.
Branch 751 (Amalgamated society)—Broughton. Frank Kershaw, Finleyville.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
District council—Headquarters, 416 Wood st., Fridays. E. A. Eisel, sec.; Alfred Firth, and Frank Curran, business agents. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:
No. 6—Mondays, 416 Wood st. John St. Ledger, 1308 Veto st., Allegheny.
No. 72—Wednesdays, 416 Wood st. Thomas Blackburn, W. Industry st., Montooth boro.
No. 84—First and third Thursdays, Turner hall, Forbes st. Joseph Beck, 87 Wyoming st.
No. 100—Saturdays, Perry hall, First and James sts., Allegheny. Homer E. Schrecengost, 105 Bird st.
No. 282 (Paperhangers)—Thursdays, 416 Wood st. Ray D. White, 312 Park ave.
No. 417—Mondays, 416 Market st., McKeesport. L. L. Martin, 3203 Odair st.
No. 457—First and third Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. Edward Roberts, box 226, Crafton.
No. 458—First and third Thursdays, Russell hall, Braddock. Wm. Dellinger, Patterson st., Rankin.
No. 462—Mondays, Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. Joshua Motheral, 844 Rebecca st.
No. 551—Tuesdays, 6200 Penn ave. L. M. Bishop, 1021 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg.
No. 608—Wednesdays, McKees Rocks. L. M. Green, 200 Bell ave.
No. 647—Second and fourth Thursdays, Sewickley. D. M. Wallace.
No. 699—Mondays, Faultz hall, Mt. Oliver. M. F. Schmidt, 1811 Wharton st.
No. 765—Second and fourth Mondays, McKelvey's hall, Sharpsburg. C. L. Harbison, 228 N. Main st.
No. 860—First and third Wednesdays, Turtle Creek. M. H. Thompson.
No. 910—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Coraopolis. A. L. Wilmarth.
No. 923 (Paperhangers)—Wednesdays, 6004 Center ave. A. M. Cost, 102 E. Robinson st., Allegheny.
No. 167—Sundays, Duquesne. J. E. Lytle.
No. 1003 (Car Painters)—First and third Tuesdays, Evans hall, Taggart st., Allegheny. R. G. Canning, 2625 Linwood ave., Allegheny.

International Association of Machinists.
Pittsburgh District, Lodge No. 6—Headquarters, room 308 Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave. Calvin Sullivan, pres.; John McConnell, sec.; Wm. A. Mineely, business agent. Lodges under the jurisdiction of district lodge and recording secretaries follow:
Pittsburgh 52—Saturdays, 318 Fifth ave. Harry J. Niebaum, Elliott P. O.
Duquesne 199 (Linotype)—First Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. D. B. Donnelly, 5933 Broad st.
Lawrence 487—Mondays, Kurner hall, Butler and 52d sts. M. J. Connelly, 5440 Natrona st.
Ft. Pitt 228—First and third Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. H. L. Fullerton, 13 California ave.
McKees Rocks 260—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Bell ave. and P. & L. E. R. R., McKees Rocks. William Stevenson, 509 Woodward ave.
Braddock 32—Second and fourth Thursdays, Russell's hall, Braddock. R. S. Algeo, 601 Corey ave.
Verona 132—Second and fourth Fridays, K. of P. hall, Verona. Alex. B. Sorbie.
McKeesport 151—First and third Wednesdays, 440 Market st., McKeesport. R. D. Cowan, box 365.
Keystone 296, New Brighton. F. L. Childs.
New Kensington 541—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Blosser's hall, New Kensington. F. G. Mathison.
Junior Machinists 1—First and third Fridays, 1000 Fifth ave. Emil C. Danner, box 282, Mt. Oliver.
Monongahela City 656—Tuesdays, I. O. O. F. hall, Monongahela. W. J. M. Clark.
Washington, 555—Second and fourth Saturdays, Polite's hall, Washington. E. P. Maurer, 276 Jefferson ave.
Vowaerts 565—First and third Saturdays, Palack's hall, Braddock. B. C. Yergerman, 114 6th st.
Fortshritt 570—First and third Saturdays, 302 Grant st. Joseph Lang, 803 East st., Allegheny.
D. R. 1, Carnegie, Pa.
Turtle Creek 574—First and third Saturdays, Hunter's hall, Turtle Creek. N. H. Coxon, box 134.
Wilkinsburg 573—First and third Fridays, Penn ave. and Wood st., Wilkinsburg. H. L. Van Rym, 801 Penn ave.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
Headquarters, House building, Smithfield and Water sts. T. J. Shaffer, pres.; John Williams, sec.; M. F. Tighe, asst. sec.; B. I. Davis, manager Journal; John E. Taylor, 1220 Muriel st., South Side; John G. Hagan, Piqua, O.; Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, O., trustees; William M. Gibson, vice pres., Pittsburgh district, 1110 Main st., Allegheny; T. J. Collins, Connellsville; B. F. Jones, Esplen; George C. Hamilton, Canonsburg, deputies to vice pres. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding representatives follow:
Iron City 1—J. F. Berry, 2443 Wylie ave.
Waynesburg 3—Moses A. Chivers, 235 Huffman st., Waynesburg.
Washington 5—Jno. Griffiths, 202 Fayette st., Washington.
Jefferson 6—Jno. Polan, 242 Broad st., Washington.
New Kensington 7—W. S. Reeves, box 286, New Kensington.
South Side 12—Jno. J. Kelly, Sweetbrier st., Duquesne Heights.
Champion 14—Michael Moran, Tasso st.
Cambria 17—Thos. J. Collins, box 601, Connellsville.
Crescent 18—Joseph Woods, 297 46th st.
Bayardstown 20—Fred Hartman, 215 Voegtly st., Allegheny.
Colonial 23—James Conley, Monaca.
Greenfield 25—Herman Geller, Frazier st.
Tubal Cain 28—Wm. Quinn, 3451 Carson st.
Etna 29—Joseph D. Hunter, 17 Locust st., Etna.
Aram Bullock 30—Thomas Bullock, box 156, New Kensington.
Lucas 31—Robert Cox, Mount Oliver.
Chartiers Valley 32—T. M. Reese, Canonsburg.
Bishop 34—Jno. Charnock, 1432 Faulkner st., Allegheny.
Alcania 38—James Rees, box 151, Avonmore.
Pride of McKees Rocks 45—Ben F. Jones, 702 River ave., Esplen.
Canonsburg 48—Edwin S. Jones, 63 Miller st.
Mountz Creek 54—T. F. Jennings, 207 E. Francis st., Connellsville.
Wayne, 55—Chas. Flieger, 1730 Carey ay.
Mosgrove 62—Wm. C. Frederick, Campbell st., Kittanning.
Tyler 154—I. A. Miller, 95 Woodland ave., Washington.

Tin Workers' International Protective Association.
Headquarters, Reilly block, Wheeling, W. Va. George Powell, pres.; Charles E. Lawyer, sec.-treas. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding secretaries follow:
Americus 15—John Brunken, 1613 Liberty av.
Keystone 4—Frank A. Kunkler, 138 21st st.
Progressive 6—C. M. Harrison, New Kensington.
Scanlon 10—W. S. King, box 415, New Kensington.
Good Hope 19—H. E. Barnett, 2901 Highland ave., McKeesport.
Avon 29—W. F. Ukena, box 82, Avonmore.
Tin City 3—F. M. Hammond, 442 Pitts st., New Castle.
Rombold 25—W. P. Ice, 616 Hamilton st., New Castle.
Tylersdale 30—Geo. A. Barney, 371 Addison st., Washington.
Independent 43—D. H. Stewart, 125 E. Chestnut st., Washington.
Tim Ross 37—L. H. Martin, Waynesburg.
Reliance 45—Andrew Padgett, 507 Olive st., McKeesport.

Iron Molders' Union of North America.
No. 14—Alternate Fridays, Lorena hall, 27 Federal st., Allegheny. G. S. Wachter, sec., 1815 Gladstone st.
No. 46—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall, John Barnett, sec., 1632 Penn ave.
No. 77—First and third Wednesdays, Schwerd's hall, McClure ave., Allegheny. Geo. Speer, sec., 603 Hemlock st., Avalon.
No. 243—First and third Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. E. H. Trautman, sec., 13 Beltzhoover ave., Pittsburgh.
No. 270—Second and fourth Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hawkins, sec., 1726 Juniata st.
No. 135—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. Chas. A. Hopwood.
No. 150—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. T. C. Humphrey, sec., 7 Epworth st.
No. 217—First and third Wednesdays, Golden Eagle hall, New Brighton. Edward A. Frethey, sec. 701 Eleventh ave.
No. 219—First and third Mondays, I. O. O. F. hall, Rochester. L. Griffin, sec., Monaca.
No. 327—West Newton, Robt. Bruce, sec.
No. 368—First and third Mondays, Connellsville. George W. Myers, sec., box 701.
No. 443—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. M. F. Plunkett, sec., 6310 Sawyer st., Pittsburgh.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.
District Council No. 14—Harry Eisley, vice president, 5215 Brereton st. Local unions attached to council and recording secretaries follow:
No. 177—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. L. F. Weyman, 307 School st.
No. 272—First and third Tuesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Ed. McElroy, Bellefield ave.
No. 184—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. A. B. Stafford.
No. 202—First and third Tuesdays, Dean block, New Castle. H. Crawford.
No. 208—Second and fourth Fridays, Connellsville. John H. Hall.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
Headquarters, room 308, Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave. Local unions in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:
No. 211—Second and fourth Wednesdays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. Charles Kemmler, 1021 Windsor st.
No. 262—First and third Mondays, Moorhead hall, J. A. Northart, 83 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny.
No. 250—First and third Saturdays, Morris hall, McClure ave., Allegheny. Martin Leobig, McKee st.
No. 246—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Schludehutte hall, McKees Rocks. Henry F. Miller, Box 112.
No. 270—First and third Saturdays, 2 p. m., Oregon hall, Brackenridge. C. Cromer, box 69.

Knights of Labor, Incorporated.
District assembly No. 3—Headquarters, 535 Smithfield st. Regular meetings third Wednesday of each quarter. John Fernau, master workman; James Roden, worthy foreman; M. W. Williams, sec., John Miller, J. L. Frank, P. F. Maloney, James Hughes, A. J. Hurney and J. O. Flynn, executive board. Local assemblies attached to district and secretaries follow:
No. 6266 (Pavers and Rammers)—Alternate Sundays, 535 Smithfield st. M. Muldowney, 2222 Forbes st.
No. 1577 (Teamsters)—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. William G. Mitchell, 535 Smithfield st.
No. 4907 (Salespeople)—Wednesdays, 316 Fifth ave. C. B. Hays, 5538 Homer st.
No. 1374 (Cigar and Stogie Makers)—Thursdays, 535 Smithfield st. John L. Frank, 535 Smithfield st.
No. 1672 (Salespeople, Braddock)—Second and fourth Fridays. David C. Creelman, Braddock.
No. 10604 (Theatrical Mechanics)—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. Thomas G. Mason, box 352.
No. 1588 (Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers)—Second Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. Albert Hutchins, 132 Bausman st., Knoxville.
No. 1683 (Salespeople, Jeannette)—First and third Thursdays. O. Detweiler, box 74.
No. 1700 (Curb and Flagstone Cutters, Setters and Helpers)—First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. James Gilchrist, 535 Smithfield st.
No. 1701 (Ashpalt Workers)—Fridays, Fulton st. James Hughes, 130 Elm st.
No. 1702 (Machine Window Glass Workers)—Jeannette. S. A. Carothers, secretary.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union.
Headquarters—Chandler building, Toledo, O. Thomas W. Rowe, pres.; Wm. J. Croke, vice pres.; John L. Dobbins, sec.; Wm. P. Clarke, asst. sec. Local unions in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:
No. 4—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Odd Fellows hall, Sarah and S. 18th sts. Joseph Smith, Enon alley.
No. 5—First Saturday, 2 p. m., Carson and S. 15th sts. John Hixenbaugh, box 345, Mt. Oliver P. O.
No. 21—First Thursday, Carson and S. 14th sts. Damon Carlysle, Brownsville road.
No. 25—Rochester. George E. Haney.
No. 36—Monaca. J. M. Cawley, box 283.
No. 38—Beaver Falls. D. Ellis, 1049 Fifth av.
No. 41—Charleroi Joseph Michel.
No. 48—Tarentum. C. A. McGill, Brackenridge.
No. 56—Tarentum. James Crumley, Brackenridge.
No. 55—Washington. Chas. Wingett.
No. 65—Homestead. R. Woods, 225 Amity st.
No. 71—Indiana. Joseph Moore.
No. 78—Rochester. R. S. Levis.
No. 80—Coraopolis. R. H. Mansbarger.
No. 82—Washington. J. W. Kennedy.
No. 86—Jeannette. M. J. Schmucker.
No. 103—Grapeville. Fred Lips.
No. 111—Jeannette. M. McMahon, box 553.
No. 135—Rochester. J. C. Hamilton, Freedom.
No. 136—Rochester. Chas. E. Boyd.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
Headquarters—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia. Denis A. Hayes, pres. Branches in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:
No. 1—Pittsburgh. L. W. Prophater, 2329 Carson st.
No. 55—McDonald. Wm. J. McCollough, box 186.
No. 56—Saltsburg. Herman C. M. Weincke, box 258.
No. 76—Sharpsburg. W. E. Harris, 1855 Middle st.
No. 82 Beaver Falls. H. L. Bonnage, 1410 Sixth ave.
No. 83—Butler. Wm. D. Sanders, 319 Howard st.
No. 85—Kane. Joseph F. Colbert, 236 Holman st.
No. 93—Charleroi. Hugh J. Davey, 717 Fallowfield st.
No. 94—Pittsburgh. John H. Shaw, 542 Winfield st.
No. 95—Tarentum. Nesbit J. Beattie, 617 Fifth ave.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Ormsby lodge 7—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m.; Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. J. E. Campbell, sec., 2323 Sidney st.
Iron City lodge 179—First Sunday, 7 p. m.; third Monday, 10 a. m.; Moorhead hall. J. G. Kennedy, sec., Versailles, Pa.
S. B. Neff lodge 225—First Sunday, 1 p. m.; third Sunday, 6:30 p. m.; Schon hall, Butler and Thirty-sixth sts. A. C. Duncan, sec., 315 Rosedale ave.
Glenwood lodge 244—First and third Friday, 7:30 p. m.; Fear's hall, 5444 Second ave. A. W. Martin, sec., 213 N. Elizabeth st.
McKees Rocks lodge 321—First and second Sundays, 6:30 p. m.; third, fourth and fifth Sundays 12:30 p. m.; Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. J. R. Thomas, sec., 924 Page st.
F. R. McFeeter's lodge 534—Second and fourth Sundays, 7:30 p. m.; Duquesne. J. E. E. Smith, sec., Turtle Creek, Pa.
Chartiers Valley lodge 571—Second Sunday, 12 m.; fourth Saturday, 5 p. m.; J. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. Estep Anderson, sec.
McKeesport lodge 518—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Elk's hall McKeesport. W. L. Snyder, sec., 639 Wylie ave.
Monongahela Valley lodge 277—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m.; Redmen's hall, Monongahela. George D. Beaver.
Wall lodge 439—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Hohel hall, Pitcairn. H. McDowell, sec.
Goodwill lodge 106—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 8 p. m.; I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver ave. and Juniata st., Allegheny. M. R. Cawley, sec., 32 Marshall ave.
Twin City lodge 465—Second Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; Masonic hall, Washington st., Allegheny. J. C. Regan, sec., 883 Main st.
Freedom lodge 323—First and third Fridays, 8:30 a. m.; second, fourth and fifth Fridays, 8 p. m.; K. O. T. M. hall, Freedom. Ralph Butcher, sec.
J. H. Douglass lodge 222—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., K. of P. hall, New Castle. J. L. Douglass, sec., 165 West Fall st.
James G. Blaine lodge 703—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; I. O. O. F. Hall, Brownsville. A. C. Brown, sec.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
H. W. Oliver division 452—First and third Sundays, 1 p. m., American Mechanics hall. Bennett. M. H. Butler, F. A. E., box 3 Callery, Pa.
Wm. Reese division 619—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m.; Reiber building, Butler. C. E. Hunter, F. A. E., 352 Center ave.
Allegheny City division 108—First and third Sundays, 10 a. m.; Franklin hall, East and First sts., Allegheny. M. S. Anderson, F. A. E., 919 Main st.
Iron City division 148—First and third Sundays, 1 p. m.; Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. C. L. Schriver, F. A. E., 522 River ave., Esplen.
Keystone division 293—Second Sunday, 2:30 p. m.; fourth Monday, 9:30 a. m.; Pennsylvania ave. and Bidwell st., Allegheny. E. E. Jordan, F. A. E., 1111 Locust st.
Andrew Carnegie division 325—Alternate Sundays, 2 p. m., Penn ave. and Wood st., Wilkinsburg. A. W. Routh, F. A. E., Wilmerding.
S. S. Brown division 370—Second Sunday, 2 p. m.; fourth Monday, 7:30 p. m.; Fear's hall, 5444 Second ave. J. F. Wills, F. A. E., 5027 Lafayette st.
Chartiers Valley division 416—First and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m.; Co-operative hall, Carnegie. G. B. Keech, F. A. E., box 147 Ingram.
D. M. Watt division 464—First Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 10 a. m., Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. John Moyer, F. A. E., 2711 Jane st.
David McCargo division 472—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Arsenal hall, Butler and Forty-third sts. Thomas Wilson, F. A. E., 414 Forty-fourth st.
Tin City division 565—Every Wednesday, 7 p. m., except third Wednesday, New Castle. J. H. McIlvenny, F. A. E., 617 Mahoning ave.
Golden Leaf division 590—First Monday, 1:30 p. m.; third Tuesday, 6:30 p. m., Maccabees hall, Freedom. H. Culver, F. A. E., Freedom.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
Smoky City lodge 219—First and third Mondays, 1:30 p. m.; second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p. m.; Pennsylvania ave. and Bidwell st., Allegheny. J. C. Biggart, sec., 1210 Irwin ave.
Three Brothers lodge 235—Second and fourth Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; Penn ave. and Twenty-sixth st. William Steel, sec., 3138 Penn ave.
Iron City lodge 318—First and third Mondays, 7:30 p. m.; Fear's hall, 5444 Second ave. William Leonard, sec., 5131 Lytle st.
Coke King lodge 347—Alternate Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; I. O. O. F. hall, Uniontown. H. E. Bush, sec., Youngwood, Pa.
Holbrook lodge 378—Mondays, 2:30 p. m.; Christian hall, McKees Rocks. C. L. Sutherland, sec., 213 Ridge st., Esplen.
West Penn lodge 392—Second and fourth Sundays, 10 a. m.; Franklin hall, First and East sts., Allegheny. C. E. Fry, sec., 63 Lowrie st.
Willow Grove lodge 434—First Tuesday night and third Sunday afternoon; New Castle. W. E. Sample, sec., 243 East Clayton ave.
Ormsby lodge 465—First Sunday, 10 a. m.; third Sunday, 1 p. m.; Webber's hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. William Gress, sec., 2620 Carey alley.
Midnight lodge 490—Second Sunday, 2:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Klopfer's hall, 4301 Butler st. I. J. Gibbs, sec., 322 Forty-second st.
Panhandle lodge 541—Second and fourth Friday nights; Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. C. E. Stewart, sec., Hill st., Glendale.

Order of Railway Conductors.
Chartiers Valley division 447—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m.; Martin hall, Carnegie. F. Washabaugh, sec.
R. B. Hawkins division 114—First Sunday, 10 a. m.; third Sunday, 1 p. m.; 1119 Penn ave. George E. Vance, sec., Altoona.
McKees Rocks division 201—Second Sunday, 12 m.; fourth Sunday, 6 p. m.; Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. John Daley, sec., 916 First st.
Glenwood division 281—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Spreck's hall, Hazelwood and Second ave. W. M. Shipley, sec., 6917 Kelly st.
Anchor Line division 217—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., K. of P. hall, Federal st., Allegheny. P. J. Kane, sec., Warren, O.
Allegheny City division 314—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver ave. and Juniata st., Allegheny. P. Rafferty, sec., 1814 Market st.
At Last division 433—Second Thursday, 7:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 1:30 p. m., Pitcairn. H. N. Thompson, sec.

Switchmen's Union.
Gilt Edge lodge 62—First and third Sundays, forenoons; second and fourth Sundays, 7:30 p. m.; Moorhead hall. H. L. Henderson, sec., 20 Carson st.
Tube City lodge 106—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; National Bank building, McKeesport. J. W. Smith, sec. 712 Jenny Lind st.
Homestead lodge 210—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:30 p. m.; Seventh and Amity sts., Homestead. F. W. Brown, sec., 128 North ave., Millvale.
New Castle lodge 212—Second Wednesday, 7 p. m.; fourth Wednesday, 8 a. m.; Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. Walter S. Lee, sec., 66 Spruce st.

Order of Railway Telegraphers.
Pittsburgh division 52—First and third Wednesdays, 1119 Penn ave. H. T. McGuire, sec.-treas. 207 S. Highland ave.

National Union of United Brewery Workers.
No. 22 (Brewers)—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. G. Malsch, sec.
No. 67 (Drivers)—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. G. Malsch, sec.
No. 104 (Bottlers)—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. G. Dees, sec.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
No. 188 (Bartenders)—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 952 Penn ave. John F. Mullen, business agent.
No. 176 (Bartenders)—First and third Sundays, McKeesport. James Reddington, sec.
No. 492 (Bartenders)—Homestead. Alex. Redpath, acting business agent.
No. 689 (Bartenders)—Sharpsburg. John M. Karcher, sec.

National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers.
No. 3—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Geo. Abernathy, bus. agt.

Coopers' International Union of North America.
No. 101—Second and fourth Mondays, Moorhead hall. H. Strauch, sec., 1528 N. Canal st., Sharpsburg.
No. 184—First and third Fridays, 88 S. 14th st. Henry Christmas, sec., 80 Carson st.

Cigar Makers' International Union.
No. 171—G. E. Magee, sec., 619 Chestnut st., Allegheny.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
No. 48—Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hilton, sec.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.
Branch 114—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Chas. J. Fuchs, sec., 80 Meade st., Allegheny.

Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union of North America.
No. 125—Fridays, 1119 Penn ave. Joseph S. Gibb, sec., 1229 Arch st., Allegheny.

Marine Firemen's Protective Association.
No. 8000—Wednesdays, 9 Market st. Frank Seifert, sec., 120 Fourth ave.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Pattern-makers.
Branch 622—Alternate Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Edwin Ogden, sec.
Branch 637—Braddock. Geo. Newcombs, sec., 1108 Belmont st., Wilkinsburg.

International Broom and Brush Makers' Union.
Local Union No. 44, Allegheny—Henry Berberick, sec., No. 841 Vista st.
Local Union No. 78, Greensburg—C. V. Bunnell, secretary, Stark hotel.

International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.
No. 140—First Saturday, 7 Chatham st. Rose Cirgor, sec.

International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.
Duquesne 184 (Drill Press Hands)—Second and fourth Mondays, Cherry alley and Sixth ave. L. S. Carrick, sec.

International Union of Team Drivers.
No. 413—First and third Sundays, Moorhead hall.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
No. 6—Second Thursday evening and fourth Sunday afternoon, 535 Smithfield st. Wm. J. Davis, sec., 41 Overhill st.

Plumbers, Gas, Steam, Mine and Mill Supply Men.
No. 9524—Edmund N. Deers, sec., 7 Peach st.

Egg Inspectors' Union.
No. 10483—First and third Sundays, 1320 Vickroy st. Charles Sands, president.

Artificial Leg Makers' Union.
No. 11356—First and third Mondays, 508 Wylie ave. Ray Lockwood, sec., 408 Smithfield st.

United Mine Workers of America.
District 5—Headquarters, 426 Diamond st. Patrick Dolan, pres.; Uriah Bellingham, vice pres.; Wm. Dodds, sec.-treas.; Frank McKenna, James Watchorn, Matthew Kerrigan, Thomas Brown, Andrew Davidson, Henry McLinden, Henry O'Neill, Thomas Sheehan and J. W. Fisher, executive board.

Window Glass Workers' Association, L. A. 300, K. of L.
Headquarters, Fidelity building, 341 Fourth av. Paul St. Peter, pres.; J. A. Schwelm, sec.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada.
No. 9—First and third Mondays, 204 Fifth ave. Albert N. Webber, sec.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.
Pittsburgh Association — Wednesdays, 416 Ferguson block.

Icemen's Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
First and third Sundays, 2 p. m.; Moorhead hall. Martin Rabenstein, sec.

Carpet Layers' Union.
No. 9061—First and third Fridays, Moorhead hall. E. L. Bosson, sec., 6830 Lyric st.

Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.
Division 20—First and third Saturdays, Moorhead hall.

Elevator Conductors' Union.
No. 11142—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 416 Wood st. James A. McLaughlin, sec., 1901 Center ave.

American Federation of Musicians.
No. 60—Headquarters, 416 Wood st. First and third Fridays. Executive board first and third Tuesdays. Charles Young, sec.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.
No. 20—First and third Tuesdays, 316 Fifth ave. John A. Reusher, 423 Wood st.
No. 541—Allegheny. John Notter, sec.

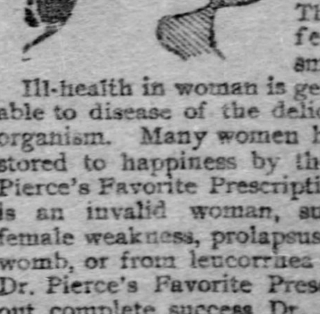
Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.
Division 85—Second and fourth Thursdays, 1119 Penn ave. H. C. Williams, business agent, office, 611 Ferguson building.

Journeymen Tailors' Union.
No. 131—First and third Mondays, Cherry alley and Sixth ave. Eugene Grabert, sec.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
No. 199—Geo. Weber, sec., 1634 Penn ave.
No. 334—Henry Haffner, sec., 2318 Columbia ave.
No. 198—McKeesport, Frank Kosters, sec., 1507 Beaver ave.
No. 27—Allegheny, Nick Ommert, sec., 1407 East st.

LIGHT AND DARK,

Day and night, sunshine and shadow are not more different from each other than a healthful from a sickly woman. The healthful woman carries light and sunshine with her wherever she goes.



The woman who suffers from ill-health casts a shadow on her own happiness and the happiness of others. She cannot help it. Those who suffer cannot smile and sing.

Ill-health in woman is generally traceable to disease of the delicate womanly organism. Many women have been restored to happiness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of womb, or from leucorrhea who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success Dr. Pierce would like to hear from such person—and it will be to her advantage to write as he offers, in perfect good faith, a reward of $500 for any case of the above maladies which he cannot cure.

"I feel it my duty to inform you that I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician. I was induced to ask Dr. Pierce's advice. I then took five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and *one thousand of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Pittsburg Gazette

Sunday Home Journal Section

October 2, 1904

CONTENTS

Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau.

The Barbarous Babes, a Story by Mrs. Israel Zangwill.

Little Poems, Number Forty-One,
"Literary Mrs. Mountcairn."

Cradles of Long Ago.

Children of Modern Artists, Posing in the Home Studio,
By Nina Carter Marbourg.

Selections from the Poems of Robert Burns.

Gowns of Cloth and Velvet, by Catherine Howard.

Practical Household Topics.

Fashion Models for Autumn, by Madame Fullerton.

Good Form in Wedding Invitations,
By Mrs. James Brown Courtney.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel.

At Story-Telling Time.

The Editors Point of View

IT will be interesting to the many readers of The Gazette Home Journal section to know that it has just passed its first birthday. Many changes have taken place since the first issue of a year ago and through them all the section has thriven and made friends, and also, its editors hope, has filled some measure of usefulness. A few important changes have taken place within the last week, and to these we invite your attention. Elizabeth Beveredge, whose wholesome series of articles on "Beauty and Hygiene" has filled such a long-felt want in matters of this kind, has finished the number previously contracted for. So well pleased have the editors been with her work, however, and with such enthusiasm has it been received by the public that Miss Beveredge has been persuaded to give us a second series of articles, to commence in the course of the next few weeks. These will take up the subject of jiu-jitsu, the Japanese method of physical training, and present a series of lessons suitable for women at home to study and practice. This is entirely unique in newspaperdom, such a series of articles never having been attempted before. Miss Beveredge was one of the pioneers of this work in the United States, and is very enthusiastic about its beneficial results. The articles will be fully illustrated by photographs of Miss Beveredge and her pupils, and will be interesting from every point of view.

In the meantime the page hitherto filled by Miss Beveredge will be devoted to articles on various phases of etiquette, giving the correct forms for the most usual occasions. So many inquiries have reached us about such topics that we feel these articles will be appreciated. The demands of etiquette today are so many and varied and subject to such rapid change, that it is small wonder when even the best informed find themselves at a loss to decide some small point of the kind. It is to settle these vexed questions that the present series has been prepared for us by an authority on all social matters.

Another new feature to which we call the attention of our readers is our new cover scheme. The present cover will be used all through the month of October, varying the colorings, and the table of contents from week to week. For November a new cover will be designed, which will be used all through that month. On special occasions, national fete days and the like, there will be a specially designed cover used. It is believed that this system of making the covers for one month alike in design will render the Home Journal section much more attractive in appearance, and will, moreover, greatly facilitate the labor of those who wish to file their copies for future reference.

THERE is an age when all women mark their books. It begins somewhere about 14 and 15, when the young girl has taken a book from the library and finds here and there a parenthesis or a faintly pencilled comment which at once imbues her with a spirit of emulation, because it looks so grown-up and worldly wise. At this time and until she is 19 or 20 she will underscore and mark heavily about sentimental passages and the I-have-loved-and-suffered verses which occur too frequently for comfort in minor poets. If she can find anything about "gazing sadly through a mist of tears I recall the happy past," she will use up her stubby lead pencil and nearly be affected to sobs by the pathos of it. As she grows older she becomes cynical and the phrases that speak in bitter terms of man's perfidy and woman's scorn receive her warmest commendation. But when she is older still, she will cease to mark her books, and will grieve that she was ever so foolish as to deface those cherished possessions. There was a sprightly little story published many years ago, very like the works of Thackeray in its humor and its tenderness. The title of it has long since been forgotten, but it concerned a certain Miss Aurelia, a gentle spinster who was greatly beloved by a gruff and grumpy bachelor, rough of speech, and yet so shy that he could not put his lovelorn state before her in words. Therefore he hit upon the plan to borrow books from her, and at those sentimental passages which she had marked he would make marginal notes, "How true," and "'Tis as life itself," and when Miss Aurelia had scored the frailty and fickleness of woman, her lover wrote, "Pish, pish, you are wrong." And the story went on to tell that Miss Aurelia, being a sweet soul and longing to encourage his affection, gave him a book filled with a loving romance with all the most tender avowals marked, and the old bachelor was so moved thereby that he rushed into her sitting room flourishing a wedding ring, and the wedding took place with no more ado. This is but poorly told and loses the gracious and kindly spirit with which the little tale was filled, and it is surely not intended as an encouragement for those who like to scribble on book margins. As a matter of fact, a book should be regarded as another person, and one should not write on its leaves with any more frequency than one would pencil fine sentiments on a friend's white collar and cuffs. The books one owns should be friends, very dear friends. Keep them in cleanliness and good order, and take counsel with them often.

THE choice of suitable wall paper lies heavy on the conscience in these days of refurbishing and redecorating the house. Autumn seems so much more suitable for that sort of thing than spring, for one must look forward to the long winter and the many evenings to be spent indoors, when pleasant surroundings are a real necessity to happiness. The novice in artistic matters is apt to blunder unless she remembers certain rules of harmony which are practically unchangeable. The choice of wall paper is not only difficult from the color and design point of view, but the necessity also arises of knowing exactly the effect a pattern will have when hung on the wall. Many a paper seen in the roll looks attractive enough, but when the wall space is covered there is a wonderful difference.

Therefore, in making selection for several rooms the housekeeper should first ascertain the dimensions of each room, especially noting the height, then comes the question of lighting, whether good or bad, then the woodwork of the room must be considered, and finally, if it is not to be refurnished, the old furniture and carpet must enter into the harmonious whole.

A room with a southern exposure may be treated with light color blues and silver greens, giving a cool, airy appearance, while an apartment which gets its light from the north must have something brighter, pink, red, yellow, gold, brown. When a west or east exposure is to be coped with almost any color or tone is good, for where the sunlight goes, one is not so dependent on the paper. In a room where sunlight never comes, yellow of a bright shade is required. A floral paper will brighten up a gloomy corner in very attractive fashion, and a large room will take a paper of much larger pattern and more pronounced color than would be possible in a small room. The old fashion of having a separate border of the paper has well nigh been superseded by picture moldings of various tints, which mark the dividing line of the ceiling and wall paper. Very often the ceiling will have a drop of a foot or two on the wall, and this is very acceptable in a high ceiled room, while in a room with a low ceiling the paper on the side walls is often carried right up to the ceiling, thus apparently heightening the apartment. The joining is accomplished in both cases by a molding. A pretty bedroom, very large and with high ceiling, was papered with a blue-and-silver stripe up to within three feet of the ceiling. A second paper, of the same shade of blue, but patterned with large rose pink and pale blue chrysanthemums began there under a silver picture molding and was carried up to the ceiling and out on it for three feet more, where it joined the plain ivory ceiling paper under a strip of pink satin ribbon paper. As this room was occupied by a young girl it was very appropriate in its daintiness of color and effect.

The latest notion in papering a house is to have each floor in tones of one color, thus doing away with the violent contrasts in neighboring rooms. The effect is particularly good in these days of wide folding doors left open throughout the house, and gives the beholder a feeling of restfulness, owing to the effect which a well-selected gradation of color has upon the eye. There is little excuse for employing crude and violent colors, as the newer papers show tones and shading hitherto thought procurable only by the artist's brush. Dull greens, soft yellows, golden browns, lavenders, creamy pinks, all these are procurable and are not necessarily among the highest priced papers. For nursery, small library or breakfast room there are some quaint friezes, depicting various scenes—hunting, coaching, Holland country people and Mother Goose characters—which, when judiciously used, look very well.

Striped papers raise the apparent height of a room, plain papers are best for unusually narrow rooms and halls, and quiet color is always to be commended unless the bright shades are selected by a marvelously correct taste. Papering should be considered as a background, rather than as a detached part in the room's adornment. Keeping these things in mind there is no reason why one's home should not be papered, not necessarily expensively, but tastefully and in perfect sympathy with all surroundings.

THE art of interested listening has been neglected in late years. The casual conversationalist has the mortification of seeing his listener's eyes rove hither and thither restlessly about the room, while his whole attitude is one of inattention. Naturally enough the talker feels that he is making a bore of himself and shuts up abruptly, and ofttimes somewhat huffily, while if he be an old person he concludes that good manners are lacking in the younger generation. To be interested in other people, with a personal interest which is not in the least the prying impertinence of small-minded people, is a distinct attribute to grace of character. It is, besides, one of the greatest compliments which can be paid to the other person. Like or dislike him, but nevertheless be interested. Indifference is the unpardonable sin, whether one is the indifferentor or the indifferentee—and for the coining of those bungling terms may the purists forgive us. Therefore a shifting glance and uncertain replies are very far from being pleasurable to our amour propre. Truth to tell, the fault may lie within our conversation. He who would descant on Ibsen to a blonde doll who reads "Lucile" makes a great mistake, and he who would speak of recipes for cherry pudding to the student of Kant and Hegel would alone be to blame if he received but the most perfunctory attention. Suit your discourse to your hearer, and if you can find no mutual interest, leave him, for there is nothing but weariness of the spirit for you both. If, on the other hand, you yourself are wearied with futile nonsense chattered by those about you, leave them, but while you are with them give them the courtesy of your attention. No one is there so mean that he has not possibilities of interest, yea even of instruction, and if he be encouraged by attention to that which he has to say, these possibilities may become definite.

There was once a young man who was liked by everyone. He was not especially attractive in any way, but his universal popularity was a thing to wonder at. Questioned about it by an intimate friend he said: "My grandfather went mad and killed himself in one of his violent periods. When I was about 21 I found that I was becoming subject to attacks of melancholia and so I determined that I would plan my life differently. That I would cultivate an interest in everything and everybody and that I would keep my thoughts occupied all day long with something other than myself. And I have. I simply throw myself into everything, and at night I am too tired to lie awake and be melancholy. I have made more friends in this way than you could count. What you are pleased to call my popularity comes from the appreciation other people manifest from my interest in them, and though I planned my life from selfish motives in order to save myself from hereditary madness I have been repaid to a degree which is so gratifying that I cannot be wholly regretful of the cruel reason which caused me to do so."

It seems hardly necessary to say more. We all know and like the interested person so much that we can only hope the number may greatly increase.

Sophie Kerr

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MISS MARGARET OSBORNE.....$2.00
Emsworth, Pa.

MRS. J. G. ALDRICH.....$1.00
Box 79, Emlenton, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is with great pleasure that we notice that interest in this department continues, and as heretofore we will be glad to have letters from anyone who has useful information to impart. These letters will all be published even though it may be some weeks after receipt. Such a number of communications are received for this department weekly that it is impossible to publish them at once. Letters are published in regular rotation, those first received having the first attention given them.

The object of the Housewives' Reciprocity bureau remains the same, to form an "open congress" for all housewives who could not otherwise meet and exchange views. The letter which seems best and most useful will receive $2.00, and second best $1.00.

Contributors will confer a favor by looking over all letters carefully before sending, as several times omissions have occurred which rendered the subject matter of the letter valueless. The conditions remain as stated:

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soup or other purchasable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

LILLIAN'S DOUGHNUTS—Two eggs, two cups sugar, two cups milk, five cups flour, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful saleratus, a pinch of salt and nutmeg to taste; mix carefully in order given and stir in two tablespoonfuls of boiling lard. Roll out thin, cut and fry in boiling fat.

Tapioca Cream—Three tablespoonfuls of tapioca soaked over night in a pint of water; then in the morning add yolks of three eggs, pinch of salt and sugar to taste, pour into a quart of boiling milk and stir till it thickens. Remove from the fire and add the whites of the eggs well beaten and a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Flavor to taste, set on ice till ready to serve.

Lemon Pie—One cup boiling water, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, one cup sugar, piece of butter size of nut, juice and rind of one lemon, one egg and the yolk of one egg. Frosting: The white of one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar.

Soft Gingerbread—One cup molasses, one-half cup butter and lard mixed, one egg, one teaspoonful of saleratus, ginger and cinnamon, three cups flour, one cup boiling water. Dissolve saleratus in boiling water and add last. These recipes I know to be good, for we have used them in our family for years.

MISS M. E. D., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

AS I AM very much interested in the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau and saw in Sunday's Journal that some one asked for a recipe for good doughnuts, I think it my duty to send one I always use and which never fails.

Doughnuts—One coffee cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, three eggs, one coffee cup cold water, two teaspoons baking powder, and flour to make stiff enough to roll. Mix and turn them out on your work board and roll one-half inch thick and have your lard boiling. Very good and not one bit greasy.

Molasses, Spice or Ginger Cake—One cup molasses, one egg, one tablespoon butter, one cup hot water. Drop your egg in the molasses, add your butter and stir well. Use the same cup you used for the molasses, fill with very hot water, put one-half the water in the batter and put one teaspoon baking powder in the other half, and it will foam. Use enough flour to make stiff enough to run off your spoon. Bake in a moderately hot oven; for spice or ginger cake use spices. You will find these very nice.

MRS. S. M., Allegheny, Pa.

AS IT IS soon housecleaning time again, I will give a few useful hints: Save your old newspapers to put under carpets, as they will keep it cleaner and freer from moths. In laying velvet carpet have the grain or warp run the way you sweep. This will save hours of hard labor. Old rag carpets can be make to look good and wear for years by giving a good starching with common flour starch, let dry, then give it a coat of paint, having it stretched tight on the floor where it is to be used. It can then be washed up like linoleum. If a small quantity of corrosive sublimate is added to paste when papering, it will keep the house rid of bugs and moths and also mice.

Will some one be kind enough to send a recipe for making sweet pickles? MRS. J. W. R., Foxburg, Pa.

USES FOR BORAX—For sore throat make a gargle of one-half teaspoonful of pulverized borax in one-half cup warm water. For the new baby: In fixing the baby's bath, put a little borax in, it is soothing and healing. To keep scarf off the head, what borax will cling to the fingers while damp rub over the head and it will never have any of that disgusting scarf. Also wash the mouth with a weak solution every morning. Give a few drops of water often as a baby suffers from thirst as well as older folks. To make a good salve: One tablespoonful fresh lard, one-third pulverized borax, two-thirds sulphur enough to make a thick paste.

In winter to keep the starch from freezing out of cloth stir a large spoonful of salt in while mixing. It will also keep the starch from showing on colored clothes.

Bean Salad—One pint soup beans that have been cooked almost dry, what has been left over from dinner is best, as they have been seasoned. Chop one large or two small pickles fine, mix with a teaspoonful of prepared mustard and two tablespoonfuls vinegar. You may add a small onion chopped fine if the flavor is liked.

MRS. J. G. A., Emlenton, Pa.

THANK you kindly for check received. Here is an excellent recipe for canning grapes: Pick the grapes all off the stems and put them in a large granite kettle, then pour over them boiling water enough to cover them. Let them stand until you make the following syrup: Take one quart of granulated sugar and one pint of water and boil it to a nice syrup; then drain the grapes out of the water and fill in the jars and pour the syrup over them while it is hot and seal the cans tight. This is the best recipe for canning grapes that I have ever tried.

French Cabbage—Three heads cabbage, one peck green tomatoes, twelve large onions, six green peppers, six ripe peppers, one teaspoonful grated horseradish, three pounds brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls celery seed, two tablespoonfuls mustard seed, one tablespoonful tumeric; chop tomatoes and cabbage and salt over night, next morning add onions, peppers and cider vinegar enough to cover and boil over a slow fire one hour.

To get a fine-grained cake, beat thoroughly after the flour is added. If a cake cracks open while baking the recipe contains too much flour. In creaming butter and sugar when the butter is too hard warm the bowl, and if necessary warm the sugar, but never warm the butter, as this will change both texture and flavor of cake.

MRS. W. H. P., Mineral Point, Pa.

AS THE Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau has been a help to me I wish to add a few recipes which may help others.

Green Tomatoes Canned—Select nice round green tomatoes, pour boiling salt water over them, when cool remove tomatoes to jars, then to half gallon vinegar, take one pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of unground mustard and one red and yellow pepper cut in squares, one ounce of stick cinnamon, bring vinegar and spices to boil and pour in jars on tomatoes, and close jars, using self sealers.

Ripe Tomatoes canned—Clean your tomatoes, cut out pods, then drain all the liquid off, to every four quarts of tomatoes add one cup sugar, pepper and salt to taste, close in new tin cans.

Green Tomato Pickles—One peck of green tomatoes, six large onions, sliced thin in alternate layers, with one cup of salt sprinkled, let stand over night. Drain off in the morning, add 12 green peppers quartered, cook until tender in one quart of vinegar, enough water to keep from burning. Drain off liquor, heat thoroughly two and one-half quarts of vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoons cinnamon, two tablespoon allspice, two tablespoons cloves, one-half pound of mustard seed, pour over pickles and set away in covered crock.

Elderberry Wine—Pour four quarts of boiling water over eight quarts of berries, let stand for 12 hours then strain, pressing out all the juice, add three pounds of sugar to four quarts of juice, one ounce of powdered cinnamon, one-half ounce of powdered cloves. Boil for five minutes, set away in a stone jar with a cloth thrown over the top, when it has fermented, pour on carefully, bottle and cork.

MRS. S. M. B., Cokeville, Pa.

MOTHERS often look at the soiled suits and dresses of their children wondering how they can be cleaned. Very often the charges asked by the professionals so outweigh the value of the garments they are either ruined going through the common wash or else discarded. Here is a solution of the problem: Get a small cake of pure white soap and an ordinary package of powdered borax. Shave down the soap until one-half of it has been cut off. Put it in a kettle and add one-third of the box of borax. Add to the mixture a half gallon of hot water and put over the fire. Let it boil until the soap is dissolved. Pour in a small tub and add about three gallons of cold water. Little challie dresses trimmed with silk or velvet, silk shirtwaists, lined or unlined flannel waists, walking skirts, ribbons of satin or silk—in fact anything of the kind even to a man's suit of clothes can be dipped in this fluid and come out like new. For instance take a pale blue challie dress for a child. Let us suppose it to be trimmed in rows of black velvet ribbon. Take it up by the shoulders and dip it into this prepared water. If the little elbows or the wrist bands are particularly soiled rub them between the hands. Do not wring the garment. Change water, having it cold from start to finish, and when after dipping several times the water is clean hang dripping wet in the open air to dry. When perfectly so press with a warm iron. To dip a skirt, portierres or large articles double or triple the quantity according to judgment.

(The above communication was received without signature.)

I am a constant reader of the Daily and Sunday Gazette and take great pleasure in sending in a few recipes which I have found very good. Cocoanut Cake.—To the well beaten yolks of six eggs, add two cups powdered sugar, three-fourths cup butter, one of sweet milk, three and one-half cups flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, whites of four eggs well beaten, bake in jelly tins. For icing beat two eggs, add one teacup powdered sugar, mix throughly with grated cocoanut and spread evenly on the layers when they are cold. Snow cake.—Half teacup butter, one of sugar, one and a half of flour, half cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, teaspoon baking powder, flavor with vanilla. Cornstarch is a good substitute for eggs in cookies and doughnuts. One teaspoonful of the starch is equal to one egg. Salt will curdle new milk hence in preparing milk porridge gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. To make meat tender, a spoonful of vinegar put in the water in which fowls or meats are boiling makes them tender. Camphor put in drawers or trunks will keep away mice. Keep an account of all supplies with cost and date when purchased. Quicksilver and white of an egg destroys bedbugs. Mixed sandwiches.—Chop fine cold ham, tongue and chicken, mix with pint of the meat half a cup of melted butter, one teaspoonful salad oil, one of mustard if desired, the yolk of beaten egg, and a little pepper. Spread on bread cut thin and buttered. Ham alone may be prepared this way.

Hoping these recipes may be of some benefit to some one.

MRS. W. J. C., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO fill jars with hot fruit without breaking them place them in a pan of cold water and pour into it one cupful of boiling fruit. This will heat the jar without breaking it and it must be taken out of the water to finish filling. Be careful not to fill with hot fruit higher than the water on the outside of the jar before removing it or it will be sure to break. This will answer for filling jelly glasses also. A silver spoon placed in the glass or jar before it is filled with jelly will also prevent it from breaking. A teaspoonful of turpentine in the boiling water and a teaspoonful of borax in the rinsing water will whiten the clothes admirably. If you scorch a garment when ironing place it in the sun and the mark will disappear. A small piece of borax dissolved in the mouth is excellent for sore throat. A teaspoonful of honey to not quite as much alum is a quick relief for croup or bronchitis. Paregoric rubbed on the baby's gums when teething will ease them. A flannel band made to fit over the bowels so that it will not wrinkle if put on a child until its teeth are all cut would save many babies' lives. The bowels get cold, which causes colic. Two beef galls in a pint of whiskey applied to the affected parts is a remedy for rheumatism. Good cookies—One cup butter or butter and lard mixed, two cups of sugar, one cup sour milk in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful of soda, flavor to taste with lemon extract and flour to make a dough that can be easily handled, roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

MRS. A. L., Courtney, Pa.

MUSTARD PICKLE.—Two dozen small pickles, one quart small button onions, one good sized head of cauliflower, six green sweet peppers, two quarts green tomatoes, one quart of young beans. Cut in pieces the size of bought Chow-Chow, put in brine over night, scald until tender, drain all day and mix with the following: Three quarts vinegar, four cups sugar, four teaspoons celery seed, one-half pound ground mustard, three-fourths cup flour, and one-half ounce of tumeric. Mix the flour and mustard in vinegar to make a smooth paste, add the rest of the vinegar, the other ingredients and boil five minutes after mixture has thickened, stirring all the time.

Chopped Pickle.—One peck green tomatoes, 12 onions, one small cabbage, 12 green peppers, one pint horseradish, chop fine, add one pint salt and mix, drain over night. Put in porcelain kettle and cover with vinegar, add two cups sugar, one-fourth pound mixed spices, one tablespoon of ginger. Boil until tender.

Bordeaux Sauce—One peck green tomatoes, one-half peck onions, two small cabbages, four stalks celery. Chop fine, salt and drain over night. Add one gallon vinegar, one-fourth pound mixed spices, 5 cents worth of cinnamon bark, 5 cents worth celery seed, 5 cents worth tumeric powder. Boil 20 minutes.

Chili Sauce—Eight quarts tomatoes, three cups of peppers, two cups of onions, salt to taste, one and one-half quarts vinegar, 5 cents worth of mixed spices. Chop tomatoes, peppers and onions fine. Boil slowly three hours. Bottle and seal.

Cucumber Sauce.—Pare and remove seeds from 12 large cucumbers, add six onions. Chop fine. Salt to taste. Add three tablespoonfuls of mixed spices, one small cup sugar. Cover with vinegar. Boil 20 minutes.

MARGARET O., Emsworth, Pa.

I AM a reader of The Gazette, and wish to send a few recipes that I have tried and know to be good.

Scalloped Cabbage.—One small head of cabbage, chopped fine, put layer of cracker crumbs and cabbage alternately in sauce pan, pepper and salt to taste, put in small pieces of butter on top and cover with sweet milk and bake slowly in oven two hours.

Dark Cake Without Eggs.—One pound of salt pork chopped fine, one pint of boiling water poured over it, three cups sugar, one cup molasses, nine cups flour, two heaping teaspoons soda, one cup raisins, spices to taste.

Fluid to Wash a Carpet.—One pound borax, one 5 cent cake of Ivory soap, half pint of ammonia, one pound washing soda, half pint alcohol dissolved in four gallons soft water. Let come to a boil and take scrub brush and scrub carpet, wipe with a dry rag.

Recipe for Putting up Pickles Without Sealing.—For one gallon of cucumbers take one pint salt and one cup mustard, one quart of vinegar, and one quart of water. Heat water and vinegar together boiling hot and pour over pickles. Put in jar and put weight on and they will keep all winter.

Wash for Sore Throat.—Three tablespoons vinegar, teaspoonful salt, half teaspoonful black pepper, teaspoonful glycerin, and lump of alum size of a pea, half teaspoon butter, heat all together until dissolved, gargle.

MRS. L. O. N., Criston, O.

THE BARBAROUS BABES

"Rage of the Heathen"

BY EDITH AYRTON (MRS. ISRAEL ZANGWILL)

I ADVISE you not ever to be a missionary. I don't mean the proper sort that get eaten up by savages and cassowaries, because you can't do that until you're grown up, but don't try and be a missionarying child at home. If you do the most disagreeable things will happen, though perhaps that part wouldn't have been so bad if mother had been there.

It was in November, very soon after mother had gone away, that Humphrey and I went to the children's service. I know it was then because the day before had been Guy Fawkes day, and so everything seemed dull and horrid, like it does when there's just been something very nice, and that was why we went. Jane took us—she's the housemaid, and very fond of things like that, not only reading the Bible, which anyone would enjoy, but she loves the most difficult books of sermons and prayers, and she doesn't even think the litany a little bit too long.

I don't mean that it was Jane that made us think about being missionaries—it was the clergyman himself. He was a stranger and his sermon wasn't a bit like other sermons. It was most interesting, and it was all about setting a good example and being an influence unto righteousness in the lives of little brothers and sisters and lots of things like that. I began to think he must know I was the eldest.

Well, I listened to every word he said—I truthfully did—and all the way coming home I talked to Humphrey about it and planned how to be a home missionary. We settled that we must be very kind to the poor heathens—those were Violet and Ted—because they didn't know any better, but that we'd have to be very firm. Of course it was rather silly for "Humph" to be talking like that, because he was really a heathen, too, but he didn't seem to understand that part properly. I didn't like to explain it to him then, either, and that was the first great mistake, because afterward he used to get awfully sulky and cross about it, which just showed that he was really a heathen like I said. Besides, how could he possibly be anything else?

The clergyman had said one mustn't put off doing good, so I started directly we got home. Fraulein had gone out to see a friend and we were to have tea alone, which was a good thing because it made it easier. I went and tidied myself very nicely and then I came into the schoolroom. I said: "Violet and Ted, have you washed your hands for tea?"

They both looked most astonished. Violet said, "Of course we have; I always do," which was quite true, but I thought she might just have forgotten that once. That was the worst of Violet, though; she was so good she made a perfectly horrid heathen. Teddy only laughed and said, "Fraulein forgot to wash mine, and now she's gone out. Hooray!"

So then I began to talk quite properly. I said, "That doesn't make the least difference; you should do your duty in life, if anyone is there to make you or not." I said lots more, too, just as nice. I said, "It's a horrible habit to sit down to table with dirty hands, and any gentleman would scorn such a foul deed." I him come with me to wash them at once, though he didn't like it, 'specially when I cut his nails, every one, and pushed them all down most beautifully.

The other two had nearly finished tea by the time we came back. It was naughty of them. Of course, I had to tell them of it, so I began to talk again, but really it wasn't a bit crossly. I spoke more in sorrow than in anger. I said that such disgraceful behavior was excusable in Violet, as she was so little, but that I should have thought that Humphrey would have known better. I said that in any respectable society they always waited to begin meals for the Pourer Out. They both looked very cross, but they didn't say anything. For one thing, "Humph's" mouth was too full. Suddenly he got down from his chair without asking any permission, and walked across to the fireplace. Then he started toasting his bread and butter!

Well, I really didn't want to make any more fusses, but what was I to do? Fraulein had particularly said we weren't to toast our slices, because the butter will drip about, besides its being too nice to be good for you. So I just said very firmly: "Come and sit in your place this minute." Well, he didn't. Being a missionary is very difficult.

Of course, I started talking again, though I'd hardly had a bit of tea, and I was most hungry. I said that Humphrey was disobeying Fraulein, who had been set in authority over us, and that it was just as bad as breaking laws, and that he might as well commit murder or anything. I said very likely one day he would. He said he didn't care and that it didn't say anything in the Bible about not making toast, and that mother had never told us not to, either. I said, anyway, mother had always told us to do what Fraulein said, but it all wasn't the least use.

I had to let him do it, for I couldn't threaten to tell Fraulein, that seemed too mean; I couldn't drag him away, either, because he'd got the slice on his knife and I thought he might get cut. Of course, I might have got hurt, too, but that would have been quite right for a missionary and rather nice. Anyway, I determined that he shouldn't do any more, so I took the plate with all the rest of the bread and butter on my lap and held it tight. Then I sat in silence and dignity.

I shouldn't have thought that even Humph could have taken so long over one bit of toast, but I expect he did it to pay me out: it was all frizzly and smelt most delicious. I sat there, though, and never moved, except when I gave the little ones more. I couldn't eat a single mouthful myself. Even that didn't make me cross. I said in the nicest way at the end: "And now, children, we'll have grace."

Well, you see, the worst of it was we don't generally say grace except at dinner, so Humph answered directly: "Why should we? We never do," and Teddy copies every one, so he shouted out, too, "Shan't, we never do." As for Violet, she just looked astonished.

"My dear children," I said most exactly like the clergyman, "we are certainly going to have grace, and I shall say it," but before I could begin Humphrey roared out, "If we have grace I shall say it, because I'm a man." It was dreadfully silly; just as if he could, when, besides being younger, he was only a heathen.

I tried to explain this to him kindly, I really did, but he wouldn't understand. So it ended in our both shouting out "for what we have received the Lord make us truly thankful" at the top of our voices, with our hands over our ears, which didn't seem quite right, and suddenly in the iddle the bread and butter plate fell off my lap, crash. It was broken to little bits.

"There stood a perfectly strange man."

That was the first disagreeable thing that happened, for not even missionaries like their pocket money to be stopped for two weeks, but there was lots more to come. And it wasn't only big things that were horrid; being a missionary seemed to make everybody cross the whole day long. Now there was father. You see I was trying hard to be good myself, besides improving the poor heathens, so I'd settled to count 10 every time before I spoke, and then I'd not be led into evil and profane discourse; I got the idea out of a book I'd been reading. Well, instead of liking it father used to get dreadfully vexed; the trouble was that he generally asked me the question again before I got to 10 and then I had to start counting all over again, so it was quite a long time sometimes before I could answer. I did think it seemed rather silly myself when he'd only asked me something like, "Have you been out today?" because it wasn't likely that I should have replied anything very dreadful. But in the book it said that one can never tell and that habit is everything. I did wish though that father hadn't thought me muttering and sulky.

What I minded most, though, was the way the others went on. They used to stop up their ears whenever they saw me coming and run away. It was dreadful. Some days I'd forget to talk to them about their sins, and then we'd be quite happy, but I always fined myself afterward. I used to throw a farthing into the pigsty each time, because I thought if I gave it to anyone I'd get pleasure out of it, so that oughtn't to count. I used to have fines for lots of other wrong things, too. Besides this, I used to hit myself with whips and straps and things to try to make me better, but it's very difficult to hurt one's self much. It was a better mortification when I wore Humphrey's new jersey under all my clothes, because, though it wasn't hairy or a shirt, it was very rough and tight; but Fraulein discovered it and was most cross.

It was because I hated the others always running away from me that I took to writing about their wickedness instead. I pretended that I was a dumb missionary, and so it wasn't my fault, and I used to push little notes into their pockets, all in printing, so as to be easy to read, but after the first they threw them away without looking at them, so it was no use, anyway. That's what made me write things on the walls, where they couldn't help seeing them; like in our room I put "Don't take the cat to bed," for Violet to read, because Fraulein doesn't like us to. In the dining room I put "It's horrible to drink with your mouth full" opposite to where Humphrey sits. Instead of being pleased, though, Fraulein got in a rage again and said I was spoiling the wallpaper and made me rub it all out. It did seem difficult to do good.

It was after this that I thought of writing placards. It was all my own idea and didn't hurt anything and was just as good as putting it on the wall. I forgot to say that I hadn't invented that plan myself, I took it out of Belshazzar's feast, and I do think they must have made much worse marks than I did, because in the piece of poetry we learned it says:

In that same hour and hall
The fingers of a hand
Came forth against the wall
And wrote as if on sand.

So it must have made great holes; I suppose the plaster was wet. At any rate, I thought that with the placards no one could possibly grumble.

I couldn't have done the placards, of course, if I hadn't known just the sort of naughty things that the heathens would do. So I wrote very big on large sheets of paper "Don't," and then a whole heap of different wrong things. I kept them all stuffed up the front of my dress (it was rather loose because of my growing so fast, and that was the only helping part I had). Then when the others were naughty I got out the right placard, for they were all put like the alphabet most beautifully, and I waved it in front of them. They used to get dreadfully cross, and Humph tore a good many trying to snatch them away, but I always wrote them again. It was a good idea.

It was out of the placards, though, that all the trouble came; at least it was partly that and partly our not knowing that father had come home unexpectedly. You see, it was after we'd gone to bed, and we couldn't possibly guess it. So the next morning when I heard the water running in the bathroom, which is next door to the room where Violet and I sleep, I thought of course it must be Humphrey. Ted doesn't have baths in the morning because of being croupy, and, as I said, I didn't know that father was at home, besides he always gets up much later. I'd been wanting to be awake when Humph had his bath for a long while, so I jumped up quickly, though it was very cold, and put on my dressing gown and tore round to the bathroom door. Then I pushed a new placard under the crack, a very big one, all done in red ink. It said: "Dirty pig, scrub your toe nails."

Well, I thought Humphrey might be cross, but I didn't expect what really happened. There was a roar like a lion and the door was pulled back, and there stood a perfectly strange gentleman. He was in his shirt and trousers. He was rather fat and his face was scarlet. He could hardly speak, he was in such a rage.

I was so astonished I couldn't say anything. At last he did. He shouted out, "Universchampte Schlumpe." He said a lot more, too, that I didn't quite understand, though it was only in German. Then he suddenly slammed the door in my face.

Well, of course, after that I didn't feel very comfortable. I went back to my room and dressed myself, but my legs were all going wiggle-waggle most horridly and I had a pain inside. I did want mother. I wanted her so that I felt I must burst or something. I tried the plan of thinking that when I was an old, old woman I should have stopped being unhappy about this horrid time, but there wasn't any comfort in that like there generally is.

We children had breakfasted in the schoolroom, because we always do when there are visitors, but I felt so sick that I could hardly eat. And in the middle it happened father dashed in, just as I expected. He was dreadfully angry. I don't think I had ever seen him so angry. He said that the German gentleman was a most celebrated musician, and even if I had heard any idiotic chatter of the maids about his not attending to his personal appearance, how dared I take it upon myself to give him moral maxims worded in the most insulting language. I didn't exactly know what father meant by that, but it sounded horrid. Also, he said that I stuck myself up as being better than anyone and that my conceit was perfectly insufferable. After a lot more besides he ended up by telling me that I should be sent to boarding school at once. Then he rushed out of the room again.

I hadn't said anything all the time father was speaking, and I hadn't cried at all, because I wouldn't let myself. As soon as he'd gone I ran away to our bedroom. I couldn't hide in my secret trouble place, because I didn't feel that I could ever bear to go into the bathroom again. The worst of it was, our door didn't lock, for Humphrey lost the key once when we were wicked jailers of the tower, but I barricaded it with chairs. Then, of course, I did cry. I cried awfully until everything got quite dizzy. I was still crying when Humphrey climbed in at the window, but I seemed too miserable to mind. He was most nice, though. He didn't talk, but he stroked my hand and shoved his big peppermint into it, just as if there hadn't been any horrid missionarying. Then, when I didn't move, he said: "Father won't go on being cwoss," and I said, "I wish I were dead." So I did; it's a horrid feeling to have.

All of a sudden Humph said: "Why don't you 'splain it was my dirty toe nails?" I just sobbed out "I don't know." It was very sensible, really, what Humph said, but I was too unhappy to see that. Besides, I was thinking more about the other things father had scolded me about. I said, "I don't think I'm better than other people, I don't, I don't. I think I'm a beast, and horrible." Humph said, "No you're not." Then he wagged his head and went away.

The part that comes next I didn't know at the time, of course, but Humph told me about it afterward. He was nice; he can be most 'straordinarily sensible sometimes, though you'd never think it. He went straight to the

(Continued on Opposite Page.)

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Forty-One.

Literary Mrs. Mountcairn? or The Misguided Motto

BROUGHT HER TO PITTSBURGH FROM OFF OF THE FARM

Mister Andy Mountcairn is a son of the soil
Who was toughened and roughened by strenuous toil,
And who still is as crude as the kerosene oil
That makes him a power in the land.
And he married a damsel of obvious charm,
Ambitious and forceful of voice and of arm,
So he brought her to Pittsburgh from off of the farm,
And she thought that the city was grand.

Well the years went along as they generally do
And Andy's investments and dividends grew
'Till his wealth was so monstrous that nobody knew
Its sum, though conjecture was rife.
And then came a day when as fresh as a rose,
In wonderful hats and remarkable clothes
And a habit of treading on everyone's toes
Out blossomed his parvenu wife.

She had dozens of horses and things upon wheels,
Victorias, hansoms and automobiles,
And she sent invitations to parties and meals
To all of society's kin.
And as some of them came, she decided a ball
Was the next thing to give, so she garnished the hall
In her mansion with roses and orchids and all
And ushered the guests proudly in.

And to one, a young poet, she said, "It's my fad
To study the poets, and so I have had
A fitting quotation put up. It's not bad
And a pretty price for it I paid.
As Byron has said, and I'm just of his mind,
See, over the doorway with roses entwined
Is 'ON WITH THE DANCE, LET JOY BE UNREFINED.'
Why, what makes you look so dismayed?"

THE TATLER.

IN REMARKABLE CLOTHES

THE BARBAROUS BABES.

(Continued from Page 4.)

study where the German gentleman was sitting and said, "It was my toe nails."

The German gentleman jumped up very quickly, but Humph went on telling him. He said, "You see, I don't scrub mine very much because it tickles. My sister didn't even know about yours." He talked in German, because that's one of the funny things about Humph, he likes it. It was lucky, though, because we found out afterward it always pleased the German gentleman to hear his own language. Then Humph pulled off his shoes and stockings to show his feet. It sounds a naughty thing to do in the drawing room, but I don't think it really was.

The German gentleman looked very astonished, but he didn't look cross, Humphrey told me. At last he said, "So, but why was it written out and pushed under the door like that?"

"Because I stop up my ears and won't listen when she speaks to me," Humph explained. He went on and told the German gentleman all about the missionarying, and the gentleman seemed very interested. Then at the end Humph said: "But my sister is starving. She didn't eat hardly nothing for breakfast and no biscuits at 11, and she won't even suck my peppermint. I think she'll soon be dead, and it will be you that's done it."

When the German gentleman heard that he was very nice, Humph said. Of course, he must have known that people can live longer than that without food on desert islands and places, though Humph was really frightened about it. He took hold of Humph's hand and said: "Ach! Then we must go quickly and ask that the little sister may be forgiven." I believe he liked boys better than girls, anyway, which does seem funny.

The first thing I knew of all this, though, was father coming up to my room. He said in quite a different way: "Cheer up, Molly; I hear it was only a mistake. You must ,be more discreet in your sisterly admonitions though." It made me feel much better. I went down and told the German gentleman that I was sorry I'd seemed rude. He was all right, but things weren't really comfortable until he and father went away again the next day.

I didn't do any more missionary work after that, though; it seemed to be too dangerous. It was a comfort to stop. Besides, the next week I got a letter from mother explaining that the clergyman couldn't have meant it like that at all, because the chief thing if you want to have a good influence over people is that they should be fond of you, so a plan that prevents that must be a mistake. She said, too, that people didn't generally have a good influence unless it were unconscious, so my best way was just to leave the others alone and try and be good myself. But she said I needn't worry too much even over that (she seemed to guess all about my finings and hittings, though I'd never told her). She said if I just loved people and tried to make them happy I'd find in the end that I had been good. At the bottom of the letter, just before the kisses, there was a bit that surprised me very much; it was lovely; I don't much like to say it. Mother said that I'd always been a good influence and a help to her, even though I hadn't tried to be a missionary. She said that once when she was speaking to Teddy about telling stories (he does sometimes, you see, because he's so little) she said to him that heroes never told untruths, and he answered at once and very proudly, "Nor does Molly, either."

It did make me feel funny inside.

STRENUOUS AMUSEMENTS.

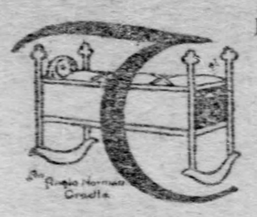
I OFTEN think that life would be tolerable if it were not for games. For games attend your waking and haunt your sleeping hours in every corner of the land. Whether you wish it or no, whether you are lazy or indifferent, you must play. The system which exists in our great public schools pursues us to an adipose middle-age. As long as you can stand on two feet, society insists that you must play some game. Nay, more. We have so imposed our manners and amusements on the rest of the civilized world, that you are pursued by the selfsame pastimes wherever your journeyings end. Your journeyings end, nowadays, not so much in lovers meeting as in an eternal croquet tournament, a spirited encounter in the tennis courts, or a fierce contest on the golf links. Moreover, you are expected to do all these things well, or the majority of your countrywomen and countrymen will hold you of the smallest account. An Englishwoman abroad is expected to be an adept at all kinds of games of skill, and foreigners stare if you do not show yourself of a dazling proficiency in all "English" sports. Cricket, I fancy, is the only popular game which has not become epidemic in other lands than England, and there would seem to be some subtle reason why the bat, the ball, and the stumps should be coldly viewed by even our trans-atlantic kinsmen and yet be the darling pastime of all other branches of the Anglo-Saxon Celtic-Norman race.

Now how is the jaded and harassed citizen to keep himself so far in practice as not to make an exhibition of himself when the strenuous summer holidays arrive—and he must "play something," or be regarded with withering contempt? The problem is a nice one, and not sufficient allowance is made, I think, for the unfortunate by those who spend more than half their lives in green fields, assiduously making themselves experts in some kind of game. There are a multitude of persons, I imagine, who, like myself, are tolerably distrait and uncomfortably short-sighted, and whose skill in those sports which appeal to the average man is by no means dazzling. What are these unfortunates to do in a civilization which is entirely given over to hitting balls with various kinds of implements.

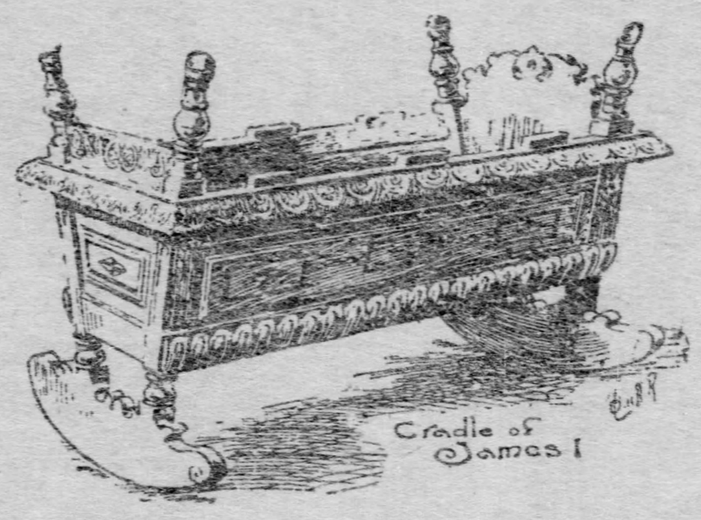
For myself, I go through agonies every summer. No sooner have I managed to take my place in the tennis court of a country house without calling down on my head the execrations of my partner and the politely veiled derision of our opponents, than I am whisked off to another point where skittles are the chief amusement, and I am obliged to laboriously acquire sufficient skill to appear in the bowling-alley. In the next house, it is more than likely, they will regard tennis with contempt; will know of skittles only as a pleasing symbol, and will play a severely scientific form of croquet. Alas! for the inattentive and the forgetful, like myself, for this means a fresh effort, a new course of lessons, and many maledictions before one is competent to make anything of a figure on the lawn. In short, the cares of a profession, the turmoil of the city, the nervous strain entailed by the season, seem sometimes trifling compared to the mental and physical effort required to rapidly acquire sufficient adroitness in games to hold your head up among your critical compatriots.

ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

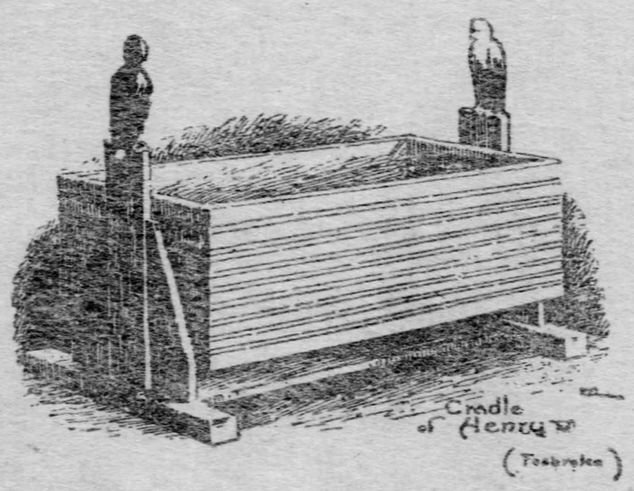
CRADLES OF LONG AGO



THERE is a more striking connection than is at first apparent between the tree top and the cradle of the old refrain with which generation after generation of babies has been crooned to sleep. That delightful writer, Viollet le Duc, to whom we are indebted for so much of our present knowledge of ancient furniture, tells us that the cradles of the ninth and tenth centuries were formed of a section of the trunk of a tree, scooped out, with small holes bored at the sides "pour passer des bandelettes destinees a empacher le marmot de se mouvoir." The natural convexity of the wood on the outside enabled the nurse to rock the infant, though it did not suggest the action, for rocking to sleep, as old



probably as humanity, is mentioned by Theocritus and Martial, and we have the warrant of these and other ancient writers for stating that the Roman babies slept in cradles. That the cradle of osier or wicker work can lay claim to far greater antiquity than that of wood we have, too, the story of Moses to remind us, though the osier cradle was probably a simple pannier or basket in which the child was laid and carefully fastened in with bands or straps. Later on in history the form of the cradle went through endless variations, and the tracing of its evolution is scarcely less interesting than that of the bed, of which by degrees it became more or less of a copy in miniature. The cradle, indeed, was often almost a part of the state bed which formed for many centuries such an important part of the furnishing of a great house,



for we read again in the pages of Viollet le Duc ("Dictionnaire de Mobilier Francais") how the beds of great personages were very vast, surrounded almost always with ample curtains, and how at night the baby's cradle was brought within the shadow of these curtains, which thus enveloped the whole family as under a common tent. Froissart alludes to a silver cradle and its accompaniment of a silver bathing tub as being among the frequently to be met with accessories of a wealthy family; and in the inventory of Reginald de la Pole, in the fifteenth century, there is an entry, after the list of "berying shetes and mantels of fyne larone and gold tissue," of "item, a pane and a head shete for ye cradell of the same sute both furred with mynever." The word "pane"—a piece of cloth—is retained in our modern word "counterpane."

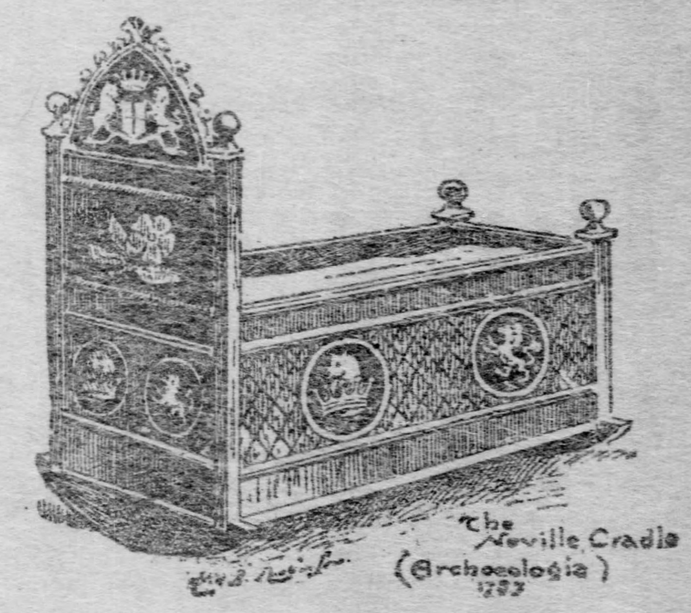
The elementary cradle formed of the scooped-out tree trunk soon grew to assume more ornamental forms. Rockers were used as early as Anglo-Norman times. The medieval cradle in our third illustration retains the tree-trunk shape, but is slung between two wooden supports, roughly carved; and in "Fosbrooke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities" we read that cradles in the middle ages were often suspended by cords and covered with cloths. They must frequently have been very light in construction if they could actually be lifted up above the nurse's head, as suggested in the quaint little figure, taken from an old MS. in the Bodleian library, which forms the last sketch in this article. In nearly all the illustrations of medieval cradles we see how the custom prevailed, for centuries, of swathing the limbs of the poor babies in the tightest of swaddling bands.

One of the most interesting cradles that has been preserved to modern times is that of Henry V., still, or until quite recently, to be seen at Monmouth castle, the birthplace of that monarch. The shape is that of an oblong wooden chest, and it is slung on links of iron between head and foot posts ornamented with carved falcons. A curious old cradle of about the same date is to be seen in the Victoria and Albert museum, of the same box shape, but mounted on rockers, simply paneled, with a

little carving in the head, which is screened round on three sides.

The cradles of the sixteenth century were very elaborate and beautiful in workmanship. The Society of Antiquities have preserved the record of one in the archeologia for the year 1787, of which a sketch, set up in perspective from the sectional details, is here given. It was once the property of the brave but unfortunate Charles Neville, earl of Westmorland, of Brancepeth castle, who was attainted for being implicated, with the earl of Northumberland and others, in an insurrection against Queen Elizabeth, and had to fly the country, dying abroad many years after in great poverty. The cradle was of oak, and was about the size of our modern ones; that is, 38 inches long, 36 inches high and 21 inches wide at the head. It was ornamented with gilt mosaic work. On the sides and at the head were represented, in circles upon a red background, the bull's head of the Neville and the lion rampant of the Mowbrays, the countess of Westmorland having been allied to the latter families. At the top of the head, both in front and at the back, and also at the foot, the arms of the earl and countess, impaled, are painted, while on other portions appears the white rose of York, no doubt in allusion to the attachment of the Nevilles to that house.

The cradle of James I., the subject of our first illustration, was a remarkably good example of the fine carv-



ing of its period, with a wealth of beauty in the characteristic details of its decoration, the carved arches of the lower portion, the superimposed lozenge or diamond-shaped ornaments, the battlemented edge and the rich treatment of the projecting molding along the top of the cradle. The rich, luxuriant Tudor and Jacobean carving

is, indeed, often seen at its best on the cradles of that period, some of the plain, open shape, others with the half-tester head copied from the massive carved bedsteads, and these may well serve as models to the student in wood carving whose ambition takes this picturesque direction. No less beautiful, of their own type, are the carved cradles of the renaissance, on which space here forbids us to linger, but which gave the inspiration for the famous cradle of boxwood carved for Queen Victoria by Mr. Henry Rogers, which was among the most interesting exhibits in the great exhibition of 1851. This cradle, of which an illustration may be seen in Lichfield's "History of Furniture," was of the simple tree trunk form resting on gracefully curved rockers, but the ends, of shield shape, were somewhat raised, and the whole, admirably carved with symbolic designs emblematic of the union of the royal house of England with that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has been described as one of the most important examples of the art of wood carving ever executed in England.

HER REJECTED HERO

A Case Wherein It Was Proven Conclusively That the Crisis Calls the Man.

By ETHEL BARRINGTON.

THE benefit owed its origin to Christine Christy, who was never so happy as when managing people or affairs.

The rehearsals of the play had begun well enough. There had been an abundance of amateur talent, and Christine had called to her especial aid Dick Grant, known as a clever actor of society roles during the season, and this summer her devoted admirer. Beautiful and an heiress, her every word was law, but in this "wretched performance," as she always classified it in her mind, she found the control slipping from her hands.

"It's too delightful to have a real stage manager—not a case of the blind leading the blind, as with most of these entertainments"—was Maud Greig's verdict, as she resumed the study of her orange-covered book. Christine eyed her dubiously. She knew she would never fall so low as to be jealous of any one, least of all her dearest friend. But Maud was certainly artful in the way she consulted and studied with Dick. Being exceptionally clever, her pretended ignorance was the more noticeable.

Christine's own relations with Grant became strained. Cast for opposite roles, he endeavored to help her. Already aggrieved, she deliberately misunderstood and felt only criticism. She grew arrogant to hide the wound. Grant retreated to the stronghold of his professional standing, man-like, quite in the dark as to her changed demeanor.

The climax came when Christine was unaccountably annoyed with the manner Grant rehearsed an absent member's part with Maud. It was too realistic, she decided. When her turn came Christine made it evident that with her a rehearsal had limitations. Grant became exasperated.

"That won't do at all," he exclaimed, throwing down the prompt boo. A little thrill ran through the company.

"It is precisely the way I should do it myself."

"Never mind your individuality—you are acting now—you are this foolish girl—you—"

"I decline to play the part of a fool," Christine threw her book beside the prompter's. It was a challenge.

"Don't you think there are more ways than one of doing so?" demanded Grant in a low tone.

"I think Miss Greig would suit you better—I resign in her favor." With a calmness that was only skin deep Miss Christy swept from the stage and the rehearsal came to an end.

Then followed a week of volcanic uncertainty.

Mr. Richard Grant resigned doubly, both as stage manager and hero. Later he was discovered throwing things into his trunk preparatory to a southern trip.

Miss Christy watched her maid perform intricate rites with an abundance of tissue paper and sachet powder. She was going to the mountains.

At length a compromise was effected. Mr. Grant retained the directorship and Miss Christy resumed the role of heroine—with the privilege of selecting her own hero. Her choice fell on Ellis Horning, who was openly frightened at his promotion.

The evening of the performance arrived, but where Christine had hoped for laurels she found only crushing defeat. She was seriously handicapped by her chosen hero. Poor Horning floundered from the first.

Maud alone reaped a genuine success.

"You earned it, you worked so hard," said Christy.

"Oh, Christine—if you had kept Dick as your hero!"

Miss Christy admitted humbly to herself that she had erred in more ways than one.

"Beautiful," whispered Grant, taken off his guard, when Christine appeared for the last act. The soft frills of the trailing chiffon seemed to emphasize her charm.

"I feel like a 'lamb' arrayed for the sacrifice," she told him; "I wonder what Ellis Horning will do next?"

"I'll be on the watch!" he promised her.

Everything ran smoothly until the scene that was to bring together the estranged hero and heroine. Christine, comforted by Grant's friendliness, played with considerable spirit, but her companion failed to support her. He skipped a line, then went back—a fatal error. Confused, he stumbled against a table. It was on a single pedestal, supporting a candelabrum. He caught at the table, but too late to avert disaster. A candle rolled to the floor, igniting the edge of Christine's gown. Horning stood in paralyzed dismay. There was a sudden cry in the audience—men and women rose to their feet, terror in every face. Above the panic rang Grant's command to "Lower the curtain!" Christine felt the heat and realized her peril. In a moment the flames must envelop her and she tore desperately at her gown.

"Dick!" she cried, as a figure in shirt sleeves rushed to her rescue. Then a huge rug enfolded her and strong hands beat out the fire.

"Christine—you are not hurt—"

"No," she whispered, white and shaking, as she clung to Grant. "Thank God!" he breathed. And Christine, her vision purified by fire, rejoiced in the danger passed.

The curtain once more lifted, Grant raised his hands for silence. Those nearest saw that they were blackened and his eyebrows completely gone, but he was the hero and they cheered him roundly.

"I am thankful to inform you that Miss Christy is unhurt." Returning to the entrance he led Christine before them wrapped in Maud's cloak.

"Thank you—thank you all!" she said. The forgetting all but her preserver: "Oh, Dick, what can I say to you, my hero, after all?"

"That I may continue in that role always," prompted Grant, under cover of the descending curtain.

"I am very troublesome—remember the rehearsals."

"Dearest, I am not looking for an actress, but a wife!"

And the friendly curtain hid them.

I-Go-A-Gossipping

THIS is the waesome tale of the Frivolous Girl and how she came to grief. She told it to me the other day with apparent dismay, great earnestness and many a joyous quip and giggle.

You understand the Frivolous Girl is so constituted that it is an utter impossibility for her to take anything seriously. She insists it would shorten her existence, and so long as the world is full of awfully nice men the Frivolous Girl declares she looks upon death as a proper enemy. She says she is jolly sure she will be seventy years young, and so long as her eyes move in their sockets and her lips turn up at the corners, it is my belief that she will flirt—she can't help it.

I have diagnosed her case thoroughly—nothing on earth will stop the Frivolous Girl in her mad course. Getting married?—never!—such an expedient would only serve to restrict the scope of her flirtations. She would devote herself to the dear man and him would she flirt out of all his cares and woes and incidentally out of all his loose change.

There is a great and abiding difference between the frivolous girl and the giddy girl and the difference is—well I'll leave it to you to find out. She began by saying, "there was such a nice man"—there always is in her case—and she went out to walk with him. And it seems she hadn't laid her two beaming eyes upon him for lo! these many watery moons, so she had a lot to say, and was quite willing to hear a lot too. But what should happen to mar the pleasure of a perfect moonlight night with the sound of the seas singing in one's ears—I mean the play of the moon on the lake glistening before one's eyes—but two staid married folk—great friends of the man whom she had not seen for so long. Well, as these married folk wouldn't go away they all set out to take a stroll together. She didn't say so, but I really think the Frivolous Girl didn't much like this arrangement, but, of course, acquiescence was the only polite course and the girl is nothing if she's not polite, so she acquiesced. Now the only decent thing to do was to let the wife of the married person walk with the fine figure of a man while the girl herself toddled along more or less resignedly with the married person.

Of course, there was nothing else to do but be amiable and keep up a flow of conversation, but she didn't even get a chance to do that. She is such a tactful person that she immediately set out to interest the married person, and she did, she got him going about his new house.

"And my dear Mistress Pepys," she went on impressively, "he began at the foundation—at the first shovelful of earth and he built that house stone by stone for me as we walked. He told me he had walls put in it—walls nine feet thick and it had ceilings—oh, an awful lot of ceilings—at least, it took an awful time to tell about them, and I think they were nineteen feet high so's to keep cool. He had such a fashion of bringing figures into the conversation—so many yards this way, and so many feet that way, and you know I don't know an inch from a furlong, and don't want to either. Inches are so uninteresting unless applied to a man's legs or his shoulders! 'Pon my word I never learned so much about yards and feet and inches in my life as I learned that evening.

"And that house had a porch, too, and, oh, yes, that porch was ninety feet wide and a hundred feet thick, I think, but I forget what for, and it had a roof to keep the rain off and all the rooms had plaster, and it was thick, too, and very hard, and there were loads and loads of doors and more windows than you could shake a stick at if you took a whole day to it, and he brought in a few chimneys and mantels and gas fixtures and ventilating schemes and heating schemes—imagine heating schemes and the air heavy with the perfume of mid-August blossoms and—mind you, all the time right behind me, so close that I could hear the uninterrupted buzzing of some mighty clever and interesting stories that my nice man was telling the married person's wife. And every few seconds she would cackle contentedly—I know in my heart she was pleased to death to shake the new house and its feet high and feet thick and plaster and porches and with it her ponderous and portly spouse. She was sure enough enjoying her little period of rest and recreation with a likely young bachelor for her side partner, but as for me—himmel! I was a-weary. The bones within me cried aloud for very weariness—anybody could have heard 'em, too, they are so near the surface. But although the garden was not laid out about the house the walk was ended and we found ourselves settling about a table and just then through sheer relief I fell silent. And wasn't it quite natural, too—I had looked interested and kept my attention on the carpentering and plastering and papering and ventilating-plan of that house until I felt like a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

"Mind you, I had practically built that house—it was ready for occupancy when I heard the last, and faith I think it a pretty good evening's work myself, but what should the fine figure of a man do but call attention to my unwonted quietness and suggest a tonic. I was up to anything, Mistress Pepys—up to anything, I tell you, and I took the tonic and then I took another one and then they said they thought I'd be still better if I took still another, at least, the married person's wife said so and I wasn't going to let her bluff me clear out, so I took the third tonic, and then I fell to telling stories, and I must say those tales were received with a genuine enthusiasm that covered me with confusion, and so I told another one or two just to hide the confusion. I don't know how long we all sat at that table, nor how many stories I told, but I remember almost every one, even the married person, who was seemingly as ponderous as you make 'em, was so affected that there were tears in both his eyes—they said they never heard me tell such funny stories, though to tell the honest truth, I didn't see anything especially funny about them myself. However, we all sat there quite awhile and the tonics disappeared until I began to think I'd have to walk a bit to get home, so I suggested going. Now, I never noticed how awfully rough that walk was until that evening—it was all ups and downs and bumps and hollows, and I had Louis heels on, too, and it was something awful the wiggliness of my gait and the horrid married person's wife said something about it too—I'm jolly sure of that, but for my part I was thinking too seriously of how far it was home to notice much what she said. Then we finally took a cab—the married person's wife said she thought the way was a bit too far for her, as she had been on the links all morning and she really thought I was too tired to go any great distance either.

"After all, that was the only sensible thing she did that evening—I was too tired—I found myself toeing in straight along, and that is always a sign that I've walked enough, so when the cab came we all hopped in, all but the married person who was too 'portentous' to hop, he elevated himself, and then sat down in a cosy corner and we drove the married folk home and later made our way to my house, but I'm through with tonics.

"I don't mind telling you, Mistress Pepys, that I felt as though the houses on either side of the street had come so close together that I had to walk sideways to get past them—just like a narrow-narrow alley. I had never noticed that before, either, and it wasn't apparent next day, for I purposely went down to see, although I did have a most awful headache and a bulgy feeling 'round the eyes and a tired feeling in the knees—I had stepped so high getting over those bumps in the pathway that I think I must have strained the muscles in my knees.

"Sometimes I think I wouldn't have gotten home if it hadn't been for the tonic, and then again I think I wouldn't have gotten home if it hadn't been for the cab, but, anyway, it was all on account of building that house—I'd never, never do for a carpenter, do you think so?"

"And are you quite sure it was a tonic," I inquired, thinking I'd give her an opportunity to relieve her mind.

"Sure," she replied with a conviction that I may as well acknowledge I was unable to share with her.

Mistress Pepys.

THE CERTAINTY OF MARY MORRIS

By EUPHEMIA HOLDEN.

THERE was no question as to the hero of the Huntsville Cadets' annual ball. Maurice Haworth, lieutenant in the United States army, stationed at West Point and detailed to inspect the Huntsville Military school, looked the part and played it, too.

Every ruffle in the ball room quivered with excitement, for an eligible bachelor in Huntsville was like a strawberry in December, rare and desirable.

If Lieut. Haworth were the hero, Mary Morris was at least the belle of the ball. She always had been and always would be the most popular girl in the town. She was sympathetic, jolly, intelligent, generous and very sure of herself.

Whether discussing the cost of the gown she was graduated in, the Ten Commandments or the conduct of love affairs, she gave definite, assured and unchangeable opinions. Yet her friends forgave her this fault because of the other qualities which more than balanced it.

Mary, coming to the ball rather late, was immediately surrounded by a clamoring group of very young cadets and very old bachelors, men who had gathered around generations of Huntsville girls.

From this masculine ambush she eyed the lieutenant, making himself agreeable on the other side of the room. His appearance impressed her—in fact, impressed her very deeply.

"Haworth wants to meet you," said her stout, unimaginative brother, "shall I bring him over?"

"Is he as good as he looks?" questioned Mary.

"First rate," returned Jim. "I met him at the school last night." Then added with a grin, "Quite the sort you're always talking about—a 'girl's ideal.'"

Under the influence of a moment's rash conviction, Mary whispered:

"Jim, I believe you're right. I have a feeling I'll meet my fate when I meet him."

Even as she spoke the words she wished them unsaid, for Jim's eyes twinkled wickedly. However, when the lieutenant stood before her, tall, broad-shouldered, brown-eyed, with a slightly aquiline nose; when she found his bow, his smile, his voice exactly what they should be, she realized she had met the man of her dreams and promptly forgot her rash confidence to her brother.

He begged for all the dances she had left. She hesitated, knowing that every girl in the room would count them and hate her. Then he looked into her eyes and she let him write his name four times.

"How you can dance!" he exclaimed after their first turn.

"It takes two to make poetry of motion," she replied.

"Why don't you and your brother come up to one of our balls? I always go, in spite of being an old stager."

"Singularly well preserved for an antique!" she exclaimed with sparkling eyes. "I wish we could come."

After the third dance they went out into the warm, clear night and strolled in silence through the dimly lighted grounds. When they reached the wall overlooking the river they stopped by mutual, unspoken consent.

"How beautiful the world is!" breathed Mary after a long minute.

"Some one in a story I read somewhere wondered why it was that the people you loved best to talk to, you also loved best to be silent with."

"Yes, I remember," said Mary; "it was in a story of Kate Douglas Wiggin's," adding softly, "it's true, too, isn't it?"

"Why can't all life be like this?" questioned the lieutenant, "beautiful and harmonious."

"Because," replied Mary, with a quick, indrawn breath, "it wouldn't be good for us. I must go back. The boy is young enough to be hurt if I cut his dance."

When their last dance was over they sought a cosy corner in the hall.

"It has been a perfect evening to me," he began; then, with a curious change in his voice, he went on: "It's a fine little town. Next time I come I mean to bring Mrs. Haworth with me. She visited here once in her childhood."

His wife! Had he struck her she could not have felt more repulsed and humiliated. He had thought her a flirt and trifled with her deliberately. Staggering as the blow was to her self-esteem, she betrayed it only by a slight alteration in her voice as she replied:

"Indeed, you must bring her. We will do our best to make it pleasant for her."

He left her, and sinking back on the seat she covered her face with her hands. Her bitterness did not arise from her shattered dream. She could have liked him as much—in a different way—had she known. Many of her firmest men friends were married.

"Miss Morris," said Lieut. Haworth in the doorway.

Mary rose, pride helping her to regain her self-control.

"I have done a most contemptible, most ungentlemanly thing. I am not a married man. By Mrs. Haworth I meant my stepmother."

"You assume," said Mary, her face flaming, "that it makes a difference to me what you are."

He flushed and bit his lip.

"You are quite justified in being angry," he said, "only please be charitable and see that I do not mean to be presumptuous."

"This is no question of charity," she retorted, "there is no need of explanation. Be good enough to let me pass."

"You shall listen to me," Haworth said quietly, blocking the doorway with his outstretched arms. Mary sank on the seat behind her helplessly.

"Your brother," he went on, "asked me to give the impression I was married. Since he thought that was a joke, I have been willing to oblige him—until now."

"I can't see," interrupted Mary coldly, "what this has to do with me or your keeping me here."

"But it has everything to do with me," he replied. "If I had a wife what I have felt toward you this evening would have been disloyalty to her. But, being free, it is my right to say that my admiration for you is the most honest, the most sincere, the deepest sentiment I have ever had for any woman."

He put out both his hands: "In memory of the walk in the garden, won't you forgive me?"

Impelled by the pleading in his eyes, she laid her hands in his.

"Not for that," she said, "but for a lesson I shall never forget, I forgive you—everything."

"Our chief aim in life," says Emerson, "is somebody who shall make us do what we can. This is the service of a friend. With him we are easily great. There is a sublime attraction in him to whatever virtue there is in us. How he flings wide open the door of existence! What questions we ask of him! What an understanding we have! How few words are needed! It is the only real society. A real friend doubles my possibilities, adds his strength to mine, and make a well-nigh irresistible force possible to me."

Virtue I love, without austerity; pleasure without effeminacy; and life without fearing its end.—St. Evremond.

Children of Modern Artists

IN the great city of New York among the homes of the men who make pictures, there are many little boys and girls who find their parents' workshop their play rooms as did Clive, Junior, in "The Newcomes."

To work and play at one and the same time is an accomplishment that many older people have not found, but these children whose parents are artists pass many hours in being painted and in supplying models for canvases that become famous.

Not all the little faces are pictured in the paintings and in fact in one of the studios, that of Mr. Irving Wiles, the daughter of the house is perfectly content to pose almost as a lay figure does, and in little Miss Wiles' case it is merely a matter of accommodating her portrait-painting father. Now to sit for an afternoon and have your portrait painted may not be so bad, there is in that the gratification of what little vanity you may have, but simply to be accommodating and pose in some other person's gown that your father may produce the desired effect in painting his drapery is not always very entertaining.

One day when Miss Wiles was posing in some other young miss's gown it chanced that, nothing being said by either father or daughter, the young girl became drowsy. The day was sultry, the air of that peculiar quality that always exists on certain July afternoons, the studio was particularly still. Mr. Wiles, however, was painting away industriously and did not notice that his little daughter's head had tilted to one side and that she was fast asleep, quite as still a model as one could wish. Presently there came a tapping at the studio door. Mr. Wiles opened the door to a man whom he had known for some time, and forgetting that the gentleman was not quite a friend of the family, ushered him into the studio. The conversation was rather animated, the canvas on the easel was discussed, when suddenly the gentleman turned around and perceiving the model, exclaimed to Mr. Wiles:

"Well, by Jove, Wiles, I didn't know you used a dummy for a model, your stuff always looks as though you—I—I—" Slowly Miss Wiles' blue eyes opened, her head raised, and the gentleman—well, enough said about him. His astonishment at seeing a supposed lay figure come to life can be better imagined than described.

There is a little character actor in the J. G. Brown studio. Mr. Brown's little nephew, Jack, can do any "stunt" in the posing line from a Lord Fauntleroy, a hobgiblin or a little girl, to the toughest of tough "newsies."

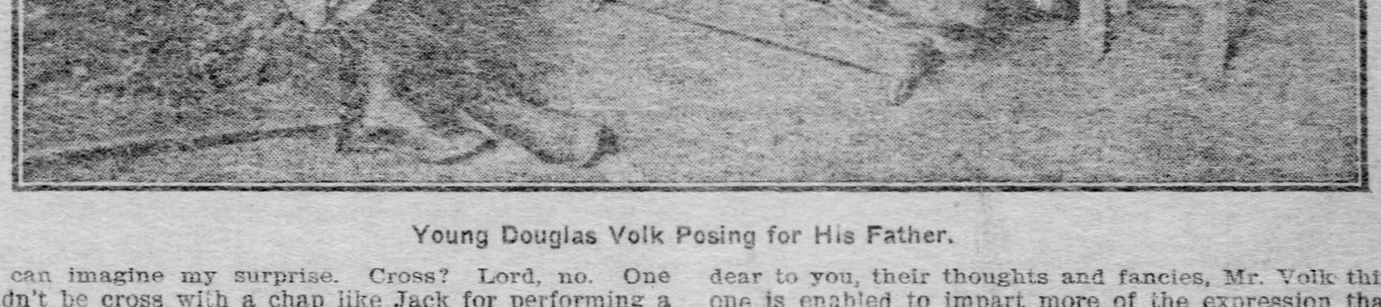
Mr. Brown takes especial delight in painting the chap in role of newsboys. One might think this was because Mr. Brown paints more newsboys than other figures, but the artist says it is because he likes to see the little fellow act; that his nature is far from the newsboy type, and that it takes a lot of "shamming" to make a good picture.

"One day," said Mr. Brown, giving a tweak to the tassel of Jack's stocking cap, "we were working at a winter scene. I had Jack posed to perfection, but I do believe that the very Old Nick was in him that day. We had a roll of cotton for the snow ball, and the scamp was standing just as I wanted him to. I had just taken a good look at him and thought all was right, when suddenly I saw his hand fly behind his back, and would you believe it, that little rascal had got a ball of shredded ice, smuggled it into the studio and when he thought I wasn't looking he let it fly and it landed plump on my cheek. Well, you can imagine my surprise. Cross? Lord, no. One couldn't be cross with a chap like Jack for performing a trick like that. Why, that was just the animal spirit in the boy," and Mr. Brown put his hand up to his cheek as though a bit of the ice still remained.

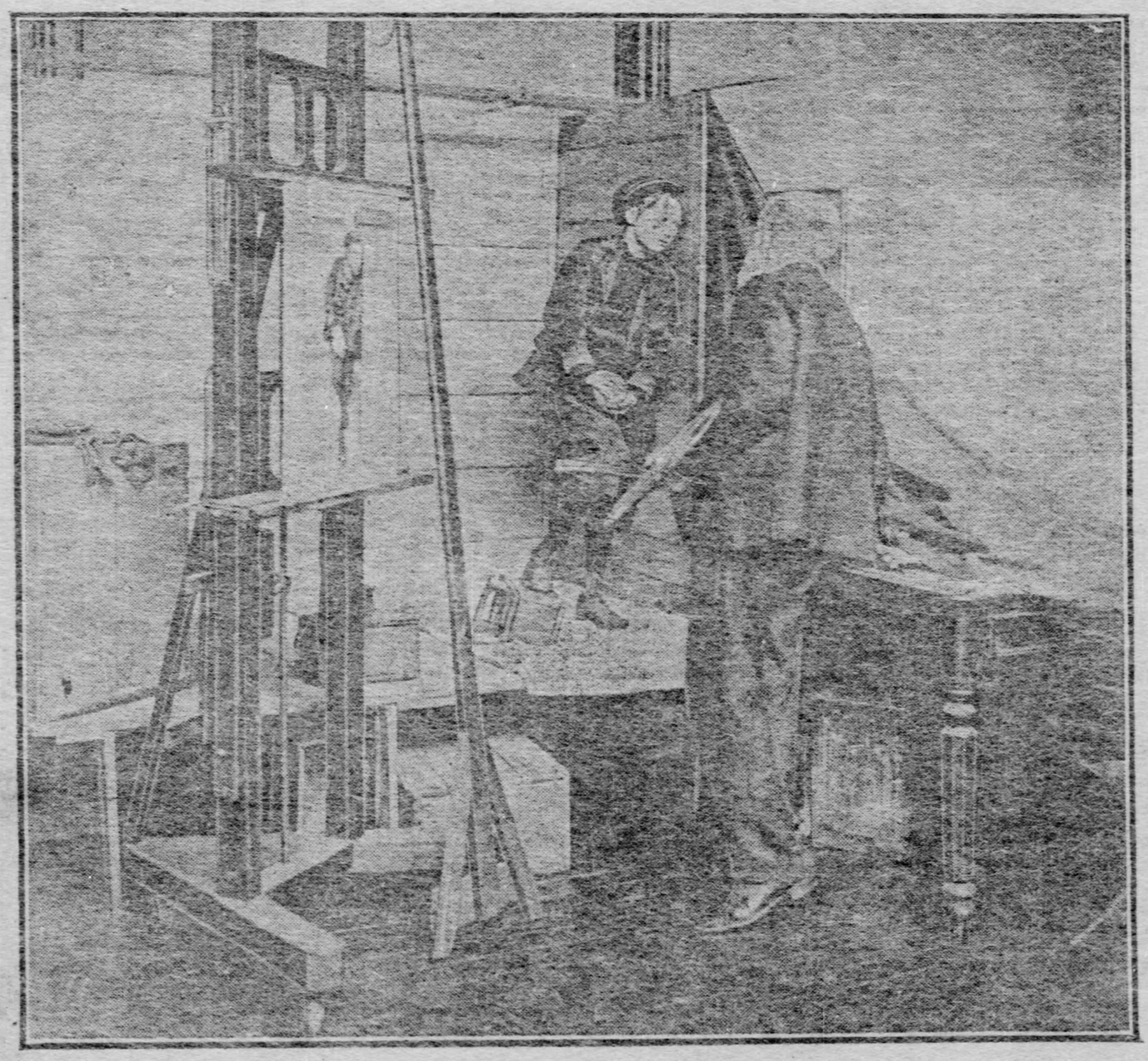
When Douglas Volk painted his prize picture, the "Boy With the Arrow," his son posed for it.

This was painted some time ago, and the boy was at that time at the restless age when "holding a pose," for most boys would have been almost impossible, but some way young Douglas seems to take kindly to his father's studio, the smell of oil and the reflection of the top light. This picture was suggested to Mr. Volk while he and his family were in the country. The child was very fond of his bow and arrows, and one day Mr. Volk came upon him while he was seated under a tree with an arrow in his hand. The unconscious grace of the pose immediately impressed the artist, and carrying the idea back to town with him he set his son to posing and many a day the youth of the family sat quietly down upon a carved chest and posed patiently while his father painted.

In this picture the young boy can easily be recognized, the face is a striking likeness. It is what might be called a picture portrait. Mr. Volk believes that a man many times can work with better results when utilizing a member of his family as a model than when taking a stranger for the several days. Knowing every expression of those dear to you, their thoughts and fancies, Mr. Volk thinks, one is enabled to impart more of the expression that is sought to a well known face than to that of a stranger. So the son and daughter of the Volk household often contribute their quota to their father's work.



Young Douglas Volk Posing for His Father.



J. G. Brown and His Favorite Nephew.

The very smallest boy to pose in any studio is the little chap of the Lawrence top light. As a rule Mr. Lawrence does not believe in painting from his own children; he thinks it may make them self-conscious, bring too early that arrogance that is bound to appear sooner or later in a child model, makes them a little flaunting in action and thought, as it were, but he declares that his "littlest boy" makes the best model he has ever painted.

Little Will Lawrence is only four years old, but he will sit as still and pose as intelligently as a boy of eight or nine. The very sight of the pigments seem to inspire the little chap with a desire to pose, and the whole business is so unaffected and so much a matter of pleasure with him that it is wonderfully amusing.

Up in the Lawrence studio there is no end of playthings. There are woolly sheep without their wool, lambs who look as though they had come from Wall street when it was a bear day, dolls with and without heads, mechanical toys that no longer have the power of locomotion, cats that once squeaked and chickens that would one time lay eggs. These have all been brought here by the sturdy little four-year-old model, and if one did not know that Mr. Lawrence were an artist they might mistake him for a toy man, perhaps a Gruff and Tackelton, for the appearance of one or two shelves for the toys surely would frighten most any child, all save the one who has made them ugly by his caresses.

Little Will has posed for his father since he was just out of the cradle. He has been a creeping, toddling and now a walking model, and the only recompense he asks is a bit of stick candy between times and a ride or two on the artist's shoulders. It is odd and amusing indeed to walk into Mr. Lawrence's studio and find this artist of dignified mien on all fours carrying the small boy on his back.

Frances Day loves to paint children. He will paint anybody's child if it has an interesting quality about it. Child portraiture is his best loved work, and as this is the case it is only natural that the son of the house should have been painted more times than would do to enumerate. Mr. Day's son not only poses for other boys' figures sometimes, but for work that deals with character studies. He is an athletic boy and being fond of out-of-door sports is naturally painted in his out-of-door togs. There is that graceful carelessness about him that makes one instantly think of the art student, or at least of things aesthetic. This, however, is natural to the boy, and not being an effected quality is pleasing.

To pose and ever to pose for his father is a business that would suit him. He is decidedly interested in the progress of the work, and his father many times declares him one of his best critics.

So, after all, not all the children we see on canvas are painted from the little figures that haunt the studios and are called "professionals." It is sad indeed to think of the necessity for the child of tender years being forced to pose for a livelihood. There are many of them in New York. About them there is the same unnatural, pathetic air that clings to children of the stage, and it is a relief to find an artist painting from his own rather than another's child.

An artist who had wonderful success with a certain type of child is Reginald Birch, who drew the illustrations for "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The delicate and spirituelle type which he exploited, with a figure at once spirited and graceful, gave a decided character to illustrations for a long time afterward. Indeed, it did more, it

Posing in the Home Studio

By Nina C. Marbourg

created fashions, and it has not been long since many a manly small urchin was cursed with Fauntleroy curls and velvet blouses, with wide lace collars. The long buttoned leggin, of leather, such as Mr. Birch showed the youthful aristocrat wearing, was the special joy of every mother who liked to make her children look picturesque.

every one will instantly recall these children, who are invariably cheerful, joyous little creatures abounding in health and eminently "paintable" without being irritating-

Mr. Irving Wiles' Little Daughter Often Poses.

Little Lord Fauntleroy was drawn from a small nephew of Mr. Birch—now a big, husky college lad, who resents the memory, and will not stand being chaffed about serving as the original of "that sissy brat," as he scornfully calls him. It is well known that Mrs. Burnett wrote her book with her own small son's saying and doings for inspiration, and he, also, is very shame-faced when questioned about his youthful precocity. It is said that his friends can get no quicker spark of anger out of him than when they murmur "Lean on me, Grandpa"—the words of the lovable little hero of the story. It seems a trifle hard that a book which has made glad the hearts of so many children should have been written and illustrated at the expense and mortification of two. Yet, perhaps, as the years go on, they will forget all about this, or smile at it indulgently when they remember.

Today the fashion of illustrating is far from idealising children. It represents them as small chubby bits of humanity, intensely human and very different from the prim be-ribboned and frilled little men and women which we beheld 20 years ago. Among illustrators Fanny Y. Cory has probably had as wide success as any in depicting the human child, very mischievous, sometimes apparently bad through original sin. Miss Cory's work can be seen in many of our best magazines, and there is humor in every line of her drawings. She excels in depicting the children between the ages of one and seven, and her illustrations made for the work of Josephine Dodge Daskam, the well known author of child fiction, have added very greatly to the popularity of the books. Miss Cory studies her models from life, but prefers models from the neighborhood rather than youthful relatives.

George De Forest Brush is one of the most distinctive of our American artists, and he has an entire series of mother and child pictures painted entirely from his own wife and child. Two of these are as subtly suggestive of the spirit of maternity as any madonna painted by the old masters. The child is represented as robust, and the quintessence of innocence and shows beside that utter unthinking dependence of childhood on its parents. The mother is frail—cheeks wan from the heart blood given to the child, eyes hollow with much weakness and watching over the little new life, and yet withal a tenderness so fierce and so utterly unlike anything else in the world that it enwraps the whole picture in that atmosphere. All of Mr. Brush's work is very suggestive, having a psychic quality which instantly arrests the attention and brings forth admiration.

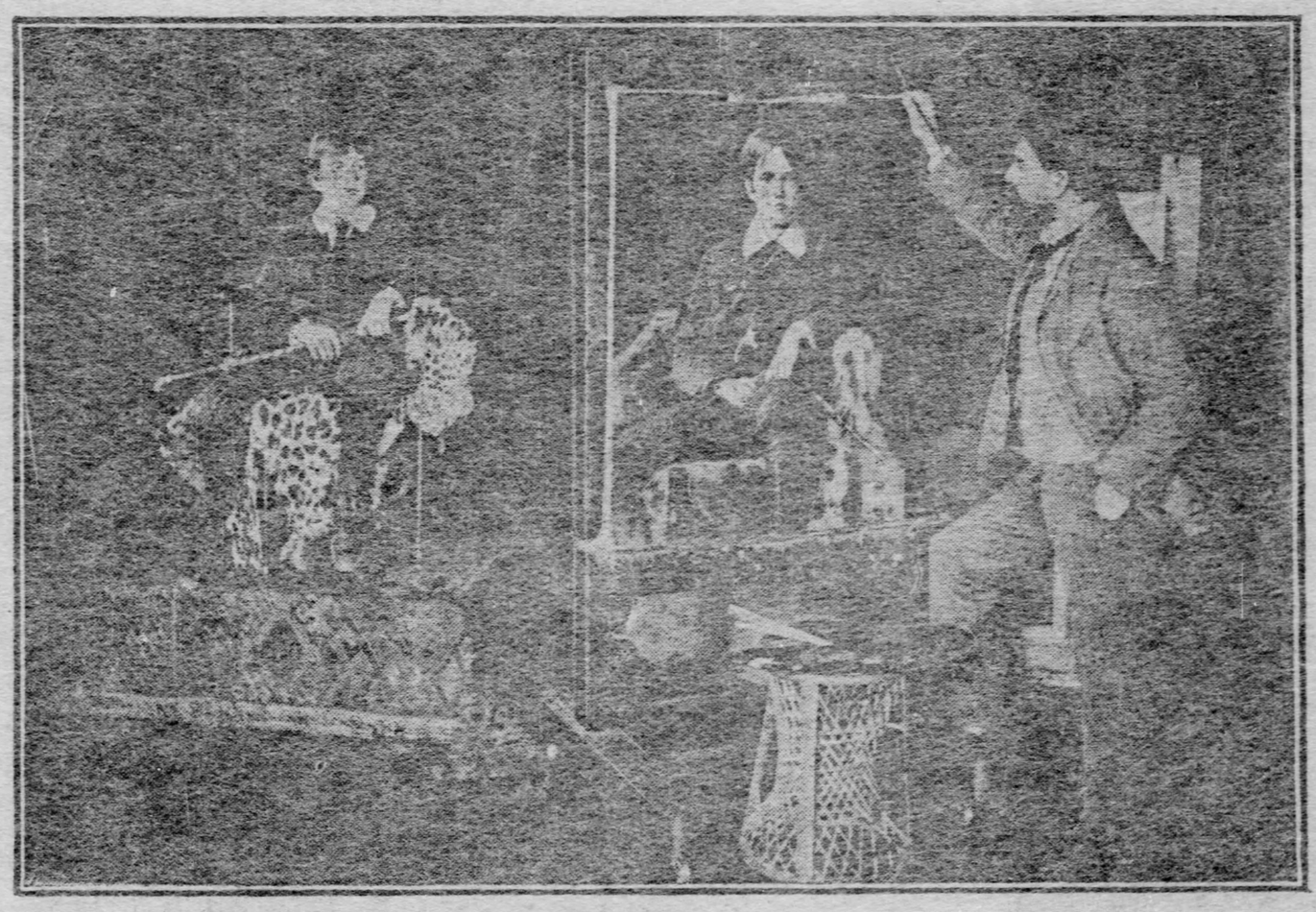
One of these mother and child pictures by Mr. Brush was exhibited in the loan collection at Carnegie Institute last year, and was greatly admired. Other works of Mr. Brush have been exhibited here, notably "The Silence Broken," representing an Indian in a canoe, pausing with paddle uplifted to listen to the cry of a great wild goose flying over his head. This picture won a great deal of favorable comment and never fails to attract crowds of interested spectators wherever it is shown.

Another painter who utilizes members of his family circle in his pictures is Sir Laurens Alma-Tadema, whose beautiful London home is a perfect Mecca for all artistic minded persons, and whose canvases are known the world over. Alma-Tadema's wife has been depicted in many of his most famous works, as she possesses a very adaptable and noble style of beauty. Of late years, a daughter, Miss Alma-Tadema, a slight, willowy maiden with large, expressive eyes and perfect coloring has served as model for much of her father's work, and he has painted several portraits of her which have been widely successful.

Frank W. Benson has an interesting family of youngsters, and in many of his child pictures those who know the Benson household can trace a likeness to the blonde boys who keep the artist's home alive with mirth and happiness. Mr. Benson's work is so well konwn that

ly regular of feature. Their coloring is very attractive, and they always wear the most animated and sweet expressions.

One of the most familiar paintings of the latter part of the eighteenth century is that of Madame Vigee Le Brun and her daughter, painted by the lady herself. This artist, who was one of the best of her time, and who painted many portraits of the unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette, was intensely devoted to her child and wished to



Francis Day.

paint her in the most affectionate and loving attitude. The picture shows the mother and child in the position of a fond embrace—just as if the little girl had run to her mother and thrown her arms about her neck and the mother had responded with like tenderness. The picture is made more pleasing because both Madame Le Brun and her daughter were of unusual beauty, and doubtless the mother artist was not averse to giving a few flattering touches to the work—indeed, she would be scarcely human if she had not.

There is a very general impression among artists that it is not the best thing for the child itself to allow it to pose for paintings. Apart from the fatigue and really hard work that the confinement and steady holding of position involve, many of these artist parents claim that the children lose naturalness as soon as they learn posturing. If the subject to be shown on the canvas is one with which the child is in natural sympathy, the effect may not be harmful, but in cases where there must be inculcated the spirit of "pretend" and "make believe," then is the charm of youthful ingenuousness lost utterly in the self-consciousness of the subject. A group of children playing by themselves are utterly and perfectly natural. But let an older person draw near and appear to note the youthful sport. Instantly there is a jar, a false note introduced in the play. The charm has been destroyed. There is an instant though undefined appreciation of lack of sympathy, a consciousness that an alien eye has regarded their pretty make-believe, which shames away all its pleasure. The child who habitually poses before an older person soon loses all naturalness and comes to have in mind more or less subconsciously the idea of "how it looks." It destroys all childishness and natural joy and for this reason few parents will consent to use their own children as models except on rare occasions.

However, it often happens that parents will paint into their canvases the faces of those dear to them, even where another subject has been used as model. This is perfectly natural. The hand unconsciously creates to the outward vision what is pictured in the mind. Ancient and modern art present to us countless examples of a repeated face—some characteristic line of brow, the turn or curve of the lip or the poise of the head that reveal the vision which has more or less consciously guided the brush. In this way, perhaps in its highest sense is the child, wife, or mother the model that has posed for the artist's noblest work.

IDLENESS.

SOME people idle all the year round; others idle during only a month or six weeks in the year. These, if they are English, usually choose the months of August or September, or parts of both, for their period of leisure, and it is interesting to watch them making a business of idleness, and interesting to compare their way of idleness with the ways of other nations. The Englishman, I think, scarcely knows how to be really idle. You have only to see him appear at breakfast in the morning to be sure that he has some very definite scheme in view for the day. His stockinged legs look anything but idle. There is an intent aspect of determination about them. They move as if they were up to anything—from a twenty-mile walk to five or six hours on the links. The manner in which he "squares" his back suggests fierce activity, and he attacks his food with the air of a person who must stoke the engine for a prodigious run at high speed. Breakfast over, and a cigar smoked, he vanishes. He has gone to idle on a bicycle, or on a golf links, or on an Alpine peak, or by a trout stream. You will probably see him at dinner, brick red with past activities. There is nothing desultory about him. In fact, one must confess at once that he knows not the meaning of the word idleness, that he will never know it, and that he doesn't want to know it.

The Frenchman idles more thoroughly. He is quite willing to sit the long day through in a cafe, sheltered by an arbor, or to crouch beside a river, holding a line, and never moving except to lay the line down and eat something very nice out of a delicately-arranged basket. None of your ham sandwich atrocities for him! He respects himself too much to permit himself to contain anything so barbarous. His meal may be small, but it must be good. If he catches no fish it doesn't matter. There he sits, without bothering to try a fresh reach of the river. But his meal is a matter of intellectual importance; his bottle of wine—none of your shandy-gaff!—is uncorked with an almost amorous precaution, and his cup of black coffee—he fishes always within hail of an auberg—is enjoyed with a ceremonious lengthiness.

I will not give an opinion on German idleness, for I must confess to a vast ignorance of Germany, and the idleness of the traveling German does not attract me.

ROBERT HICHENS.

Selections from the Poems of Robert Burns

DUNCAN GRAY.

Duncan Gray came here to woo,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
On blythe Yule night when we were fou,
Ha, ha the wooing o't;
Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd askient and unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan stood abeigh;
Ha, ha the wooing o't!

Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan prayed;
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig;
Duncan sighed both out and in,
Grat his een baith bleer't and blin',
Spak o' lowpin ower a linn!

Time and chance are but a tide,
Slighted love is sair to bide;
Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,
For a haughty hizzie dee?
She may gae to—France for me!

How it comes let doctors tell,
Meg grew sick—as he grew well;
Something in her bosom wrings,
For relief a sigh she brings,
And O, her een, they spak sic things!

Duncan was a lad o' grace;
Maggie's was a piteous case;
Duncan couldna be her death,
Swelling pity smoor'd his wrath;
Now they're crouse and canty baith;
Ha, ha the wooing o't!

A FAREWELL.

Go fetch to me a pint of wine,
And fill it in a silver tassie;
That I may drink before I go
A service to my bonnie lassie;
The boat rocks at the pier of Leith,
Fu' laud the wind blows frae the ferry,
The ship rides by the Berwick-law,
And I maun leave my bonnie Mary.

The trumpets sound, the banners fly,
The glittering spears are ranked ready;
The shouts of war are heard afar,
The battle closes thick and bloody;
But it's not the roar o' sea or shore
Wad make me langer wish to tarry,
Nor shout of war that's heard afar—
It's leaving thee, my bonnie Mary.

JEAN.

Of a' the airts the wind can blaw
I dearly like the West,
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best;
There wild woods grow and rivers flow,
And mony a hill between;
But day and night my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair;
I hear her in the tunefu' birds,
I hear her charm the air;
There's not a bonnie flower that springs
By fountain, shaw or green,
There's not a bonny bird that sings
But minds me o' my Jean.

O blaw ye westlin winds, blaw saft
Amang the leafy trees;
Wi' balmy gale, frae hill and dale
Bring hame the laden bees;
And bring the lassie back to me
That's aye sae neat and clean;
Ae smile o' her would banish care,
Sae charming is my Jean.

What sighs and vows amang the knowes
Hae passed atween us twa!
How fond to meet, how wae to part
That night she gaed awa!
The Powers aboon can only ken
To whom the heart is seen,
That nane can be sae dear to me
As my sweet lovely Jean.

LAMENT FOR CULLODEN.

The lovely lass of Inverness,
Nae joy nor pleasure can she see;
For e'en and morn she cries, Alas!
And aye the saut tears blind her ee;
Drumossie moor—Drumossie day—
A waefu day it was to me!
For there I lost my father dear,
My father dear, and brethren three.

Their winding sheet the bluidy clay,
Their graves are growing green to see;
An' by them lies the dearest lad
That ever blest a woman's ee!
Now wae to thee, thou cruel lord,
A bluidy man I trow thou be;
For mony a heart thou hast made sair
That ne'er did wrong to thine or thee.

BONNIE LESLEY.

O saw ye bonnie Lesley
As she gaed o'er the border?
She's gane, like Alexander,
To spread her conquests farther.

To see her is to love her,
And love but her forever;
For nature made her what she is,
And ne'er made sic anither!

Thou art a Queen, Fair Lesley,
Thy subjects we, before thee;
Thou art divine, Fair Lesley,
The hearts of men adore thee.

The Deil he could na scaith thee,
Or aught that wad belang thee.
He'd look into thy bonnie face,
And say, "I canna wrang thee!"

The Powers aboon will tent thee;
Misfortune sha' na steer thee;
Thou art like themselves sae lovely
That ill they'll ne'er let near thee.

Return again, Fair Lesley,
Return to Caladonie!
That we may brag we hae a lass
There's nane again sae bonnie.

MI LUVE'S LIKE A RED, RED ROSE.

O my Luve's like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June;
O my Luve's like the melody
That's sweetly played in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I.
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry;

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
I will luve thee still my dear,
While the sands of life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only Luve!
And fare thee weel awhile;
And I will come again my Luve,
Though it were ten thousan' mile.

"LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY"

What's in a Name—a Rose by Any Other Name Would Smell as Sweet.

By ETHEL BARRINGTON.

"WELL, Kezy, it is only saying the word that is hard, the rest is easy."

"Which word?" questioned Keziah suspiciously.

"That you love me and will be my wife."

Keziah breathed more freely. "It is not difficult—to love you—" she said softly, "but I can't say the rest."

"But if you care for me—why not?"

"We are arguing in a circle," objected Keriah, as she turned miserably to the window. Will Carter watched her curiously as she stood outlined in the glow of the setting sun, a slender girlish figure, with a wealth of black hair and a determined little chin.

"Sweetheart, what is it—are you afraid—?" There was a long silence.

"Yes—" breathed the girl at last.

"Of me—?"

"No—cannot you let things be? Why are men always so anxious for change?"

Ah, why indeed?" laughed the man.

"Did you ever read the marriage ceremony?" she demanded presently.

"I know its meaning," Carter assured her stoutly. "Instead of a little portion of your friendship you will be all mine to live and work for."

"For better, for worse. I could be sure of you. The trouble is, what about my share in the contract?"

"Don't say 'contract,' Kezy—it is so beastly cold blooded. You need only to say 'yes.'"

"But 'yes' in this instance is so wide—it covers 'love, honor and—obey.'"

"Oh—" laughed Carter, with new light.

"You conscientious little prodigy! Why couldn't you have said so before? We will cut 'obey.' Many girls do. What care I for form, if you will only have me."

But Keziah shook her head. "No—it must be all or nothing. If unable to answer for myself, I have no right to attempt it. No—" interrupting Carter, who would have spoken. "Let me finish. There are too many unhappy women, all because they overlooked that word 'obey.' It would be especially burdensome to me. Will, do you realize I have never obeyed anyone in all my life! Dear father spoils me. In his eyes I am always right—and there has been no one else. Now suppose you command, 'do this, or that,' and I—I am not saying that I should, but it is possible—suppose I refused."

"Then the 'noes' would have it. But it is absurd, dear. Have we ever come to such a tilt in all the years that we have known each other?"

Keziah shook her head. "We are not married—yet."

In the weeks that followed Keziah strove vainly to prevent the reopening of the question. For Carter wanted her for his wife, and when Carter made an effort he generally succeeded in his aim. But as the days lengthened he grew despondent. He had to acknowledge that Keziah's will was out of all proportion to her slight frame.

"You are going to this coaching picnic?" inquired Carter one evening as he sat with Keziah on the porch. She assented.

"And you—"

"They are such a funny crowd," he grumbled. "The Doanes are well enough, but some of the men they admit are no good—the Marshalls—I hate you to meet them. But, anyway, I will be there, so—"

"I am glad you are going!"

Carter gripped her hand with sudden passion. "If you would only trust me—always. These last weeks have been an eternity—I can't stand it much longer."

After he had gone, her head pillowed on the rail where his hand had pressed, Keziah tried to picture life without Will Carter, a calamity that had never before seemed possible.

On the evening of the picnic Harriet Doane visited Keziah, overflowing with enthusiasm. Everything promised delightfully, when Carter arrived with disappointing news.

"I am awfully sorry, but I can't go."

"Oh, Will!" Keziah was in dismay.

"Cheer up, girlie," consoled Harriet. "There are the Marshall boys. Now, behold my magnanimity! You shall take your choice."

"Oh, no," refused Keziah, while Carter's brow grew black. As he rose to go, Keziah followed him to the hallway.

"Can't you put off this trip."

"I must take tonight's express to Albany. I have only time to get my satchel. You understand—good-by, Kezy, and—considering the Marshalls—you won't go tomorrow, will you?"

Keziah's eyes widened with astonishment.

"Of course I shall."

"Bad enough with me to care for you," opposed Carter, "but alone—" He consulted his watch. "I dare not wait, be reasonable, dear—"

"It is you who are unreasonable," accused Keziah hotly.

Carter was half way down the steps, but he turned.

"Keziah, I cannot explain further—but I know I am right—and I don't want you to go."

"I have promised Harriet," repeated Keziah. And he was gone.

* * * * * *

"Well, how was the picnic?" inquired Carter a couple of evenings later, as he watched Keziah making tea.

"I—I have not heard."

"Heard—didn't you go?"

"You objected so strongly, you remember."

"Yes—but you said—"

"I know," Keziah smiled wisely. "But afterward I found it was what you said that counted, so—" she broke off suddenly as Carter, a changed and triumphant lover, bent above her.

"Condemned out of your own mouth," he exulted. "Darling, I've entered the fortress of your will."

But Keziah did not understand.

"I forbade your going, the only time I ever tried authority and, sweetheart, you obeyed."

"Oh—it was not obedience—it was love," protested Keziah with lowered head, for Carter's arms were closing about her and all fear of the future had melted away.

"Sweetheart, I fancy that is what it always amounts to with a true wife—just love."

What mockery to prate of the equality of the sexes when one sex possesses the freedom of uniform, and the other is the slave of ever-varying costume! Think of the great portion of a lifetime we women are condemned to spend merely on keeping our sleeves in style! Talk of our playing with scholarship or politics when we are all our days panting disheveled after scampering Dame Fashion, who, all our broken-winded lives, is just a little ahead! Yet dress reform is the first article in our creed of antipathies, and I, for one, am last of ladies to declare myself a heretic. I am not ungrateful for the gift of sex and species. Suppose I were a fowl of the air—what condemnation of sodden gray, and soul unexpressed either by vocal throat or personality of plumage! Among things furred or feathered it is the male who dresses and the lady who wears uniform; that it is otherwise with human beings is due, I suppose, to some freakish bit of chivalry on the part of the autocrat evolution, the ringmaster who puts the entire menagerie through their tricks. No, I would not be a fowl; let me not repine; let me at this business of dressing, pluckily.

Better a chance of shipwreck on a voyage of high purpose than expend life in paddling hither and thither on a shallow stream to no purpose at all.—Sedgwick.

GOWNS OF CLOTH AND VELVET

Smooth Finish Cloths in Favor for Elaborate Toilettes—Mixtures in Dark Tones Correct for Walking Suits—Velveteen Jacket and Skirt Costumes Popular, as Well as Full Velvet Indoor Frocks—A Wide Range in Colorings Permissible.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

ONE is sure to be in fashion, as to material, wether one chooses velvet, cloth, crepe, chiffon or silk for one's gown, but in a well balanced wardrobe a varied choice of fabrics is the wisest plan, although at least one cloth gown is almost a necessity. The new cloths are all in rather smooth textures, and some of the handsomest gowns shown are in the fine French broadcloths, of satiny finish and exquisite softness. These are used in the darker colors for street wear, but the delicate light shades make very elaborate afternoon and theater gowns. For evening wear, or on occasions where artificial light is used, the new faded or crushed pinks, trimmed with lace, are very handsome, and the begonia, fuchia, clematis and hydrangea shades are lovely. White cloth and lace gowns trimmed with a touch of black velvet or narrow bands of fur are also especially attractive. The velvet and velveteen materials will also be much in vogue as the season advances, and are made up both in coat and skirt styles or in a complete costumes for indoor gowns. The lighter weight velvets are the most popular and the figured and novelty velvets are much in favor. Chiffon velvet, though rather expensive, makes a stunning reception or calling gown, and will be much worn, especially in the new brown shades. One imported gown seen was in reseda chiffon velour—reseda being, by the way, one of the smartest colors of the season. The skirt was very wide about the lower part, but fitted the hips snugly and was made on a simple gored cut—perfectly plain, in fact, except for a graceful design in narrow soutache of exactly the same shade of green, which finished the lower edge and ran up at intervals onto the skirt in a braided pattern. The little coat is very new in design and cut and is made with a fitted basque waist and sides, to which is attached a plaited front falling loose over the high girdle. The front is arranged in box plaits, each plait being braided to match the skirt. The little coat tail or basque is also braided about the edge. About the neck is a round collar of pale blue cloth braided with green and gold, and there is also a little pointed vest of the pale blue cloth.

The hat designed for the gown is also worthy of description, as it was really most artistic. It was in a large toque shape, the brim rolling up from the face, the middle of the front being pointed, so that the toque was in a sort of triangular shape. The brim was encircled by flat double roses in pale blue, pale pink tearose, and pale yellow shades, in the most exquisite blending, backed with feathery green foliage. The crown was merely a flat triangle, and was untrimmed except for a twist of pale blue velvet. Cockade of plaited reseda taffeta, caught by a knot of the blue velvet at the side.

On the question of the velvet gown, however, a word of advice may be of use. Unless you wish to invest in a very handsome quality do not buy blue or black, as an inferior quality is distressingly evident in both of these colors. Brown looks better in the cheaper qualities than any other shade, but unless one is prepared to pay several dollars a yard velveteen of the best grade will be found more satisfactory than an inferior quality of velvet.

Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2.

As to the styles, we have had discussions of the Directoire and Louis XIV. periods, and now the Victorian era is the newest fad of dame fashion. There are even rumors of crinoline, which is to give the proper bouffant effect to the extremely wide skirts, but although some of the imported models do actually show an acceptance of the crinoline idea, its progress, let us hope, will be slow. So far even though the skirts are made extremely wide, they are allowed to fall in unstiffened, graceful folds, the drop skirt of flounced taffeta giving all the support needful.

As to colors, tan is a little out of favor for the time being, although gray is still very much in the mode. Copper color, and all the light warm brown tones are very smart and new, as are all the tones of pink and dull reds. Green, especially the reseda and oak green shades, are also much in favor, and are very attractive when becoming at all. Light blue, old blue and the deeper periwinkle and cornflower blues are always good and are generally becoming, if the right tint is chosen, and mauve cloth also makes up most successfully. A shade known as onion skin is also quite the rage and mustard color is among the novelties. Although these odd shades are hardly suitable for street wear, they are really most attractive for carriage and reception and calling use, and some of the smartest costumes seen are made in coat and skirt styles, the jacket usually in a short Eton effect, or in the new Directoire coat models. One very attractive costume, worn by one of the fall "brides to be" was mauve cloth, the skirt made in pleated fashion, with a panel front and without other trimming besides rows of stitching about the hem. The coat was in Eton style, quite short in the back and sides, to show the girdle curving down in front in rounded points. There was a little pointed inner vest of white cloth braided and piped with mauve velvet. The small roll collar was of white cloth stitched. The front was filled in with a jabot of cream plaited mull and lace, which was indeed a part of the blouse with which the coat was worn, and the sleeves were on the new leg o' mutton model, rather wide at the top and closely fitting at the lower part. With this costume was worn a toque of shaded lilac blossoms, with a lace crown and a shirred ribbon plume of pale blue taffeta across the side of the crown.

Furs are, of course, a great addition to these light cloth suits and a scarf of sable, mink, chinchilla or ermine, with a huge flat muff to match add much to the becomingness and also the elaborateness of such a costume. The first design among the drawings shows a velvet gown and also a house gown of crepe. The figure in the left shows a good model for an effective cloth or velvet frock and one which would not be beyond the skill of any clever seamstress. The material in the model was golden brown velvet trimmed with silk about an inch in width. The skirt was in overskirt fashion, the upper part being trimmed by rows of the braid put on as shown in the drawing. The skirt was made to clear the ground and was very full about the bottom, which was also edged with the braid. The corsage was trimmed by rows of the braid, which encircled the neck in a round yoke effect and extended down the fronts, ending in a point a little below the bust line. The corsage opened in front over a vest of cream silk mull, a fall of mull and lace filling in the vest. About the edge of the bodice and down the front was a band of coral moire, embroidered in white, brown and gold. The sleeves were draped and had a fitted cuff of the velvet trimmed with braid.

The second costume, shown on the seated figure, was of silver gray crepe. The skirt was untrimmed save for three nun's tucks about the hem and the bodice was shirred to a yoke of the tucked crepe fagotted together in the middle of the front. A band of real cluny, having small figures woven in pink throughout the pattern, was set in below the yoke and across the fronts of the sleeves. The lower part of the bodice was also trimmed with an inserted band of lace. The sleeves are perhaps the most novel feature of the gown, the lower sleeve being simply a puff of the crepe, to which three ruffles of lace were gathered, one to the other, and narrowing toward the inner arm. Over this lower sleeve fell a loose shirred sleeve, pointed and trimmed with the lace, in a gathered frill. The next costume sketched is of silver gray poplin, trimmed by cordings of the material put on in scrolls, and embroidered discs in gray silk. The collar is white antique lace with two bands of orange velvet about the lower part, and the little vest is also of the lace, with pointed edge. These points and corresponding points of the gray material are laid over a strip of the orange velvet and each of the overlapping points of the gown material are embroidered with a disc in embroidery silk. The fronts are tucked on each side to the shoulder and the sleeves have a loose puff trimmed with the scroll cordings and embroidered discs to which is attached a deep cuff of cloth or velvet.

The fourth design shows a costume of light blue Panama cloth made in surplice fashions to the bodice and trimmed with lace and bands of moire, ornamented with loops and buttons in gilt. The bloused fronts are sewed in short tucks across the bust and sleeve tops, and the vest piece is of cream lace. The elbow bishop sleeves are finished by a fold of the moire silk, trimmed with loops and buttons, the lower sleeves being of lace with frills above. The skirt is made with a pleated flare at the bottom, and is joined to the upper part under scallops of the cloth.

Illustration No. 3.

Illustration No. 4.

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week

MONDAY, October 3.

BREAKFAST.
Musk Melon. Cereal with Cream.
Poached Eggs. Wheat Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Chicken Salad. Rolls.
Baked Apples with Cream.

DINNER.
Roast Ribs of Beef. Creamed Potatoes.
Parsnips. Dressed Lettuce.
Sultana Roll. Coffee.

TUESDAY, October 4.

BREAKFAST.
Apples. Toast with Cream.
Pork Chops. Fried Potatoes. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cheese Fondu.
Sliced Tomatoes. Rolls. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Clear Soup. Corned Beef.
Boiled Potatoes. Creamed Cabbage.
Beet and Cress Salad.
Peaches with Whipped Cream. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, October 5.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges. Cereal with Cream.
Pork Sausages Cooked in the Oven.
Biscuits. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cold Sliced Corn Beef. Escalloped Cabbage.
Sweet Cider. Cup Cakes.

DINNER.
Pot Roast of Beef.
Baked Sweet Potatoes. Turnips.
String Beans. Dressed Lettuce.
Fruit Salad With Whipped Cream.
Coffee.

THURSDAY, October 6.

BREAKFAST.
Bananas. Cereal with Cream.
Eggs on Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Minced Beef on Toast.
Saratoga Potatoes. Grapes.

DINNER.
Mutton Chops. Escalloped Potatoes.
Lima Beans. Apple and Nut Salad.
Snow Pudding. Coffee.

FRIDAY, October 7.

BREAKFAST.
Peaches. Cereal with Cream.
Scrambled Eggs and Bacon.
Corn Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Potato Soup.
Tomato Salad. Cocoa. Rolls.

DINNER.
Clear Soup. Breaded Cutlets. Stuffed Potatoes.
Sweet Corn. Lettuce Salad.
Canton Bavarian Cream. Coffee.

SATURDAY, October 8.

BREAKFAST.
Crisped Wheat Biscuits.
Corn Fritters. Maple Syrup. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Escalloped Tomato and Macaroni.
Jelly Sandwiches.
Nuts. Cocoa. Olives.

DINNER.
Vegetable Soup. Escalloped Oysters.
English Rolls. Baked Tomato.
Dressed Lettuce. Pumpkin Pie. Coffee.

SUNDAY, October 9.

BREAKFAST.
Peaches. Cereal with Cream.
Bacon and Eggs. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

DINNER.
Clear Soup. Baked Codfish.
Tomato Sauce. Cauliflower.
Buttered Onions. Apple and Celery Salad.
Maple Bisque. Small Cakes. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Welsh Rarebit. Lettuce Sandwiches.
Mangoes. Grape Juice. Cakes.

Vegetable Dishes.

THE markets just at this season present a most tempting variety of vegetables and one would be wanting in ingenuity if a most attractive diversity were lacking at the family table. The green corn, it is true, has somewhat passed its prime, and skill is necessary to render tomatoes attractive to the ordinary palate, but the following delicious variations in preparation will render both vegetables quite acceptable:

Green Corn Soup.—Grate enough corn from the ear to make one pint of pulp. Scrape the ears well to get all the pulp remaining. Add to the pulp one pint of rich milk, mix the ingredients well and put them in a saucepan on the fire; just let the mixture come to a boil, then thicken with a tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a half pint of milk. Season with salt, a tablespoonful of very finely-chopped parsley and a tablespoonful of sugar, and serve.

Green Corn Oysters.—Green corn oysters are among the most delicious of the seasonable dainties. They are fittingly served at any meal, and should be accompanied with catsup or Chili sauce. Choose tender sweet corn and grate the raw corn from the cob. To two cupfuls of the grated pulp add three eggs, salt and pepper to season highly and just enough flour to hold the mixture together. Drop by spoonfuls the size of a large oyster on a hot, well-greased griddle and brown well on each side. Drain on brown paper and serve at once.

A Corn Souffle.—A corn souffle, simple and dainty, requires a heaping tablespoonful each of butter and flour, a cupful each of grated corn and milk, salt and pepper to season and two eggs. Cook the butter, flour, corn, milk and seasonings together until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly; when slightly cool add the yolks of eggs and beat well, lastly fold in the stiffly-beaten whites. Put into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

To change the souffle into a pleasing dessert, substitute a third of a cupful of sugar and vanilla to flavor, for the salt and pepper. Serve with lemon sauce.

Green Corn Pudding.—Green corn pudding is a favorite way of serving this popular vegetable. Serve accompanying the meat course. To two cupfuls of grated corn add three eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), salt and pepper to season, a fourth of a cupful of melted butter, a cupful of flour and half a cupful of milk. Put into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour.

Tomato Timbales.—Tomato timbales are a pleasing garnish for Hamburger steak, veal or beef loaf. To two cupfuls of raw chopped tomato add half a cupful of rich, highly-seasoned stock, simmer 15 minutes, then press through a sieve and measure. Add stock if needed to make two cupfuls of liquid. Into this pour four beaten eggs. Stir until the ingredients are well blended and add more seasoning if needed. Dispose in well-buttered timbale cups and bake until firm, as directed for corn timbales. If desired, serve as an entree with stewed green corn.

Baked Tomatoes.—Baked tomatoes may be varied infinitely by the use of such different fillings as eggs, chopped meat, chopped macaroni, bread crumbs, boiled rice, etc., singly or in combination.

Stuffed Tomato Salad.—Select perfect fruit with stems on. Remove a slice from stem end, then remove the pulp very carefully and use this to make the gelatine jelly. Fill the shells with chicken, shrimp or cabbage salad; replace tops; drop tomatoes into cups which will leave an inch all around. Simmer the pulp with one pint of water, spices and herbs, salt, paprika, for 10 minutes; strain; add two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, softened in little cold water; when dissolved add enough vinegar to suit; place a tablespoonful in bottom of cups; set on ice to become firm; then fill cups and let become firm on ice. When ready to serve, dip into hot water a second and lift out onto bed of cress.

About the New Blankets.

THERE are fashions in blankets nowadays just as there are in table linen and curtains and bed fittings. One used to have blankets and comfortables just for warmth. There was never much question of art effects or embroidery or becomingness.

But for some time before this season it has been decided that all one's outfit de nuit must be attractive and becoming. The American girl is making a fad of dressing for herself.

Back many centuries ago women dressed to please men; later, in a higher state of civilization, as women grew cleverer and more to be feared, they dressed for each other, not so much to gain flattery as to avoid criticism.

But today it is herself that the American girl dresses for, and she cares as much about the fittings of her own room, her lounging gowns, her pretty night robes and bed furnishings as she does her dancing frocks and street suits. She wants to please her own good taste.

Her fad about blankets and comfortables is to have them all in one color scheme, the one that is most becoming to her and should dominate her bedroom.

Each winter bed is outfitted with one pair of blankets, one silk or sateen comfortable and with a single blanket or throwover which is used in place of former crochet spread and crazy quilts for a nap or for an invalid's chair.

Usually the blankets are white, with a striped border in the color chosen, say pale blue, which is very fashionable this year. The ends are bound with wide liberty satin ribbon just the shade of the border.

The comfortable would be of blue satin with a wide border of blue, flowered with white and lavender lilacs, with branches of the pale green May foliage, or with white fleur de lis or wistaria. This is very thick and soft and made up of eiderdown, light as a feather.

The extra single blanket would be all pale blue of real blanket or very thick eiderdown cloth, plain or lined with satin and bound with wide satin ribbon. In one corner is a large monogram embroidered with silk, the same shade or to match the flowers on the comfortable.

These extra blankets embroidered make very pretty wedding or Xmas presents, one that is bound to be welcome, useful and artistic. As they soil easily they are usually put away on a convenient shelf. They will wash, of course, but are always prettier before the laundry visit.

Sometimes the double blankets are also the same color, bound with white, and the comfortable matches; or the entire outfit, ribbon border and embroidery, is all white.

Naturally the keeping clean of these delicately lined blankets is a matter of great consideration. In fact, if there was not some way of washing them easily without fading they would be a very extravagant household item.

It is no longer considered hygienic to dry clean blankets. It is known that germs will live for months in the fleecy surface of woolen goods, and that the only way they can be really destroyed is by the heat of the laundry. Hot water, borax and sunshine are death to germs. A very easy modern way to clean blankets without fading or shrinking is as follows:

Fill a tub full of warm water. If you have a bath thermometer at hand see that it registers 86 degrees. Add two large tablespoonfuls of borax and enough white soap to make a good suds. Throw a blanket in and squeeze it gently. Do not wring with the hands, and by no means should a board be used, else the fleecy surface will fluff up into little lumps and the blanket is ruined. Rub through the hands gently, and send through a rubber wringer into a second tub of water of the same temperature, and with the borax and soap added. Each rinsing water must be of the same temperature. Dry quickly in the sun.

The palest tints can be washed in this way without injury, and blankets come out looking like new without the drawn, haggard look that usual laundry work induces. And to feel sure that one's dainty bedroom fittings can be kept clean for years without the least injury or much effort is to greatly increase one's enjoyment of them.

MARY ANNABEL FANTON.

Simple Desserts.

WHEN the housewife is occupied with the season's preserving, which too often crowds in upon the fall housecleaning, it is wise to select for the family bill of fare only such dishes as may be easily prepared. One of the first features of the daily menu to be curtailed is the dessert, but where it is not deemed advisable to eliminate this entirely, the following list of simple dainties that may be quickly prepared will prove helpful:

Hamburg Sponge With Peaches and Whipped Cream.—Soak a level tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cupful of cold water and dissolve over hot water. Beat the yolks of three eggs and half a cupful of sugar until light, add the juice of a lemon and a little of the grated rind and cook over hot water until thick, stirring constantly; strain in the gelatine and heat thoroughly. Set aside to cool, stirring the mixture occasionally, and when quite cold beat with a wire spoon until frothy; add whites of eggs beaten until stiff and dry, and continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Pour into a border mold and chill on ice. At serving time fill the center with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, and surround with a wreath of chilled, sliced and sugared peaches.

Corn Starch Pudding.—One pint of milk, with a pinch of salt, two heaping tablespoons of corn starch, three tablespoons of sugar, whites of three eggs, one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Mix the corn starch thoroughly with a half cup of the milk. Mix the rest of the milk with the sugar and put on the fire in the double boiler; as soon as it bubbles, stir up the corn starch and milk and turn it in and cook till it is as thick as oatmeal mush. Beat the eggs well, stir in lightly and cook one minute more. Take off the fire, put in the vanilla and turn into a mold to cool. When dinner is ready turn the pudding on a platter and arrange a circle of preserved peaches or pineapple around it; or preserved ginger with the juice, or bits of red jelly. Have a pitcher of cream to pass with it. Or, whip the cream and put around the pudding with the fruit on it. Or, if you have a ring mold, whip the cream and put in the middle with the fruit on the outside.

Chocolate Corn Starch Pudding.—Make just as before, but add an extra tablespoon of sugar. Melt two squares of chocolate and stir it in. Put into egg cups to harden and turn out on separate plates with a spoonful of whipped cream by each mold.

Cocoanut Corn Starch Pudding.—Make by first rule, but before you put in the egg stir in a cup of prepared cocoanut. Serve in a large mold, or in small ones, with cream.

Cocoaunt Custard.—Add a cup of cocoanut to this rule and bake it in one dish, stirring it up two or three times from the bottom, but after it begins to brown leaving it alone to finish. Do not put any nutmeg on it.

Cake and Custard.—Make a plain boiled custard just as before, with one pint of milk, yolks of three eggs, one-third cup of sugar, saltspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Beat the eggs and sugar, add the hot milk and cook till creamy, put in the salt and vanilla and cool. Then cut stale cake into strips, or split lady-fingers in halves and spread with jam. Put them on the sides and bottom of a flat glass dish and gently pour the custard over.

Molded Fruit Salad.—Take one pint of pineapple juice, heat and add to it two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, moistened with cold water, speck of bay leaf; when dissolved remove from fire and set in cold water and stir until it commences to congeal, removing the bay leaf. Have ready one pint of mixed fruit—apricots, peaches, seeded white grapes, oranges, sliced figs, Maraschino cherries. Put a layer of fruit moistened with the gelatine in the bottom of mold; add chopped Brazil and English walnuts; then add more fruit and gelatine; when full set on ice until firm. Use canned pineapple juice and add more sugar if necessary.

MODES FOR AUTUMN DAYS

By MADAME FULLERTON

A VERY pretty gown for indoor wear is illustrated by Fig. 1, and it is of onion color eolienne, a silk-and wool material combined with black and white striped taffeta, ivory colored silk Maltese lace and pale blue velvet with hand work on borders. The skirt is circular with fullness plaited at hips and back, stitched in tuck effect in graduated lengths and again on extreme edges. A graduated bias band of the silk is above the flounce. The waist has four tucks at the back, the fronts plain with a soft chiffon vest front and velvet revers edged with lace. The plaits at the back continue as postillions below the girdle, the latter growing much deeper at the front. Large buttons enameled in pale blue with Dresden roses trim beyond the loops and ends of black velvet ribbon on fronts. With the embroidery on rever edges, which is in black and white, bits of black velvet are applied, the edging embroidery being heavily raised, as in all the handwork of the season. Silk waists, for the most part messaline or liberty satin, are shown with exquisite designs of flowers in panel or shield effect or in pompadour wreaths. Occasionally a bit of color is shown in a small flower design, such as a honeysuckle blossom, when the center of petal is a pale pink or a pale yellow, but the outlining embroidery is invariably white. Linen blouses promise to be worn until late in the season, and in the sheer linen the latest whim is carter's smocking, which can be carried out in many designs, sometimes almost covering the blouse front.

Bridal lingerie possesses a charm for all womankind and many a trousseau shows most exquisitely fine and dainty underwear where the other accessories are not above the average in material or finish.

A charming little combination model is shown in illustration No. 4, the corset cover and petticoat sharing the one waistband, which is an embroidered beading through which a ribbon is run; the whole fastens at back. The skirt is in seven gores, fitting closely over hips and finished with habit back. The upper part is seamed under arms, and the top row of insertion is continued as shoulder straps over which the neck frill falls and from which a lace ruffle forms sleeve, narrowing under arm. At center front of waist and at intervals in flounce the lace insertions are in bowknot design, and each seam is finished with a line of veining. A narrow lace frill finishes flounce edge, and border of under ruffle.

A golf skirt with Norfolk coat in rainproof suiting is most useful for all-round wear in the country at this time of the year and also for the city on foggy or rainy days. Such a model is No. 3. Clearing the ground by three inches, the skirt hangs in even length, with full habit back, opening at both sides of the front gore with pocket in right-hand placquet. The color of material is a dark mixed green, and the hem of skirt is protected by an underpiece of self-tone leather put on as a skirt braid, the edge just showing below hem. The coat has yoke and plaits at back as at front, with rows of stitching on yoke edge. The sleeves are stitched at wrist and show a little fullness at top. Strap belt heavily stitched. Cloth-covered buttons fasten and two trim each sleeve. A skirt sufficiently short to escape the damp grass on the links, which even dew causes in autumn, in late afternoon, and which may be worn without catching the rain spatter from the pavements in the streets, is indeed a boon to femininity and one which when once availed of is never forgotten when the time comes to order another suit of the same kind.

Full, softly clinging skirts continue to be the fashion for evening wear, the waists, however, either with the material itself or with girdles, are brought to lines that point quite deeply at front when the figure will permit this. It is to be remembered that a point of this kind brings the hip line into prominence and will prove very trying to those not well proportioned. Soft fichu effects, little lace jackets with pointed or jabot fronts, and innumerable varieties of bows and rosettes enter into the trimmings, with the result that every gown created with these is an artistic triumph. The fabrics, too, of which these gowns are built are especially lovely either from a lustrous color or from some exquisite design that is woven or printed so naturally that perfection seems reached. Spangled and jeweled robes are to be much worn, some resplendent in shades of gold or other metal paillettes and beads, and others showing amethyst, pearl or other effects studded on lace or painted mousselines. Model No. 2 has the lace wreaths, which are creamy Chantilly, embroidered in the colors of wee roses with pink, crystal beads, pale green ones outline the leaves, and the rose centers are denoted by a cluster of three gold beads. The borders of lace bolero and sleeve ruffles are similarly ornamented. Rose-colored velvet is run through the puffs, latticing under and over the fullness, finishing with bows at sides of panel front, a row of bows also showing at middle back. The material of gown is white chiffon on the ivory shade, and it is over pink taffeta veiled with pink chiffon. Folds of pink tulle plaitings are under sleeve flounces and bolero and also each lace wreath. The soft sash is of two-toned pale rose satin messaline, with ends fringed out at hem and reaches almost to skirt border. From the top flounce insertions of the lace are placed at middle of sides and against sides of back the lengths graduated, two bows trim the first named and three the latter. The bolero back is in two long points.

With the cool, clear autumn days plans are made by the loiterers both at mountain and seaside for long walks, the bracing air being responsible in the main part for this activity, and the truly feminine desire to show off the last smart pedestrienne frock for the rest of it. This year's models are not to be despised by even those most prone to cavil at fashion's changes, for the fiat has gone forth that for tailor-made gowns the keynote is to be a severity aping the mannish style, and for which cloths, entitled "mannish mixtures" have been especially manufactured in a weight suitable for women's gowns. Let us imagine model No. 5 in one of these firmly woven but pliant materials in color a rich warm brown, through which are almost invisible lines of dark green and red forming a two-inch plait, the effect simply brown until closely examined. The skirt is made over a brownish wine color taffeta petticoat, and is in nine gores, those at sides and back kilted to knee depth, the one at front with inverted box plait caught to the same distance, and showing a wide central space between edges. The sides lap over in tuck effect, the skirt hem continued in the tuck depth. The coat is fitted at back, and semi-fitted at front, the seams giving a panel outline. Bone buttons, mixed brown in tone, fasten, and the collar and cuffs are of brown velvet. The coat is lined with duchesse satin matching the foundation petticoat in color, and the hat which completes this very trim costume is of brown felt, with green and red paradise aigrettes, a twist of brown velvet and a cut steel cabuchon.

Good Form in Wedding Invitations

By MRS. JAMES BROWN COURTNEY.

THERE is not a question probably in the whole range of etiquette that arouses more interest or is more frequently propounded than how to conduct a wedding. Who makes the announcement and when, what difference in form is observed at the home wedding over the church wedding, what should be the order of a bridal procession, shall the groom wear a dress coat at a morning wedding, shall the ushers wear gloves and a dozen other queries are repeated time without number, seemingly as though a wedding in the immediate family would somehow require some etiquette distinctive and peculiar to itself. A wedding is, of course, one of the most exciting and delightful of events and it is perfectly natural that every girl about to be married or to have a friend married or who expects to be connected in the most remote way with so interesting an event should be on tip-toe to hear and know every observance that is proper down to the last detail. However, it should be borne in mind that the wedding is an event that happens with great frequency spring, summer and fall and winter, that it has so happened for many years and will, we hope, so continue for many more, and, save in the matter of some trifling details, the etiquette of a wedding has and will remain practically the same.

To begin at the beginning, the reception of an engaged girl by the family of her future husband should be most cordial and no time should be lost in giving her a warm welcome. It is the moment of all others when she will feel such a welcome most gratefully and when neglect will not only cause the keenest unhappiness, but may sow the seeds of future discord and misery. As soon as the engagement has been verified the mother and sisters of the expectant groom should send to the bride-to-be letters expressing their pleasure in the son and brother's choice, and whatever kindly and gracious sentiment may come to mind. It is then in order for the

Mr. and Mrs. _____

request the honour of

presence at the marriage of their daughter

Margaret

to

Mr. _____

on Wednesday evening the first of June

at half after eight o'clock

Fifteen hundred _____ Avenue

Pittsburgh

mother of the groom to invite the family of the expectant bride and the bride herself to dinner as soon as possible. The two families should meet and form friendships at once and occasion be given for the informal discussion of the details of the approaching marriage. We have been asked if the family of the intended husband should send the bride presents. This is customary, but not obligatory. All of her girl friends will most likely send her various little gifts for her wedding chest and these are preferably of hand work, household or personal linen, decorated china or any one of the thousand trifles in which the future housewife will find delight.

Within two weeks of the date appointed for the wedding, the bride's parents issue the wedding invitations. There is an accepted form for the wedding invitation and very little variation is permissible. It must be issued in the name of the bride's parents, should they be living. Where the bride is an orphan, the invitation is issued in the name of her nearest relative, brother, uncle, cousin—a bride never issues a wedding invitation in her own name. The form given below is the most correct in all details at the present time. It will be noted that there has been left a blank space for the insertion in hand writing of the name of each recipient. The lines for the names of the parents, the groom and the residence are of course to be engraved in, as the body of the invitation proper. A few seasons ago the invitation read, "The honor of your presence" and the name of the recipient was not given except on the outer and inner envelope, but this present form is considered more individual and on

Mr. & Mrs. _____

announce the marriage of their daughter

Lucile Doane

to

Mr. _____

Thursday, October twenty-fourth

nineteen hundred and one

Pittsburgh

that account more preferable. The bride's full name should be given, also the full name of the groom. This invitation will not vary in form for church or home wedding, be it large or small, where any guests are invited. Where there are no attendant festivities and the ceremony is witnessed only by the immediate families of the contracting parties, the bride's parents will then issue the announcement cards. These should be posted the morning following the ceremony and the form is practically the same except that it "announces" instead of "invites your presence." Where there is a church wedding and especially in the larger cities where there is liable to be a crowding of the curious within the church portal, it is customary to enclose a church card, engraved in harmony with the invitation and reading as the form herewith reproduced. Where the bridal couple expect to receive their friends after the ceremony, another card is enclosed stating this fact and giving the hours and

Please present this card at the

Shady Side Presbyterian Church

on Thursday afternoon April the thirtieth

place. The reception card shown is a correct form, but the home address of the bride is more generally given on this card.

There is often considerable question as to where the young people may be found after the honeymoon and unless they expect to issue at-home cards to their acquaintances after their return it is customary to enclose with the wedding invitation an at-home card giving the future home address and the date after which the young couple will be there to meet friends.

This in brief is the correct form to be observed in regard to the wedding invitation. The details in arrangement are, of course, optional with the bride and will depend largely upon circumstances and the expense that may be incurred. The points of a church wedding that admit of no variation are that the groom enters from the vestry with the clergyman and his best man and meets the bride at the chancel step, and the bride enters on the arm of her father or nearest relative. Leaving the church the bride and groom walk together and it is the groom's carriage that conveys them to the home of the bride for the wedding reception. If there is a wedding party—that is, a train of ushers, maids and pages—there is more room for individual taste in arrangement. The ushers of course will be at the church early in order to seat guests. When the bridal party arrives the ushers form at the church doors two by two. Then follow the maids two by two or singly, as may be preferred, preceding the maid of honor in case there be one, who walks by herself and immediately in advance of the bride and her father. When the chancel is reached the ushers sep-

Reception

immediately after ceremony

arate, the maids do likewise and the bride and her father pass up to the chancel where they are met by the minister and the groom, who steps forward to receive the bride. As soon as the father relinquishes the bride he steps back and takes position with the bridal party or returns to the first pew, where he joins the other members of the family. In case the father does not do this he leaves the church with the best man and the remainder of the party make a reversal of the entrance processional.

If the marriage takes place at home the bride and groom enter together and take their place before the clergyman, who has already entered. Then come the respective families, who take positions immediately in the rear of the wedding party proper. Where there are maids and ushers employed at a home wedding these may enter by twos and separate for the passage of the bridal pair to a position before the officiating clergyman. It is a very pretty custom at a home wedding to have two small pages carry the ribbons that will separate the guests for the entry of the bridal party. After the ceremony the families offer the first congratulations, following which the congratulations and conversation become general until the wedding supper is served. The bridal party and the immediate families take supper first. It is customary to have a bride's table especially bedecked, but this is, of

At Home

after November first

Stella Maria Apartments

Euclid and Margaretta Avenues

course, optional. The bride cake is no longer cut and served by the bride in person. It is customary to have the cake previously packed in dainty little boxes on which are engraved the initials of the bride and groom, and these boxes are distributed as the guests leave.

With reference to the much discussed style of dress that shall be worn the following is correct: For any event before 6 o'clock in the evening morning dress will be worn—that is, high-neck gowns for the women and frock coats for the men. The bride, if she does not wear a veil, will wear a hat and for the maids the same ruling will hold. The groom should wear gloves, either white or pearl gray, and the ushers will either wear or carry gloves. Whether or not the frock coat shall be worn buttoned is optional, but should be decided among the ushers themselves. The order of the religious ceremony is fixed by the church in which it occurs. The groom must call on the rector or clergyman, see the organist and make what arrangements the bride pleases, but all expenses excepting the fee of the clergyman are borne by the family of the bride. It is not correct for the groom to furnish anything for his own wedding but the ring and a bouquet for the bride, tokens possibly for the maids and his ushers, and the fee of the clergyman, which the best man, however, presents after the ceremony. The groom should not pay for the cards, the carriages, the entertainment or anything connected with the wedding. This is final. If the family of the bride are not able to bear these expenses there should be no wedding and no cards. It is better for a portionless girl to go to the altar in her traveling gown and send out no invitations or cards than that the groom should pay for them. This is not in disparagement of the rights of the groom. It is simply what is proper and universal good form.

Those who are invited to a wedding should send cards to the house if they cannot attend. In any case they send or leave cards within 10 days after, unless they are in very deep mourning, when a dispensation is granted them. A wedding invitation, strictly speaking, requires no answer unless it is to a sit-down breakfast. The cards left afterward are all-sufficient.

It is hoped these few general directions will serve to throw some light on a subject concerning which many are in doubt and yet on which everyone when the appointed day comes wishes to be well posted and at ease. It may be safely assumed that no two weddings are exactly alike and yet in the essentials there are certain forms prescribed by immemorial custom which are not to be disregarded with impunity and which gain in dearness and authority with each repetition.

THE RIGHT COMBINATION.

By B. M'ALPINE.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS walked slowly along the country roadside, flecking at the weeds, as he passed, with a switch he held in his hands. He was a tall, athletic figure, dressed in a light flannel suit, and with a straw hat pushed back upon his head, showing his dark, close cropped hair. His features were not particularly handsome, but he had a strong face, which was, at the time, engaged in frowning, an occupation which had begun at 8 o'clock that morning, and had continued since then without interruption.

At 8 o'clock Miss Patricia Evans had tripped gaily down the hotel steps and had joined a party of picnickers, who hailed her with hilarious cries of welcome. To Mr. Frederick Douglas, sitting on the hotel piazza, this seemed most outrageous and heartless conduct. The frown on his face had taken deeper and more unmistakable form as he saw the smiling face of handsome young Allen among the picnickers; for the mind of Frederick Douglas, during these summer days, occupied itself chiefly with alternating periods of adulation and vituperation. During the former periods, the butterfly person of Patricia Evans was in the eye of his imagination, while, alas, the undeserving Mr. Charles Allen occupied that position in the latter cases. All this simply because Mr. Frederick Douglas and Mr. Charles Allen agreed that Miss Patricia Evans was the prettiest, jolliest and most lovable girl at the lakeside!

The jolly crowd had clambered into a carry-all, and as the driver had cracked his whip and the equipage had disappeared around the hill, the frown on Frederick Douglas' face deepened.

For a month it had been just the same. About every third day Douglas had secured an interview with Patricia Evans, resolved, each time, to tell her of his great love for her. But always just at the critical moment, his nerve failed him, and he had to stammer some inane remark about the moon, or the stars, or something equally foolish.

The evening before she had consented to stroll along the lakeside with him. Slowly they had sauntered along the moonlit path by the water. For long moments neither spoke a word. Frederick had looked straight ahead with set features, while Patricia had hummed a little tune about the nightingale and the moonlight. But, had Frederick only known it, while she had seemed to be fascinated with the occupation of pulling a rose to pieces, her eyes had turned to his face now and then questioningly, under downcast lashes. A rod or so ahead had been a large stone by the side of the path. As Douglas's eyes had fallen upon it he had thought, "There is a seat just beyond the boulder. I will speak to her there! I can't stand it any longer. I must know, even if she hates me!"

Strange to say, the mind of the maid by his side had been agitatedly repeating the question, "Do you suppose he will speak? There is a bench just beyond that stone. I will suggest that we sit there for a while. I wonder—oh, I wonder!"

They had passed the rock, to see—Douglas with a muttered imprecation and Patricia with a catch in her breath—that Dan Cupid had played them false, for on the bench had sat that handsome Allen fellow, who had pleasantly remarked that it was a beautiful evening.

* * * * * *

There was a dance that evening in the Casino over the lake. A gay party assembled, in white ducks and thin, airy dresses. Miss Patricia Evans was the belle of the occasion. She was full of irresistible humor, and apparently bubbling with merriment, Frederick Douglas stood in a dark shadow on the veranda, with his eyes following the bewitching face and dainty form of Patricia Evans, as she whirled around the floor in the dance. He thought he was unobserved, and he was almost so—almost, yet not quite, for there was one feminine head in the hall that knew perfectly well that Frederick Douglas' eyes were fastened upon it.

Was it chance that when the music ceased, Miss Evans, on the arm of that handsome Allen fellow, stopped not three steps from Frederick in his misery? And was it chance that Miss Evans, with a very tired little note in her voice, said quite distinctly, "Oh, I'm so tired!"

Whether it was chance or not, the tender look that was given her by that Allen fellow was more than Frederick Douglas could endure, and he stepped forward with, "Beg pardon! My launch is just outside. Would you like to sit there and listen to the music?"

And as she turned to him with a glad look in her eyes, he forgot everything, and added—"dear!"

Without a word she took his arm and they passed out into the shadow together. Charles Allen—he of the handsome features—stood and stared after them, while a flush stole over his face, and a faint whistle came from his lips. Then with a short laugh—not a pleasant one—he turned on his heel and strode out of the Casino toward the hotel.

Half an hour later, in the shadow of an awning, on board a small naphtha launch, Miss Patricia Evans, in a very small voice—said, "Oh, Fred, dear Fred! I thought I would have to ask you myself, to get rid of that horrid Mr. Allen! He proposed to me five times today! It nearly drove me wild!"

Frederick Douglas drew her close to him, to make up for his remissness. The frown was gone from his face, and, with a happy chuckle, he said: "Allen didn't seem to have the right combination," a remark to which Miss Evans agreed.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care Sunday Gazette.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—There has been received an anonymous communication stating that four children of one family have written for information and received no reply. As has been stated repeatedly it is impossible to answer queries promptly although in some cases where a special request was made for information against any set time the editor has sent reply through the post. We are indeed sorry to have heard of one family that feels neglected in the conduct of the column. However, we would suggest that the column is not for the amusement of the children, and if the complaint is bona fide, we would ask that the correspondent give us the honor of a communication under her own name. By this it may be possible to verify her statement and give explanation which would be reasonably satisfactory. It may be the original letters were not signed and it is clearly stated at the head of the column that no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Q. I am a constant reader of The Gazette and would like you to answer a few questions for me. How do you prepare walnut stain for a hair dye? Do you know anything to take blackheads out of the face? Would you please give me the words of the song "Navajo"?—E. P. D.

A. It is doubtful if you could prepare any satisfactory hair dye out of walnut stain. It seems to me a very foolish notion and you had best abandon it. Blackheads are particles of accumulated dirt and impurity in the pores of the skin. They can be removed by washing thoroughly in very hot water and soap, or failing this by steaming. The process has been described repeatedly in this column. It is what the barbers call a "hot towel," and if you are not successful any barber will treat your face for a small charge. The song you mention is unfamiliar to me, but possibly some one will do us the kindness of sending it in.

Q. Would you kindly furnish the words of the song I mention. I do not know the title, but one verse is as follows:

Stay, father, stay! My mother's gone
And you and I are left alone.
And from her starry home on high
She weeps that I alone must die.

A. The query in regard to song is submitted to the kindly attention of our readers.

Q. Will you kindly tell me through the information column of your Sunday issue if there is a school of Domestic Science located in your city, and if so, where?—N. E. M.

A. The Young Women's Christian association conducts classes in cooking, sewing and I believe laundry work. The classes meets several times each week, and if you will address the secretary, Y. W. C. A., Fifth street, Pittsburgh, she can give you full information.

Q. I would like very much to ask you two questions. I am thinking of going on the stage, as I have the talent and temperament and like the work very much? I would like to know how I can get acquainted with a good manager or a good theatrical agency in New York? Thanking you in advance.—FOOTLIGHTS.

A. If you have had any experience on the stage why not try the local stock companies. You might also use what influence you can command to get a hearing from some of the actors or managers visiting the city during the season. Do not attempt to leave home without a position in view. You throw yourself open to all sorts of ignominy and hardship.

Q. Will you kindly advise me what will help a continuous cold in my throat? It is not painful, but annoys me greatly when I speak or sing, making my voice sound very rough? Is it proper for a stenographer to give her employer a Christmas present.—INQUIRER.

A. Have you tried lemon juice dropped on loaf sugar to relieve roughness of the voice. If your trouble is deeper seated than this, try a salt water gargle in the morning or the following, which is especially good: Very strong sage tea, one-half pint, strained honey, common salt, and strong vinegar, of each two tablespoons, cayenne, (the pulverized), one rounding teaspoon. Steep the cayenne with the sage, strain, mix and bottle for use, gargling from four to a dozen times daily, according to the severity of the case. Above all, remember to breathe through the nostrils, not through the mouth. If you are liable to cold in the throat, try cold baths every morning, toweling briskly until the whole body is in a glow. Bathing the throat and chest at night in cold water also will help. Towel briskly until the skin will remain through the night with flushed surface and genial heat. This draws the blood from the throat, or in other words, equalizes circulation. Know and act upon this fact and no inflammation can long exist, no matter where located. I would not counsel a stenographer to make her employer any present.

Q. Would you please tell me what I can do for my child. She is four months old. I would like to know what to give her to make her bowels move regularly. I have been using soap stick, but have been told it is not good to use much. Also I have used Bailey water and oat meal water, but it does not help her. I nurse my baby.—ANXIOUS MOTHER.

A. Possibly it would be better to consult your family physician.

Q. As I am a reader of The Sunday Gazette will you kindly give me your advice. Two years and seven months ago I ran away to Youngstown and married a girl. That same day her mother took her away. She was not of age. She has never written to me at all. She said she would stop with her mother. Can I get a divorce as I am always annoyed by being told I am a married man whenever I go with a lady friend? What is best to be done?—J. M. F.

A. If you were legally married to this girl in Youngstown, as a matter of course, you will have to get a divorce before you could marry another. The fact of your not having seen or heard from her since the wedding day would not affect the legal aspect of the case. A divorce may be granted on the grounds of desertion. However, this is a question upon which you had better take legal advice.

Q. Would you kindly answer the following questions for me in next Sunday's Gazette: How soon after the receipt of wedding present should one send an acknowledgment and what would be nice to say? Do you think it better to thank a person personally or by letter?—E. E.

A. It is more courteous to thank a person as soon as a gift is received. Write a note of thanks in the name of your husband and yourself, but if you see the donor, of course, mention the gift again and your appreciation of it. Your friend has been presumably at some expense of time and money to give you pleasure and you should appear at least appreciative of the effort.

Q. I would thank you very much if you would answer the following questions: (1) Do you think it would be proper to give your lady friend a present on Christmas, having been going with her since June of this year? If not, how long a time do you think should elapse before making such gifts? (2) On what occasion should a full dress suit be worn? On what special occasions should it not be worn? (3) In walking with a lady what side should you have her on, and is it proper to change sides when changing streets? It is quite a custom in the city with young men when walking with ladies to change from side to side every time they change streets. Of course, a young man is supposed to use the best of manners at all time, but do you really think it necessary to do this. Do you not think it very inconvenient? Also do you think it bad taste to walk on the wrong side when walking with a lady? Would thank you very much if you would answer the above questions in next Sunday's issue. —LEARNER.

A. Strictly speaking full evening dress is worn to any evening company—that for any social function after 6 o'clock in the evening. Where there are only men present, or a simple affair where, say, less than 20 are entertained, or at the theater or a musicale, a compromise is made by wearing the Tuxedo coat. There would be no impropriety in giving your lady friend a Christmas present, even had you known her a shorter length of time than mentioned, but do not give her jewels unless on very intimate terms of friendship. In walking with a lady a gentleman usually places her on the left-hand side. The common sense explanation of this custom is that he has thus his right hand free for protection or defense in case of emergency. There is no hard and fast rule in the matter, however. Some men prefer to walk on the curb or outside of the street and keep this position, but it is largely a matter of individual preference. I quite agree with you that it is awkward to change from side to side at every crossing. It interrupts conversation and is too much the observance of form, rather than the spirit of true courtesy.

Q. Would be pleased to receive answer to the following: What kind of a face lotion could you give me for use on my face to make the skin clear and pure? Also what is the best remedy for the hair that appears to be dead, and how would you treat it to keep it from being curly, if not naturally so? My hair is of the above description, and would like to find some remdy to treat it so as to keep it from curling and looking dead. Would say that I have my hat off most all the time as I work in an office.

A. It would be hard to give you any face lotion that would make the skin clear and pure. You will have to go deeper than this and remove the causes of a muddy skin. This is best done by diet, bathing and exercise in the open air. This column has frequently advised the elimination of sweets, pastry and greasy foods from the daily bill of fare. Also the use of much water between meals and plenty of fruit either cooked or raw. If you are employed in an office the chances are that you do not get enough fresh air and exercise. Do you walk to and from town, or make sure that you have at least two hours exercise in the open air each day? Also try to have your office well ventilated and practice deep breathing exercises. These are best used outdoors, but if the air in your office is reasonably fresh you will derive great benefit from the practice of breathing exercises at most any moment of the day. Your hair possibly needs treatment, and it might be well to apply some food, such as vaseline, rubbed in at the roots. An egg shampoo is also good.

Q. I would like to have your advice on the following. About eight months ago I met a man at a dance. I had often seen him before but had not met him until then. One day later I passed him on the street but did not see him. He spoke to me, but I did not see him until he was passed and he has not spoken to me since. I do not like to speak to him now, as I have seen him many times and could not get courage to speak. Do you think it would be all right if I asked a friend to find out if he is offended? I like him very much and would enjoy his friendship.—C. T. V.

A. You are certainly in a rather awkward predicament. You should have made a special effort to explain this trouble immediately after it happened. As it is, it might be better to have a mutual friend make this explanation for you and express your contrition. It will of course be optional with the man as to whether or not the explanation and apology are accepted and there follows any pretence of good feeling. It is always better to act promptly in a case of this kind and if you have unwittingly offended a friend or acquaintance, make either verbal or written apology as soon as may be.

Q. Having written you some time ago and received good advice I will come again. Several girl friends of mine are going to have a surprise party on a girl friend who lives just outside of town. Please give me a good form of writing the invitations and when should they be issued. What are some good games that we might play?—ANXIOUS.

A. For a surprise party such as you have in mind the invitations should be issued a week in advance to prevent the guests making other arrangements for the evening. The form of invitation should be most informal. State the fact that there is to be a party, where the guests will meet and at what time. If the girls arranging the party do not expect to furnish the refreshments themselves, you will have to make some mention of what each guest will be expected to furnish and where the baskets may be left. You will probably find some sort of contest the most enjoyable and in this event some trifling prizes should be provided. Do not go to any particular expense with these—a Jack-in-the-box, a corn-cob pipe, a Jap baby-doll, paper aprons or sun bonnets, tin horns or toy canes would be good. A potato or peanut race are always fun though not new. Both have been described in this column. An advertisement party is also good, also a peanut hunt. The names suggest the style of the entertainment, but if further particulars are wanted, write again. I trust this will be in time for your needs. It is often impossible to have an answer appear within two weeks of the receipt of the question.

Q. What is the proper way of accepting an invitation to cards or a reception? Also to decline one? Is it proper to make a call on your hostess after a card party?—J. J. J.

A. Send a note of acceptance to a card party or any social function where the hostess must prepare for a certain number. The form of acceptance depends largely on the form of invitation. If you received engraved cards, you will answer in the third person as "Miss Kate Blank accepts with pleasure" or "declines," but if you have received verbal, telephone or merely an informal note, you will reply in kind. A reception really requires no acceptance. Frequently a card is sent by post on the day of the tea or reception to show your hostess you have the matter in mind. A call within two weeks is in order after an invitation to a card party, whether or not you attended.

Q. Do you ever repeat in your paper something that has been missed? I see that Sarah Graham Hay sometime ago published some initials for fancy work embroidery and I would like to know in what paper it was.—CONSTANT READER.

A. The article on initials for household linens was published in The Gazette Home Journal for February 7th. You can get a back number of that date by applying to our circulation department.

Q. Would be pleased to have you inform me what day of the week November 24th, 1886, came on. Enclosed please find the words of "A Banquet in Misery Hall" requested by a reader two weeks ago.—H. M. P.

A. The editor wishes to thank you for the poem, which, however, was sent in by several correspondents last week. November 24th, 1886, fell upon Wednesday.

Q. I am engaged to a man with whose family with the exception of his sister and her husband, I am unacquainted. The sister has called on me and I returned the call. Some evening soon the sister and her husband are coming to spend the evening with me. My friend has said he would like very much to have me meet his brother "Jack." What I want to know is would it be all right for me to invite "Jack" in the note I send to the sister telling her the evening I would like to have her come? Or what would be the better way to go about it? I do not wish to appear formal in the matter. Then too I would like to know a pleasant way to entertain such a small company. I shall not have more than six or seven. Hoping this will be in time for Sunday's paper.—K. A.

A. There would be nothing out of the way in asking the sister to bring the other brother with her in your note appointing an evening. It might possibly be better, however, to ask your betrothed to bring his brother to meet you some evening, or tell him that you think of asking his sister to bring him on the evening designated. It would hardly be necessary to arrange any special form of entertainment for so small a company. Music is always good, or you might have some game of cards or dominoes, crokinole or such. Generally the form of entertainment suggests itself naturally. The answer I fear appears rather late, but this column has so many inquiries that it is almost impossible to answer promptly.

De Arma Remedies

De Arma Skin Food and Complexion Bleach are used for the permanent removal of wrinkles and crowsfeet. They feed the tissues and build up hollow places with healthy flesh. One application acts like a charm. They keep the complexion soft and smooth in all kinds of weather.

Superfluous Hair removed by electric needle.

Mme. De Arma, Dermatologist
223 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

At Story-Telling Time.

The Adventures of Bathsheba.

THERE was once a king and queen who had no children, and the queen was always wanting a child.

It came to pass that one day a child was born to the queen. It was the loveliest child that ever was born.

When the princess was born the king and queen thought it so beautiful that they couldn't find a name lovely enough for it.

At last they thought of a name, so they called her Bathsheba.

One day the queen went to a fairy for her to give her her wish. The fairy asked what wish did she want. The queen said: "I want her always to tell the truth." Then the fairy said: "You shall have your wish."

The queen said to the fairy: "I will have my daughter killed if she ever tells an untruth." And the queen went home.

All went well until one day, when Bathsheba was about 12 years old. Her mother had a box of jewels that she wanted to keep, and Bethsheba found the box and stole the jewels.

Her mother did not find it out until a few days later, and when she found it out she told the king, and then asked Bathsheba if she had them, and she said "No."

The next day the queen found that her daughter had the jewels and she was going to have her killed the next morning. But that day the fairy had heard about it, and she sent to her in a dream to get up quickly and dress and go away, and the first animal of man she met she must marry, and Bathsheba quickly obeyed.

As she was going down the road she met a big black bear, so she told the bear she was to marry him.

And she told him to hide her so her mother could not find her.

About this time it was morning and the men were at the palace looking for her. When they could not find her they started to look for her.

When the men were coming down the road they saw the bear and asked him if he saw the princess, and the bear said "No," and the men went on.

All this time Bathsheba was worrying that she should have to marry the bear.

One day the king and queen died and all the bells tolled. When her parents were dead she was set free.

One day she was taking a walk with the bear and they met a witch, and the bear killed the witch and he was no longer a bear but a prince. The prince said: "The witch changed me into a bear on account of jealousy."

So Bathsheba married the prince the next week. Not long after her husband's parents died. Bathsheba and her husband became king and queen and lived happily ever after.

VERNA LAPP, aged 9, 124 Sixteenth st., Homestead, Pa.

The Girl and the Old Fairy Woman.

ONCE in a little village there lived a poor girl, but she was very sweet and beautiful.

One day she was sitting in a little bare room crying about her poverty. When all at once she heard footsteps and looking around, saw a very old beggar woman, she asked her in to rest and gave her something to eat of the little she had.

The old woman noticed she had been crying and asked her what was the matter, and she said: "Oh, I am so poor, why can't I be rich like some of the other girls about me."

The old lady said her wish should be granted, and she put a ring on her finger and told her whenever she made a wish to turn the ring. But she said it was a magic ring and she could only wish for higher things.

And she said, "My child, it is not only riches that make one happy," and with that she disappeared.

The girl went on with her work, forgetting for a time about the magic ring, when all at once she thought of the ring, she turned it on her finger and wished that she could have a fine dress and lots to eat, when suddenly she was dressed in a beautiful silk gown and had a table loaded with food. She admired her beautiful dress and ate to her heart's content, and then she looked around her and thought, why did I not wish for a nice home, but I can wish again, I will turn the ring and wish for a beautiful home, and she did so, and lo! she was in a beautiful home surrounded with beautiful gardens, she enjoyed that for awhile, when she thought, why can't I live in a castle and have all the jewelry and servants and things I want, then she turned the ring and lo! she was in a castle with all the jewelry she wanted, and all the servants to her command.

And then she commenced to worry, she thought robbers would break in and take her jewelry, and the more she thought of it the more it worried her. And then she began to think of what the old women told her, "That it was not always riches that made one happy," so she thought she would turn the ring and wished to be poor, but she was still the same, then she thought of the old women's words again, "That it would only wish for higher things."

And looking around saw the same old woman standing in the doorway, and she said, "My child, what is the matter now," and she said, "Oh, if I was only poor again," and the old lady said as you have been so kind to me and gave me something to eat I shall grant your wish, and again she took off the ring and waved her wand, and lo! she was in her same little home where she lived happy ever after.

RUTH BOLE, aged 12, Oakmont, Pa.

Freda Gibson, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Gibson.

The Fairies and the Child.

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl who lived on the mountains, in a large house. This little girl was very pretty, and had a nurse, who was very kind. At night she used to tell Nellie stories, for that was the little girl's name.

One day she asked her nurse to take her for a walk, so nurse took her down on the side of the mountain, where there was a little stream running along. Nellie wondered what was on the other side, so nurse took her over.

About three yards from the bank stood a large oak tree, and around its trunk grew short soft grass, and Nellie wanted to sit down on it, but nurse said: "No; when I get home I'll tell you a story about it."

When they reached home she told her that was a fairy ring, and every night at 12 o'clock fairies came to dance there, and if anybody would go and stand there at that time they would be a fairy one hour.

Nellie thought she would go and see, and if what nurse said was true, she would tell her so. At 11 o'clock she got up and dressed, and started for the mountains.

She reached there just in time, when all at once she heard signs of distant music which sounded very sweet. Suddenly she was surrounded by a ring of fairies, who danced and sang a funny little verse. In a few moments a very little fairy said to her, "Come and join the ring."

A vacant place was made for her and they began to sing "Come, Queen of Fairies, Come," when up stepped a dainty little queen with a dress made of rose petals.

She stepped up and took Nellie by the hand and said: "What is your name?" And Nellie said, "My name is Nellie; what is yours?" "My name is Rose Leaf, Queen of Fairies." Then she shouted to the musicians to play. Then the fairies began to dance. The queen took hold of Nellie's hand, and they danced until they were tired. Then in came a feast of dew and honey.

After they were through they danced again and told Nellie stories. They asked her if she would come the next night, and she said she would. And she asked if she could bring nurse, so they said "Yes."

She went and in the morning she told nurse about it and asked her if she would go, so nurse said "Yes." They took a long nap in the afternoon, so as not to get sleepy. When they went nurse put on Nellie's new dress, and nurse put on a clean one.

When they got there they sat down and waited, but the fairies didn't come. Presently she heard them coming. "Why, you are quite late," said nurse to the queen. "Yes, indeed," said the queen, "but poor little Silver tore her dress and we had to help her mend it."

They danced and sang as before. After they were through the fairies said that the king said they dare stay out until 2 o'clock.

They asked them if they would be fairies. They said "Yes," and they asked Nellie's papa and mamma, too, and they said "Yes," and were fairies, also.

SUSIE MAY FISHER, aged 11, 204 Colonial Building, Wilkinsburg.

THE BEST WAY.

If I make a face at Billy,
He will make a face at me;
That will make two ugly faces,
And a quarrel, don't you see?
And then I'll double up my fist
And hit him, and he'll pay
Me back by giving me a kick,
Unless I run away.

But if I smile at Billy,
'Tis sure to make him laugh;
You'd say, if you could see him,
'Twas jollier by half
Than kicks and ugly faces.
I'll tell you all the while,
It's pleasanter for any boy
(Or girl) to laugh and smile.

Lost and Found.

I EXPECT you have heard tales of people losing things and finding them again in curious ways some long time afterward. I don't believe all of those stories I hear, and very likely you don't either. For instance, there is the story of a Venetian lady who dropped her ring into the water while she was in a gondola. Now, the lady valued the ring very much, because it had been given to her by someone she loved, and she fretted so about losing it that she became quite ill. Then one day a fish seller brought a fine fish to this lady's cook, and when she opened it to clean it there was the ring. Perhaps, too, you remember Hans Anderson's story of the Little Tin Soldier. He, after many adventures, was brought home inside a fish.

What I really meant to tell you about, though, was a little boy who lost and found something.

One summer all the Halls went with the rest of their school for the treat. They drove off in brakes to a country place, and what with the lovely drive and all the fun they had there they enjoyed themselves immensely. While the teachers were getting tea ready they ran races, and a gentleman who had just been abroad gave them some foreign silver coins as prizes. Jack Hall won one, and he was very proud of it. It came from Sweden, he was told, and he made up his mind to have a hole made in it and wear it on the little silver watch chain his grandmother had given him. After tea they all got into the brakes again, for they were going home a different way, and were to stop at a little village to see the ruins of a castle.

After climbing up to the castle, Jack and some friends were thirsty, so they ran down to the village before the others and bought some lemonade at a tiny shop. When they were off driving again, Jack found he had lost his coin. He was sorry, for he would have enjoyed showing it to his mother and father, and, as I have said, he had meant to keep it always. Still, it was gone, and it was no good worrying about it.

Jack never expected to see that coin again, but a year afterward the school went to the same place for their treat, and as there were a number of new scholars who had not seen the castle ruins, they stopped there again. Jack and some other boys went into the little shop where they had drunk lemonade a year ago, and there, nailed to the counter, with a bad half-crown and two-shilling piece by its side, was the Swedish coin.

Jack asked the shopkeeper about it.

"Gived it to me 'stead of sixpence, someone did," he grumbled.

"I didn't do it on purpose," Jack said. "And please could I have it back again." Then he explained how he had lost it a year ago. He gave the man a sixpence, and the coin was soon released from the counter and in Jack's possession. Only it had such a jagged hole in the middle! Still, Jack was glad to have it again, and he has it still as a memento of a happy day and of its strange adventure.

The Frog's Palace.

DORIS had been a very naughty girl, mother said, so she wandered about in the hayfield in a very cross way, and, throwing herself down under a tree, exclaimed aloud, "Oh, dear, I am so miserable!"

"And why should a good little girl like you be miserable?" croaked a frog near her.

Doris was too cross to be astonished at the frog speaking, so she said, shortly, "I'm not good."

"Will you promise me to be good if I take you to our home," he croaked, hopping nearer to her.

Doris put out her hand quickly. "You nasty, horrid thing, don't come near me," she cried, adding hastily, "yes, I will come with you."

The frog gave a loud croak, and presently a dozen little frogs ran out from the hedge. Having received their orders, they ran off and built a tiny car with the hay. Six harnessed themselves to it, and six pushed it behind. Doris seemed suddenly to shrink up, for she found herself able to get into it, and the frog seated himself beside her. Soon they arrived at a beautiful palace, built of spiders' webs, and glistening with dewdrops. Six little frogs dressed as footmen led her into a large hall, where there were a lot more frogs, some ladies and some gentlemen. They looked so funny dressed up that Doris clapped her hands in delight, and forgot all about being naughty. Tiny frogs waited on her at table, and afterward some others took their instruments made of grass, and, sitting on toadstools, made funny noises, which they meant for music. She laughed heartily at these musicians, and wondered why all the other frogs seemed so delighted with the strange sounds they made. Presently dancing began. Each gentleman took a lady frog, and the one who had met her asked her to dance with him. Doris was not at all afraid of them now, so she danced with the rest. Then they had refreshments, in the shape of tiny cakes and cups of dew; then more dancing and funny frog songs, until she forgot about home, and wanted to stay there always. Suddenly frogs, castle and refreshments all vanished, and she found herself lying under the tree in the hayfield. She rubbed her eyes and looked round; she knew she had not been to sleep; yet she felt uncommonly like it. So with a sigh of regret she ran indoors to mother, and putting her arms round her neck, whispered, "I'm going to be good now, mother, dear, because the frog has shown me such nice things." But mother only smiled and kissed her darling, guessing perhaps that she had been to sleep.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
EDITORIAL SECTION

THE THEATER • HUMOR • LITERATURE

SENATOR KNOX,
Whose Philadelphia Speech Opens the Republican Campaign.

EDITORIAL COMMENT • SPECIAL ARTICLES • FINANCIAL REVIEW

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1904

Is the Bible in Danger?
Bishop Potter, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Archbishop Farley, Rev. Minot J. Savage and Dr. Felix Adler.

John Morley . . . . . Frederick Harland Morris
Workingmen in America and in Europe . John Mitchell
Curtin's Troubles Just Before the War . Col. A. K. McClure
The Mining Gulch at the Fair . . . . Martha L. Root
The Genial Idiot Waxeth Poetic . . . John Kendrick Bangs
Books and Bookmen . . . . . George Seibel
Plays and Players . . . . . Charles M. Bregg
Financial Review . . . . . John O. Baglin

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Day of Rest — Dr. Funk and the Spook Fakirs
Pennsylvania and Good Roads — The Purpose Behind the Man

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Established July 29, 1786.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
BUSINESS OFFICE,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND OLIVER AVENUE,

335-337-339 OLIVER AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, INC'D.
Owner and Publisher.
GEORGE T. OLIVER, President.
WILLIAM R. ROWE, Vice President and Manager.
GEORGE S. OLIVER, Secretary.
DAVID B. SMITH, Treasurer.
HENRY J. FORD, Editor.
WILLIAM S. SCOTT, Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Telephone Calls: Bell—Grant 108. P. & A.—Main 1014-1015-1016.

BRANCH OFFICES.

EASTERN OFFICE—107-8-9-10 Temple Court, New York.
NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU—Herald Building, Herald Square.
WESTERN OFFICE—Rooms 1210 and 1212 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON (D. C.) NEWS BUREAU—Room 10, Postal Telegraph Building.
PHILADELPHIA NEWS BUREAU—Press Building, Seventh and Chestnut streets.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE—5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) OFFICE—Young's Pier.

The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraphic and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS.

Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 5 cents a week.
Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.
Rates by mail within the United States and Canada, outside of the City of Pittsburgh:
Daily Edition at the rate of $3.00 per year.
Sunday Edition, $2.50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per month 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per year $5.00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of the Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, October 2, 1904.

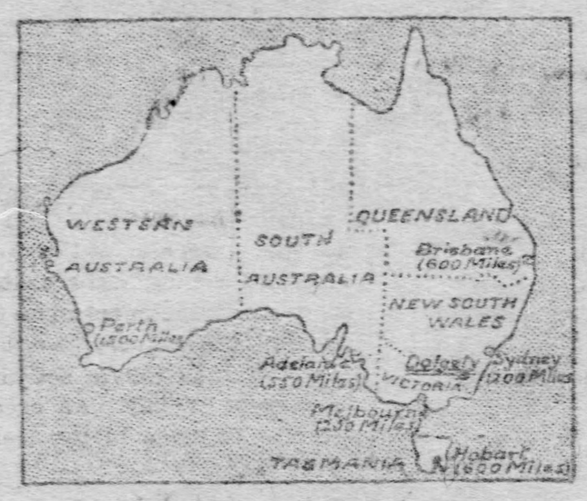
Topics of the Week.

The identity of the assassin of Minister von Plehve has been long a mystery, but it has recently been made known that he is the son of a merchant of Ufa, in eastern Russia and his name is Sazonoff. He was educated at Moscow University, became a journalist and subsequently a railway officer. He is recovering from the wounds he received in the explosion of the bomb which killed von Plehve, and will perhaps eventually give an account of the motives which actuated him, but meanwhile it is obvious from his connections and previous career that he is a representative of Russian revolutionary sentiment, and is not merely the exponent of some oppressed nationality like the Poles, Finns or Armenians. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, von Plehve's successor in the post of minister of the interior, is beginning his administration with conciliatory measures that awaken hopes of liberal reform, which also derive sustenance from his previous record as a just and considerate administrator while governor-general of Vilna. He is far from advocating any system of ministerial responsibility, as he holds that ministers must be left to their present function of "interpreting the will of the sovereign by the grace of God." But he favors increased powers of government for the Zemstvos or district councils, mainly in the way of liberty to make such recommendations as may seem wise to them on all questions affecting schools, railways and local regulations. He will also abstain from persecution, and "will grant the Jews as many privileges as will be consistent with protecting people from Jewish exploitation." Whether such promises will have any substantial value will depend altogether upon the disposition of the administration. Evidence of a more liberal policy towards the Jews, was, however, afforded in advance of the new minister's appointment by the issue of an imperial ukase enlarging the residential rights of "Jews of the higher education" and of those who have done honorable service in the army.

SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI.

The campaign in Manchuria does not present any new features. Marshal Oyama is conducting a methodical advance upon General Kuropatkin's lines around Mukden, and the siege of Port Arthur is progressing with an almost total lack of authentic reports as to its incidents. There is, however, reason to apprehend that the operations are being attended by frightful carnage. There are signs that the Japanese are preparing to open a campaign against Vladivostok, with its base in northeastern Korea, where troops have recently landed. The most interesting developments in regard to the war are, however, the efforts which the Russian government is making to put new armies into the field. The Czar has ordered the organization of an entire new army, to number 300,000 men, under the command of General Grippenberg, who is 66 years old, two years beyond the age at which we retire our army officers. The appointment of a commander equal in rank and authority to General Kuropatkin implies the appointment of a general commander superior to them both, and this position will be held by the Grand Duke Nicholas. The completion of the circum-Baikal railroad will enable the Russian authorities to increase the number of troops that can be transported, and it is estimated that the Russian force in the East will eventually be raised to 700,000 men. We do not regard these measures as evidence that there is no prospect of peace. Such a formidable exertion of strength may be favorable to a settlement by affording conspicuous proof that Russia is not acting under compulsion and disposing Japan to make lenient terms. Russia's difficulty is that the more she exerts her strength in the East the more she weakens it in Europe, diminishing her ability to protect national interests of greater importance than those involved in the present war. The extreme friendliness of German policy toward the present course of the Russian government is just what might be expected, for it would be the most opportune thing that could happen to German interests for Russia to efface herself as an European power. If the Czar is bent on a fight to the finish with Japan, it will be at the expense of heavy sacrifices of Russian interests elsewhere. Unless personal pique overrules the sober calculations of statesmanship, such considerations are certain to force themselves upon the Russian government and influence its behavior. So long as the Russian bear has his paws caught in the Manchurian trap, he has lost freedom of action.

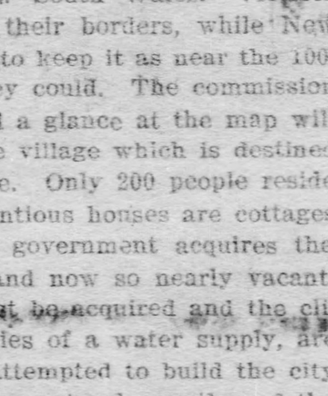
The location of the site for the capital of the new Australian federation or commonwealth brought out many differences of opinion, but after hearing the claims of various localities a commission has selected the little town of Dalgety for the honor. The act required that the place should be removed at least 100 miles from Sydney,



The New Australian Capital.

but should be located in New South Wales. Victoria people tried to have it near their borders, while New South Wales residents wished to keep it as near the 100-mile limit from Sydney as they could. The commission has just made its decision and a glance at the map will show the situation of the little village which is destined to be of such great importance. Only 200 people reside there now, and the most pretentious houses are cottages with tin roofs, but when the government acquires the property a city will rise on land now so nearly vacant. One hundred square miles must be acquired and the climate, as well as the possibilities of a water supply, are said to be excellent. Russia attempted to build the city of Dalny without waiting for any natural growth, and the experiment of the Australian federation to transform a small settlement into its chief city will be worth watching. Dalgety's streets ought to be laid out on a large scale and its buildings constructed after architectural ideas.

Karl Edward, who is to rule the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha when he attains his majority next year, has arrived in Berlin, where he is receiving the finishing touches in the course of education intended to fit him for the sovereign of that small state. He is an Englishman through and through, and since he inherited the throne because his uncle Alfred died without male issue, every attempt has been made to Germanize him. When he entered Bonn university in 1902 the rector made a memorable speech in which he adjured the ducal candidate for collegiate honors that "men born to rule German souls and German soil must be German to the core," and added that his greatest care while studying at Bonn should be to permit German ideals to penetrate his heart and mind. The duke is the grandson of Queen Victoria and the son of Duke Leopold of Albany. Since the death of Duke Alfred in 1900 the little duchy has been ruled by a regent and in the meantime the young man has been put through a special course to fit him for his responsibilities. He is fond of sport and adventure and has had experience in military matters, having served as an officer since he was 10 years old. The duchy is about the size of an American county, containing 775 square miles and has a population of 250,000. Its ruler gets a salary of $75,000 and is permitted to use in addition one-half the excess of revenue above the expenditure of the domains.



DUKE KARL EDWARD.

The 59th congress will see the usual number of changes in the house, although few of the leaders have been removed by death. Several have retired for personal reasons and the party organizations have substituted new names in some cases to succeed those who have seen long service or gained reputations. The decision of J. D. Richardson of Tennessee to retire from politics to follow exclusively his new work for the Masonic organization, removes the leader of the minority party from the floor. The Ohio Republicans did not renominate Henry C. Van Voorhis, who was second on the appropriations committee and was likely to be its chairman in case Representative Hemenway succeeds Senator Fairbanks. In Ohio, moreover, J. B. Kyle gives way to the ambitions of J. Warren Keifer, former speaker of the house who wishes to return to political power. Mr. Keifer's activity in his public relations has been unusual, for he was not satisfied with a civil war career, but accepted a commission in the Spanish war and now he will be elected to congress again when many men would have been content after securing the highest position in that body. The selection of Victor H. Metcalf by President Roosevelt for a cabinet position makes a vacancy in his California district, which the Republicans have filled by the nomination of Joseph R. Knowland. In the New York City delegation it is understood that C. A. Towne is ambitious to succeed W. R. Hearst and that he will receive Tammany backing for the office. Henry Payne Whitney is slated for the vacancy made by the nomination of Francis Burton Harrison for lieutenant governor. In the Thirty-third district, up the state, which is controlled by Republicans, J. Sloat Fassett has been resurrected to succeed Charles W. Gillet.

J. WARREN KEIFER.

New England's prestige in the United States senate has been weakened by the death of Senator Hoar, for his successor is sure to be of a very different type. Massachusetts will not admit any lowering of her standards or weakening of precedents, but there has been a deterioration in the character of the state legislature that cannot fail to make itself evident. With all his scholarship and refinement Senator Lodge fell below Senator Hoar in standards of statesmanship, for he began as the practical politician and has maintained a machine that resembles the domination of a party boss. Senator Lodge announced that the senate was his goal and when he reached that place he could dispense with much of the detail which had been necessary to achieve his success, but he found that it was not so easy to free himself from the obligations he early assumed. Contrasted with the working politician, Senator Hoar was a "Brahmin," who maintained an exalted isolation that would have been impossible, were it not for the willingness of his colleague to manage the petty details that have become so essential to the office. Congressman Gillett will be an aspirant for Senator Hoar's place, and he would probably approach nearest to the dead statesman in ideality and a disposition to look with contempt upon hack work. But the place is much more likely to be captured by Governor Bates, who is far from an idealist and is content to be a party worker according to modern standards. An attempt will be made to persuade former Governor Crane to take the place, but his business relations with the government have prevented his acceptance of a cabinet position, and it is not thought probable that he would yield. Besides, his aversion to public appearances and speaking would stand in the way. Attorney General Moody will also be mentioned, but it is understood that he prefers a legal career to politics, for he had announced his intention of resuming practice, when the prestige that the law portfolio would bring, tempted him to remain in public life awhile longer.

SENATOR HOAR.

It will not be easy to fan the spark started by the Gurney incident into any blaze of an international character, although the incident takes prominence from the eminent officials who must be concerned in the apology on the part of the state of Massachusetts and the explanation by the state department when this is transmitted to the British minister. It is perfectly proper to apologize for the ignorance of the justice who imposed the fine for fast automobiling, but the government of Great Britain will hardly be disposed to press a case involving the flagrant disregard of our laws by an attache, although

he was technically immune. The suggestion that accompanies the apology from Massachusetts that the state be afforded protection from such offenders may result in the prompt recall of the secretary, who ought to profit be an exception, as the average intelligence of the courts Massachusetts has reason for chagrin that one of her judges should know so little of law, but this case must be an exception, as the everage intelligence of the courts in that state is excellent. By an odd coincidence, less than a week after Mr. Gurney had pleaded immunity from punishment on account of his diplomatic position, the American vice consul at Dublin was fined in the police court for furious riding on a motor cycle. It is presumed that Arthur Don Piatt paid his ten shillings to the court, rather than plead that he was exempt and stir up such a diplomatic rumpus as that created by Mr. Gurney to the disgust of his superiors.

It is rather unusual in a presidential election for so many states to have local complications likely to affect the state ticket and possibly imperil the national result. In New York the financial interests are against Gov. Odell, because of his energetic espousal of measures to tax the corporate interests. To this personal prejudice are largely due the attacks on the governor, whether they appear in the form of accusations against the impropriety of holding the chairmanship of his party while he is chief executive or the dark hints concerning "deals" for personal profit. In Delaware Republicans are divided between the Addicks and "regular" factions, in Wisconsin LaFollette has split the party by his aggressive attack on the methods of the "regulars," and in Colorado the issue is Gov. Peabody and his relations to organized labor. In Illinois both parties are divided by factional fights that becloud the state result, but the sentiment is overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt. It is charged that Charles S. Deneen, who won the Illinois nomination for governor over Gov. Yates, did it by promising to help his rival secure a seat in the senate two years hence, but it is openly hinted that he has ambitions for that place himself. Against the Republicans, however, the Democrats have not much hope, owing to divisions over Bryan and Hearst. Mayor Harrison of Chicago was loyal to the free silver advocate and thus secured control of the organization.

CHARLES S. DENEEN.

When the Hearst boom appeared the Hopkins element, which had been cast out, saw a chance for reinstatement and that rallied enough strength in the convention to secure a qualified indorsement for the New York editor. One effect of these controversies will be an increase in the Socialistic vote, but much of the Illinois Democracy is so tinged with Bryanism that it will never support Parker, who is regarded as a "Cleveland candidate." Deneen's courageous prosecutions offended some in the independent class of voters, but most of this element will be arrayed in behalf of the Republican ticket.

The launching of the battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn navy yard was significant, not only on account of the fact that the boat embodies the most efficient equipment known, but from the circumstances under which she is being constructed. There has been a long-standing dispute as to whether such work should be let out by contract or be done by employes of the government in United States shipyards. The Connecticut is to be a government product and in the race with her sister ship, the Louisiana, which is being built by contract, she has about held her own as far as time for completion is concerned. But naval officers who prefer the government plan of building claim that this competition has hastened the work on the Louisiana. The important consideration will not be the time occupied in building, however, but the cost and the liability of interruption by strikes. The contention has been made that the hours of labor have been so limited by congress for government employes that no work can be done in competition with contract labor. If an emergency like a strike arises, however, the government can deal with its own men more successfully than with those employed by others. When the Louisiana and Connecticut are completed, therefore, a comparison can be made that ought to be useful for the government in the future.

Following the decision of the court against Controller Larkin in the filtration bureau mandamus case, Mayor Hays has applied for a mandamus to compel Controller Larkin to offer for sale the bond issue of $5,000,000 for filtration purposes, as directed by the resolution of the finance committee of councils. In objecting to the execution of that resolution, Controller Larkin stands upon solid grounds of public interest, which plainly dictates that the bonds shall be issued as needed, and not sold in a lump, so as to provide a large sum to lie idle, perhaps for years, before it will have to be paid out. Another objectionable feature is that the interest rate is fixed at 4 per cent, although the city marketed the previous filtration loan at 3¼ per cent, and it brought a premium at that. Whether or not Controller Larkin will be able to find legal justification for his refusal to act remains to be seen, but he has abundant moral justification for interposing every resistance in his power to such profligate management.

The Day of Rest.

The discussion of the subject of Sunday observance now going on among the clergy is likely to be beneficial in clearing away misapprehensions as to the attitude of the church, and in directing public opinion to consideration of measures for the improvement and extension of facilities for the observance of Sunday as a day of rest. There is a popular notion that for some reason there is a latent spirit of antagonism between churchly influence and desires and aspirations founded upon the necessities of the masses of the people. The community has become accustomed to spasms of Sunday law enforcement which entail vexatious interference with the comfort of the people by cutting off Sunday supplies even of such innocent articles as soda water, ice cream and lemonade. A good deal of bitter feeling has been aroused because in practice this means a discrimination against those whose narrow circumstances deny them the facilities which the homes and the clubs of the wealthy provide in the way of Sunday enjoyment. A common butt of satire is the spectacle presented by congregations gathered in fine churches, whose services include provision for bodily comfort and for artistic embellishment which necessitates much Sunday labor, while coachmen are waiting outside to carry the worshipers to homes where skilled cooks and butlers are preparing sumptuous dinners, and meanwhile Sunday labor tributary to the comfort and enjoyment of the common people is under the ban of law. The contrast offends the popular sense of equity and when the people are assured that this is in accord with Christian precept as regards the proper observance of the weekly day of rest they are inclined to blame organized Christianity with the maintenance of social injustice.

It is therefore a decided advance toward a right understanding of the subject when prominent clergymen tell the public that the Sunday laws are just like other laws in resting upon considerations of social expediency. The Rev. Dr. Tharp bluntly declares that every man of tolerable scholarship knows that Sunday is not the Sabbath in the sense of being subject to ritual obligation. This simply restates an opinion held with complete unanimity by the early fathers of the church and asserted with peculiar vigor by the leaders of the reformation. The confessions framed by the founders of Protestantism lay special stress upon the distinction. While Luther and Calvin differed upon various points they agreed upon this. Luther expressed himself with almost startling vigor as to the extent one might go in resisting encroachment upon Christian liberty as regards Sunday observance. Neither in his doctrine nor his practice did John Calvin set himself against innocent amusement upon Sunday. An excellent statement of Christian doctrine is given in the Helvetic confession as follows:

> In the churches of old, from the very times of the apostles, not merely are certain days in each week appointed for religious assemblies, but the Lord's day itself was consecrated to that purpose and to holy rest. This practice our churches retain for worship's sake and for charity's sake. But we do not thereby give countenance to Judaic observances and to superstition. We do not believe, either, that one day is more sacred than another, and that mere rest is in itself pleasing to God. We keep a Lord's day, not a Sabbath day, by an unconstrained observance.

If the principle laid down by the founder of Christianity, that "the Sabbath is made for man and not man for the Sabbath," be admitted, it follows that observance of the rest day will vary with the changes in the circumstances under which men have to live and labor. Even if we did not know the date of the enactment of the present Sunday law, we might safely conclude from its language that it was passed at a time when social conditions were simple and tolerably uniform. The vocations of the community were of a sort that could be covered in the labor of six days the same for all. Opportunities of Sunday rest and refreshment were complete for each member of the community according to his station in life, without any deprivation of facilities to which he was accustomed upon other days. To meet the case of travelers, who being away from home would be deprived of their ordinary comforts, inns were specially authorized to furnish Sunday supplies. As equitable a provision for the needs of a modern community would require that the old statute should either be liberally construed or else should give way to a more appropriate enactment. Modern conditions of individual activity require and justify instrumentalities of culture which formerly did not enter into the question of Sunday observance. In the days before the telegraph and the newspaper and the establishment of manhood suffrage, the ordinary services of the church made sufficient provision for ordinary culture. It would hardly be contended that in this day an intelligent citizenship can be nurtured upon sermons alone. And if the people are entitled to have intellectual interests, how are they to cultivate them if they cannot use for that purpose the day on which they are released from toil? This point is put with great force by the Rev. Dr. Tharp, when he says:

> The time has come in our world-civilization when all men will have to recognize the fact that the public press, and the steam and electric media of travel and transit, are parts of our social, political, religious and everyday life that are not to be interfered with by pharisaic sentiment or religious fanaticism. It is only the dream of a fanatic that it would help the religious world for Sunday papers to be stopped, or for railroads to stop their going and coming on Sunday. For my part, I believe it would be a civic crime to stop them if we could.

No institution is so beneficial to humanity as the establishment of one day in seven as a day of rest, but in the complex organization of modern life some amount of Sunday labor is necessary in order that Sunday shall really be a day of rest. We have to provide for the dweller in the slums as well as for the well-to-do householder. Would the slum-dweller get the rest he needs if such Sunday labor were interdicted as is necessary to enable him to get away from the slum to see something of God's green earth and be able to get a cooling drink or a palatable meal while he is taking his recreation? Is there any rest so beneficial as that which is provided by a change of scenes and associations, or through the tastes and ideas inspired by the flower conservatory, the picture gallery, the scientific museum, the library or the organ concert? Are not all these things tributary to the mental and moral uplifting of humanity, which is the special concern of the church, so that all such agencies should receive the hearty support and approval of the church? Of course all these things entail a certain amount of Sunday labor, but so do the services of the church, and even the work of the Sabbath Observance association is not exempt from that necessity. Sunday is the great work-day for its corps of spies and informers. Due provision of rest can be made for these exceptional cases and in practice the matter does not present any serious difficulty. The rest day in this community is more exposed to the invasions of Sabbatarian prejudice than to the exactions of business greed. Organized labor looks very sharply and quite successfully after due provision of leisure for the toilers. The problem is not so much to secure rest from labor as to secure facilities of making good use of the period of rest. Nothing is more unchristian than the notion that people should be confined to the alternative of a day spent in religious exercises or one given over to idle torpor or brutal vice. Those who would deprive the people of innocent means of recreation and mental improvement on their only holiday have much to answer for.

Pennsylvania and Good Roads.

When the Pennsylvania general assembly appropriated several millions of dollars to aid localities in the construction of good roads there was public expectation that applications for a share of the fund would soon exceed the available total. After the lapse of a year and a half the applications are few. The money is nearly all in the treasury. The great public is surprised and the highways remain in bad condition.

One might construe these signs into an indication that the movement for better roads has failed; that there is no public spirit favoring improved highways; that state aid is neither needed nor desired. These are not correct conclusions, however. The movement for better roads is progressing and the state appropriation will be used with unusually good results. The apparent delay in starting the work is due to the care exercised in laying a good foundation for the work. Gov. Pennypacker set the pace when he put off the appointment of a highway commissioner until he could secure a man thoroughly qualified in ability, training and integrity. Commissioner Joseph W. Hunter of Montgomery county is that man, a civil engineer of high attainments, having wide experience in road building. There has been no rush of applications for a share of the state funds because it has been known from the beginning that no grants would be made except for the bona fide improvement of the public roads under the terms of the law.

Such applications as have been made have been carefully investigated and in all proper cases granted. Work is now being done in many counties and being done in a manner that will reflect credit upon the state. It may be confidently expected that with every piece of road completed there will be a more urgent demand for extension. Theoretically the people have been educated to the good roads idea, but it is by practical application only that a willingness to spend money to secure them is generated. The popular demand for better roads originated in and near the cities where the advantages of paved highways were demonstrated. It is yet confined principally to those localities. The opposition of rural counties defeated many excellent good road bills at Harrisburg, and Senator Flinn was compelled to resort to the local option plan to get a measure for Allegheny county. Up to the present no other county has accepted the provisions of that act. The state appropriation carries provisions putting obligations upon localities which share in its benefits ,and it is this fact that has made the rural counties backward about applying for the aid of the state highway department. But as specimen stretches of modern highway come into use they will become popular. As Commissioner Hunter is able to demonstrate that really good roads are a good investment and cheaper in the end than stretches of quagmire, the earnest work of building roads all over the state will begin. That era is now before us and it is incumbent upon the state lawmakers to give the people a general road law under which the evolution may take place.

The bill pressed at successive sessions of the legislature by former Senator John H. Brown of Westmoreland county is a good model. That plan provides for the application of correct engineering principles to the art of road-making, without radical departure from the present methods for the levy, collection and distribution of road taxes. The trouble with the rural public roads is not so much that too little expense is put upon them, as that

the money and effort are wasted. The roads are constructed in contradiction to every law of nature and of engineering science; built of the most available material and allowed to maintain themselves against extreme adverse circumstances. Money is wasted annually upon rural roads, which, if it were spent in executing approved engineering plans, would suffice gradually to bring the public highways to a high standard of efficiency.

Dr. Funk and the Spook Fakirs.

When Maskelyne, the famous London conjurer, exposed the cabinet seance of the notorious Davenport brothers, a doctor of divinity, who was also on the platform, declared that he had seen nothing and professed his willingness to swear to the fact. Maskelyne told him that the evidence of one credible person who had seen a thing is worth that of a dozen who have not seen it. The same axiom would seem to hold good in the case of Dr. I. K. Funk of New York, the head of a large publishing house and prominent in many religious and philanthropic movements, who has lately been investigating spiritualism. In the current issue of the Homiletic Review he has an article on "The Fraudulent Side of Spiritualism," which leads one to cry out, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." Dr. Funk, while denying that he is a spiritualist, believes that there is something genuine in the ordinary feats of mediums. He believes this yet, in spite of a report made by his brother, B. F. Funk of Chicago, to whom he had sent for investigation a card bearing the following legend:

> RADIUM.
> MEDIUM'S PARAPHERNALIA.
> Crowns, Belts, Hands, Heads, Veils and Full-Size Figures all illuminated with the new RADIUM light. Will appear, gradually float about room and disappear.
> All Work Confidential.
> CHICAGO.

B. F. Funk visited the address given, and succeeded in impressing the advertiser as a possible customer, desiring to purchase spook apparatus for a "lady friend." Mr. Funk said:

"I wish her to give physical manifestations, such as the materialization of hands, of the entire human form, spirit voices, illuminated stars, sparks, rays of light, floating balls of fire, floating musical instruments, trumpet talks, slate-writing, mind-reading, etc. Are these things within the scope of your art?"

He smiled at the modesty of my wish, then said: "All this is merest child's play, provided your lady friend is apt, quick-witted, and has nerve. I am furnishing help after this sort to the mediums of Chicago—they all come to me; I know them all."

"Do good, genuine mediums use this kind of help?"

"All mediums are good mediums and genuine mediums. I don't know any other kind."

After a little more verbal fence, Mr. Funk asked whether his lady friend could do slate-writing, with tied slates, glued and sealed. He was assured that it would be "perfectly simple," and the purveyor of mediumistic apparatus added: "I have laughed until my sides ached after a seance at the remembrance of how easily and completely the d. e.'s ('dead easies') were fooled." Then the fellow asked what class of people would be the chief constituency of his "lady friend"—whether Catholic or Protestant, white or black. Mr. Funk inquired:

"Why, what difference does that make?"

"Well, if Catholic, they will prove the more remunerative, as they are much more ready to accept the supernatural. I have a splendid make-up representing a Catholic priest. The Catholics go wild over him. He is very effective with his priestly garb on and with his large cross."

"But how is one costume and one medium to represent different priests?"

"Oh, given little light and plenty of faith and plausible assertion, a Catholic will see just the priest he wishes to see. It is amazing how easily people are deceived in a semi-dark room."

The spook fakir then explained how luminous hands could be materialized and dematerialized for the benefit of the d. e.'s, and gave a demonstration of how spirit voices are produced. Amazed and shocked by these revelations, Mr. Funk inquired whether all of the spook business was humbug and deception.

"Do all mediums resort to trickery?" I asked.

"None do. All are honest, perfectly honest."

"But," I persisted, "there are some genuine mediums and some non-genuine."

He replied: "All mediums are genuine; they are all good and doing good, cheering hearts and lifting burdens, bringing out 'the stars at night,' as the poets put it. * * * They do not do wrong; on the contrary, they are doing a great deal of good in getting people to believe that their friends who have died are really alive. I have seen mothers made happy at the sight of their dead children, husbands at the sight of their departed wives. It has often brought tears to my eyes to see the simple faith of these people. If a man is a philanthropist who can multiply blades of grass, surely I or a medium should be entitled to praise if we cause rejoicing where there are tears. Why, my dear fellow, Spiritualists are the happiest people in the world. Why undeceive them?"

He offered, for from $50 to $1,000, to provide Mr. Funk's "lady friend" with an outfit that would enable her to make from $50 to $75 a week. Mr. Funk reported the matter fully to his brother, Dr. Funk of New York, who makes the report the main ingredient of his article on "The Fraudulent Side of Spiritualism." Notwithstanding, Dr. Funk's faith is not shaken in the least; he still believes, as he set forth at great length in his book on "The Widow's Mite," that there "may be something in it." His faith is the antithesis of Hume's universal skepticism, for to him every miracle must be disproved before he will disbelieve it. But it is to be feared that his ministerial brethren who read the Homiletic Review will not be equally credulous. They may prefer to believe his brother, who has seen the fraud, rather than him, who has seen nothing.

Dr. Funk cites Prof. William James and Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes and Alfred Russel Wallace in support of his position. These men, he practically says, believe there is something in the spook business, so why shouldn't I? This exhibition of naive confidence has hardly been equaled since Katie King kissed the bald head of Robert Dale Owen and gave him a lock of her golden hair. Katie afterwards confessed that she was no spirit, but a widow with two children, but that did not diminish the true believer's faith in spooks. Alfred Russel Wallace was once asked whether, if a spirit at a seance were seized and found to be the medium, he would not consider this an expose, and he replied: "That would expose nothing but the ignorance and the rudeness of those who should do it." It seems that there is no Keeley cure for disembodied spirits. Mind, we are not saying that there are no spooks; we are just pointing out the monumental imperturbability of Dr. Funk's faith. But it may gradually dawn upon him, as he ponders his brother's report, that perhaps he and Dr. Wallace and some of the other scientific luminaries he has named are included in the category the radium spook manufacturer called d. e.'s.

The Purpose Behind the Man.

If men are ever urged to any achievement worth while in this life it is because they have early found some definite line of action and have steadfastly adhered to it. Failure or success may not be subject to any hard and fast set of rules, for failure may come when all the conditions make for success, or the reverse. But where success does come the moving cause has been the persistent, honest adherence to some definitely formed purpose. A favorite maxim of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was that a man "could do almost anything he wanted to do if he only wanted to do it bad enough." The distinguished statesman from Massachusetts offered a fine illustration of his maxim in his own life. Born under conditions of adversity he conquered the difficulties that confronted him and rose to a place of peculiar eminence and usefulness. He was a great American, a gifted and industrious statesman, but before he was any of these in actual practice he was a man with a purpose, and the law of his life makes a fitting text for the guidance of men under all conditions and in every station. It is to be questioned whether modern "higher education" has contributed greatly to this end in its influence upon the formation of character. Education has come to mean too much an end rather than a means to an end. The youth of the country too frequently allow their lives to be fashioned by circumstances. If they are in a position to secure broad educational opportunities they become a sort of human sponge, and absorb a little knowledge of many things without in advance forming definite ideas as to what uses they desire to put their knowledge to. The thousands to whom misfortune or poverty has denied the privilege of educational advantages, allow this fact to unnerve their energies and stifle their purposes. "What's the use," they declare; "I have only one chance in a million, so special effort is thrown away."

It is the man who fixes firmly in his mind a purpose to seize that one chance in a million who succeeds. The estimate is a false one to start with, for the purposeful man has considerably more advantage than one chance in a million. Indeed, the chances are nearly in that ratio that he will not fail. Besides all this the possession of a definite purpose in life gives a firmer balance to every activity and puts a manlier dignity upon every duty. To sail without a chart is the mariner's most heinous crime. To live without a purpose is the most pitiful crime against individual life. It need not always be essential that the purpose be an exalted one, though the better and higher the purpose the nobler the achievement. But it is far better to have only the set purpose to be a good hod-carrier or a good shoe-maker than not to have any purpose at all.

For the distinguished New Englander whose long life slipped its human hold upon the things of this world last week there could only be satisfaction in the end over the work that he knew would stay behind him as a monument to his industry. You may not at times reckon it to be worth much what people say of you after you are dead, but no more splendid epitaph can be written of any man than that "he had a purpose in life and steadfastly, honestly lived up to it."

Most of the colleges have opened for the year, and mingled with the interest of the pupils over recitations will be activity in athletic sports at the men's colleges and social events with the women. These are inseparable from the more serious duties, and although football may make more news for the newspapers it is not invading college life as much as many people think. There are really few students in any institution who are directly concerned in the elevens, and wear uniforms as members of the team or candidates for a place on it. Meanwhile the real work at college attracts little publicity, even when the year is reviewed at commencement time. The resumption of practice on the gridiron renews the old question of professionalism in athletics—a question that always gives concern to the larger institutions where the struggle for the championship is keen. In spite of the infusion of the English idea that the gentleman in athletics must have an independent income, the question of assistance to the promising player is gradually being solved in this country. It is found that no technical rule can be made to define the amateur, but the standing of the player must be determined by his purpose in attending the college. If his sole object is to play football, and studies are given a secondary place, he would not be likely to refuse financial assistance from the athletic management, and there are so many ways how this can be given that it is almost impossible to prove money was paid. But when the genuine student wishes to spend his surplus energy in playing football or baseball, there ought to be no objection made to his acceptance of money for games played in vacation time. Why should a man who can best earn money pitching on a nine in the summer be forbidden to accept this money, more than the student who waits on the table at a hotel? Real professionalism, therefore, can only be determined by the purposes of the members of a college.

City officials are discussing ways and means of keeping the government going. Since the councils failed to levy taxes to provide sufficient revenue, the only way out is to borrow, but that is proof of incompetent management. At the time the tax levy was fixed The Gazette predicted that it would be inadequate, but councils were more intent upon buncombe economy than upon proper care for public interests.

It is announced that the Sabbath Observance association, which is engaged in suppressing Sunday labor, will have its employes at work today.

Two Letters From Senator Hoar.

The death of Senator George F. Hoar lends special interest to some letters received from him in reply to an invitation extended by the Board of Trustees and the minister, the Rev. L. W. Mason, of the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, to deliver an address at the dedication of the new church last spring. Senator Hoar was a prominent Unitarian, and these letters show his broad spirit toward other denominations:

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1904.

My Dear Sir—I regret that it is utterly impossible that I should accept your very courteous invitation. I have been obliged to decline a great many like invitations for this season. The time of your dedication will be at a very busy time in a very busy season. I hope that it will be very near the close of the session, but of that I cannot be sure.

I am, with high regard, faithfully yours,
(Signed) GEORGE F. HOAR.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
UNITED STATES SENATE.
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1904.

Dear Mr. Mason—I have written to Mr. Lupton that it is impossible that I should accept your very courteous invitation. I should like very much to see Pittsburgh and to see its wonderful industries, and especially to meet the men and women of what we have been accustomed to call our own liberal faith. But we can hardly call it so now. The faith and liberality both seem to be spreading everywhere, although the Christian denominations still like to keep up their separate names. But the walls which separate us I hope and believe are rapidly coming down.

I am, with high regard, faithfully yours,
(Signed) GEORGE F. HOAR.

The REV. L. WALTER MASON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Texas Leads in Railroads.

It is southwestward that the star of empire takes its way: for Texas has this year passed Missouri in population, and there are now only four states that contain more people—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. In area, Texas is nearly a third larger than all four of them. At the present rates of increase of population Texas will pass Ohio before 1920, Illinois before 1930, Pennsylvania by 1949 and New York by 1950, and become the most populous state in the Union. If it were as densely settled as New York now is, it would contain 41,000,000 souls; and, when it becomes as densely populated as England or Germany is, it will contain 95,000,000. By the act of congress admitting it into the Union, the state may be divided into as many as five states whenever the people desire division; but division has never been seriously proposed. Since 1880, Illinois has had more miles of railroad than any other state till this fall; but on September 1 Texas exceeded it, having now 11,517 miles of main track. The exports from Galveston are now greater than the exports from Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. Only New York and New Orleans make larger outbound shipments, and Galveston will exceed New Orleans in a very short time and become the second exporting city in America. Texas produces about one-third of our whole cotton crop. More wheat is now shipped thence than from both New York and New Orleans. Galveston is nearer the trans-Mississippi wheat fields than any Atlantic port; and the Panama canal will bring it very much nearer than it now is to the Pacific ports both of North and South America. The development of our southwest is a fair parallel, in some respects, to the magic growth of what we once called the west; but it goes on less noisily, because transportation is cheaper and more rapid.—The World's Work.

The Best-Paved Town.

If not the general public, at least the much-enduring tourist who has been jolted over the pavements of many various towns and villages, will be interested in the question as to what city in the world has the best pavement. Venice, the pavement of which is the blue water of the Adriatic, with gondolas as carriages, is no doubt the ideally "paved" city, but others, also in search of the best, have found it less easy to arrive at a solution of the problem. On both sides of the Atlantic all sorts of pavements have been tried, from cobblestones up to asphalt, macadam, wood, and even iron. New York has asphalt and iron; Chicago asphalt and wood; Berlin has chosen asphalt, as it seems to everybody's satisfaction; Paris is divided between stones and macadam; on the large boulevards there are alternately 30 feet of paving stones and 30 feet of macadam. In the Latin Quartier wood pavement has been tried, but neither drivers nor the general public have anything to say in praise of it; in the by-streets the stone pavement is hopelessly bad and a constant danger to horses. In Brussels only the large squares are asphalted, the rest of the streets being mostly paved with cobblestones. In large Italian towns the pavement is exceptionally good, except in Rome, where in places it is very inferior. Milan, on the other hand, is probably the best paved town in Europe. There is a narrow strip of stone pavement in the center of the street to give the horses an easy foothold and on either side asphalt or blue stone is laid down, so that the wheels run as if provided with india rubber tires.

Long Sieges.

The siege of Port Arthur has been one of the longest in modern warfare, but by no means the longest. The longest was that of Richmond in the American Civil war. It lasted for 1,485 days. The siege of Sebastopol extended over 11 months, while Gen. Gordon held out for 300 days in Khartum. Fifteen thousand men held the fortress of Kars during the Crimean war for 163 days against a force of 50,000, and then only surrendered through hunger. In the Franco-German war Paris was besieged for 131 days, Belfort for 105 days, and Metz for 70 days. The sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, in the South African war, lasted 120, 123, and 261 days respectively.

Warm Climates Prolong Life.

It appears from recent statistics that more people live to be over 100 years old in warm climates than in the higher latitudes. The German empire, with 55,000,000 inhabitants, has 778 centenarians; France, with 40,000,000 has 213; England has only 146; and Scotland 16; Sweden has 10; Norway 22; Belgium 5; Denmark 2; Spain 461, and Switzerland none. Servia, with a population of 2,250,000, has 575 people over 100 years old.

IS THE BIBLE IN DANGER?

By Bishop Potter, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Archbishop Farley, Rev. Minot J. Savage and Dr. Felix Adler.

IS THE Bible in jeopardy through the assaults of the higher criticism? Or, on the contrary, is the Bible all the stronger fortified and intrenched by accepted belief that the various books which compose the Bible are not all inspired, but a composite of legend, poetry, romance, allegory, satire and history more or less accurate?

Can the most exalted faith and the keenest of rational criticism become reconciled?

What is the effect of this criticism upon the clergy at large, and more especially upon the thoughtful laity throughout the world?

In dethroning a certain measure of faith has rational criticism substituted something intellectual that is equally comforting, sustaining and inspiring to the higher life?

These, briefly and popularly, are the questions which now agitate the religious world and promise the next great movement—the new religious cycle. Students of matters theological—and they embrace a large and increasing portion of the thoughtful population in whatsoever department of worldly activity—are face to face with this new condition, which now assumes the attitude of a complete militant organization. These are the questions, then, which the higher criticism puts to the thinking world and demands a hearing:

What rational proof have we of the strict truth of the letter as well as the spirit of the Bible, and if none positively reliable, so far as history is concerned, where does the realm of the disputed end and that which must be taken purely on faith begin?

What evidence have we of a positive nature that Jesus ever came into the world except as a teacher and an example and inspirer of right living?

In the light of modern research shall we be compelled to substitute evolution for revelation, teaching that God made no supernatural revelations to man, but that man by virtue of his aspirations and religious experiences discovered the mind of God and disclosed it in his own imperfect way, demanding that it be regarded as the supreme edict and miraculous revelation of Jehovah?

Are miracles necessary to the acceptance of the higher religious truths, whether or not they have any foundation in actuality? Is the doctrine of regeneration or the mediation of the death of Christ for sin necessary to the highest religious faith? Many men, many minds. The doctors are disagreeing, and naturally one asks, "Who shall decide?" Rationalism is upon us—a powerful body, splendidly generaled and with unlimited resources. Already powerful conservative leagues are risen up against it, seeking to preserve the Bible in its entirety and all its early integrity. What shall the end be? Let us hear what some of the learned divines, laymen and scholars generally have to say upon this subject so vital to spiritual progress.

The Human and the Divine Element.

By Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.

Progress lately made in understanding what the Bible is and what it is not has brought to light two things—namely, that the Bible has in it a human as well as a divine element; that it is the story not only of a divine disclosure, in many ways and under widely different conditions—divine as revealing alike the mind of God and the wonderful order of His providence—but also a human document, in that it is the story, and sometimes the illustration, of the imperfect and, therefore, inaccurate vision of man. These two things are now coming to be widely and, on the whole, helpfully recognized.

But the last does not obscure the first and cannot. We may call the books of the Bible a literature in the sense in which other books are a literature, and we may be unable to designate, or even to discriminate, what it is in their literature which makes it unlike other literatures. But the fact remains that it is different, and that this is witnessed to by the universal consciousness of man, wherever the book has gone, there can be no honest doubt. Peasant and prince, scholar and toiler, the wise and the simple, ripe years and childhood, have found in it something that spoke to them, touched them, held them, quickened them. Its words, and that because there was a living fire in the thought behind them, have burned themselves into the innermost consciousness of human souls and have endured there, to awaken and transform them.

The stories of the Old Testament, the poetry of David and Isaiah and their compeers, the matchless Life whose brief work is told in the gospels—these have refused to be forgotten, ignored or dismissed to the world's rubbish heaps of outworn legends.

Not all of the Bible is of equal worth or pertinency, not all of it is of equal interest or utility. But all the while the living, spiritual, quickening force of the literature has endured and will endure, because it is in every higher note of it the voice of the Divine.

What the Higher Criticism Means.

By the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The modern student of the Bible frankly recognizes certain self-contradictions in the Bible, but they do not trouble him, because they do not militate against his conceptions of the inspiration of the writers or the character or authority of their writings. The differences between the old view and the new view are radical and even revolutionary, and the advocates of the new method seem to me to mistake when to guard against the fears of the timid they endeavor to minimize the differences between the old and the new. The question between the two is not whether there are errors in the science and history of the Bible, still less whether there were any in the original autographs long since lost. The point of view, the methods of study, the theological assumptions which underlie that study and the results attained differ and differ widely. It is therefore a great deal better to recognize these differences frankly than altogether to conceal them, either from others or from ourselves.

What will the new criticism do with the Bible? This is a fair question to ask, and the time has come to give it at least a partial answer. The believer in the new criticism replies that it has already brought back into the Bible some books which have been almost dropped out of it, relieved others from technical difficulties and made credible as fiction some passages that have been incredible as history, such as the legend of the fall and the satire of Jonah; that it has made practically applicable to our time other portions of the Bible and given a new and deeper spiritual significance to still other portions.

The end is not yet. Enough has been accomplished, however, to satisfy the believer in the new cult that its effect will be to destroy that faith in the letter which killeth and to promote that faith in the spirit which maketh alive, leading the Christian to see in the Bible a means for the development of faith in the God of the Bible, not an object which faith may accept in lieu of God's living presence; to regard the Bible, not as a book of philosophy about religion, but as a book of religious experiences, the more inspiring to the religious life of man because frankly recognized as a book simply, naively, divinely human.

Strictly speaking, criticism may be divided into two categories—the lower criticism, which considers the text of the Biblical books, and the higher criticism, which considers the date, authorship and general significance. The latter view assumes that the laws and literature of the Hebrew people grew up as the laws and literature of other peoples have grown up, assuming that God is present in all nations and in all life and that the general method of His activity is the same in all lands. In general the higher critics agree in concluding that the Bible is not a book, but a collection of books, including almost every type—history, biography, poetry, drama, ethical precepts, religious philosophy, each to be interpreted according to the canons of that type of literature. If, for example, we found in any other literature the story of a prophet swallowed by a great fish and after three days' entombment escaping we should assume it to be fiction. So if we found the story of a garden with a talking serpent and two trees, the fruit of one of which conferred knowledge and the fruit of the other immortality, we should assume it to be an allegory.

The modern critic makes the same assumption concerning such stories when he finds them in Hebrew literature. So if we found an elaborate code of laws, whether civil or ecclesiastical, we should assume that these laws had probably grown up during a long period of years, that the order of development had been, first, customs, then statutes or edicts, last of all codification.

The modern critic assumes, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the civil code embodied in Deuteronomy and the ecclesiastical code embodied in Leviticus grew up in a similar manner; also the Book of Genesis as a collection of prehistoric traditions rewritten by an unknown ancient prophet for the purpose of illustrating certain great religious truths; Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy as codes of laws developed during six or seven centuries of Jewish history; the historical books, Judges to Nehemiah, as a composition edited by unknown authors out of pre-existing materials; Ruth and Esther, historical romances; Job, a great epic poem; the Psalms a collection of over eight centuries of religious lyrics; Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, collections of ethical apothegms; the Song of Songs as a drama of woman's purity and fidelity; the Prophets as teachers of righteousness and preachers of redemption. Also that with regard to the New Testament modern criticism has established beyond a reasonable doubt the fact that three of the gospels were written within half a century and the fourth within a century after the death of Christ, in considerable measure from pre-existing oral traditions, and that most if not all of the epistles attributed to Paul are the product of his pen. "The letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive."

Modern criticism is taking away the reliance of those who rely upon the letter, substituting a clearer, better and more intelligent understanding of the spirit, a new, broader and deeper spiritual meaning being given to the entire collection of Biblical books. Intellectual difficulties disappear, moral difficulties likewise; books fallen into disuse are given a new meaning; books that had become a burden to faith when read as history become a delight, and the whole Bible, from being a collection of texts imposed on men from without as a substitute for life, like the maxims of Confucius, becomes a collection of resplendent literature, inspiring life from within and conducting the reader to the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, of David, of Isaiah and of Paul, to find in Him the same grace and power and redeeming love that they found.

The Bible as the Great Light.

By the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

The Bible is a kind of moral and spiritual sunrise, in the brightness and beauty of which the gospelized portions of the world are walking with faces always brightened when lifted to its warmth. This is what we want to celebrate, not going about and protesting against the people who say that there is dust in the air, blemishes in the Bible and spots on the sun. Only a man intellectually tainted would be led into claiming that the sun is black because it is variegated with patches that are only imperfectly luminous. There are astronomers who devote their lives to the study of these patches, and if they enjoy that species of investigation, what is the harm? The point is that whether or not there be spots on the sun investigation does not interfere with the sunshine.

And as to that other sun, this luminary which we call the Holy Word, that brightens with a brightness to which the solar splendor is but an approximation. Put the worst interpretation on it that you can, smudge it with human interpolations, the world's spiritual atmosphere is bright, and it is bright with a brightness that has emanated from the Bible—brightness that argument cannot blacken, even though the entire scholarship of one generation were to convert itself into adverse criticism. I do not argue that there are not things in the Bible that God never put there and that He himself would prefer to see eliminated. But I do claim that the Bible has been recognized as connecting that which is truest in man and most fundamental in his structure, and in that fact lies no mean part of the hold it has gained upon the public mind and character, and, for anything that yet appears, will continue to maintain.

Nothing Vital Destroyed.

By the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Higher criticism has destroyed nothing vital to Christianity. The age of criticism is the age of vandalism. The spirit of destruction is abroad. All sense of reverence seems destroyed. Critics may destroy men's conceptions, but never anything that is God in the Bible. It has destroyed nothing that is true, but it gave us a new Bible. It strengthened its power of inspiration and made it stand forth more clearly as the Book of Life, the guide to right living, the book of Providence running through the ages and the book of immortality.

Criticism No Cause for Alarm.

By Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York.

Sound criticism of the Bible confining itself to scientific facts and sober inferences is not prejudicial to higher religious thought and duty. In confirmation of this the majority of those who have applied themselves most assiduously to the modern scientific study of the Bible are distinguished members of the clergy, regular as well as secular. I am not aware that higher criticism has to any appreciable extent produced in the ranks of the Catholic laity those undermining effects which cause alarm in some other religious bodies. Rather, it has served to comfort and reassure many earnest believers to whose thoughtful minds certain received notions con-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.)

Gov. Curtin's Troubles Just Before the War

By COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

GOVERNOR CURTIN did not appear at Harrisburg until two days before his inauguration, which took place on the third Tuesday of January. He had taken no part in the exciting contest for United States senator and, indeed, had paid little attention to the political conditions at Harrisburg. He was profoundly impressed with the fearful responsibility that had been cast upon him, as he was compelled to give his first official utterance in the north on the secession issue. Lincoln's inauguration was then nearly six weeks distant, and Pennsylvania occupied the most important position of any of the northern states, not only because of her material and moral power, but also because of the exposure of her border in the event of civil war.

From the time that secession began with South Carolina on the 17th of December, little more than a month after the election of Lincoln, Curtin had made exhaustive efforts to ascertain the true condition of affairs in the south. He procured the aid of several prominent and liberal business men and employed a score or more of bright young men to visit the south, ostensibly as commercial agents, telegraph operators, etc., and had intelligent and very carefully prepared reports from all the southern states as to the extent and earnestness of the secession movement. When he came to Harrisburg to be inaugurated as governor he well understood that the south was terribly in earnest, and that only some unexpected miracle could prevent fraternal warfare. His only hope was that Pennsylvania, while maintaining thorough loyalty to the Union, would exercise a wholesome influence on the border states of Virginia and Kentucky, and restrain them from joining the Confederate movement.

His views as to the earnestness and desperation of the south were not generally shared by his party friends outside of those who were in very close relations with him. The general impression throughout the north was that the south was forced into the disunion movement by a lot of bombastic demagogues, and that the southern people were not willing to accept war. The south in like manner misunderstood the north by assuming that the northern people were devoted chiefly to money-getting and would not sustain a war with the south. I believe that civil war could have been averted if the north and the south had thoroughly understood each other, but the tempest of passion ruled, and it was impossible to halt the drift to fraternal conflict.

Curtin's Inaugural Address.

Curtin had prepared his inaugural address before he left his home in Bellefonte, but on the evening of his arrival at Harrisburg, he summoned Secretary Slifer and Attorney General Purviance, who were to compose his cabinet, with Morton McMichael, William B. Mann and myself, to hear his inaugural address read, and to confer on any modifications which might be suggested.

When Curtin presented his inaugural he said that he was entirely satisfied with every part of it excepting the paragraph which defined the relation of the state to the federal government, with the attitude Pennsylvania must assume in the event of continued secession. He had a paragraph in the address on the subject, but was in doubt himself as to whether it should be accepted as the official expression of Pennsylvania when every word uttered by him as chief magistrate would be carefully weighed both north and south.

There was no precedent in the history of the country to guide the governor in defining the relation of the state to the national government and to other states in rebellion. There was not only no precedent in this country, but there was no precedent in the history of any of the republics of the world which could be regarded as a guide, and a mistaken utterance as the official edict of Pennsylvania at that time might be measureless in its disastrous effects.

There was no suggestion to change a single line of the inaugural when it was first read, excepting the suggestion made by the governor himself that the one paragraph defining the attitude of Pennsylvania toward rebellion should be changed, and that one question was discussed for five hours without reaching a conclusion. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning when Curtin finally proposed that each of the five men present should go to their rooms and write that paragraph for the inaugural as he believed it should be presented, with instructions to meet again at 10 o'clock on the following morning.

The conference at once adjourned, and at 10 o'clock the next morning each of the five men had his paragraph ready for submission. McMichael was the senior of the party and his paper was first read, and without comment. Col. Mann, being the next senior, presented his paragraph. Curtin then called for my paragraph and I read it. When I had finished McMichael asked that it be read again and after the second reading, he said that he would like permission to withdraw his paper and ask the adoption of mine, in which Col. Mann immediately joined. Slifer and Purviance, the members of the cabinet, both said that they would not present their papers, as they agreed with McMichael and Mann, and their paragraphs were never presented. Curtin also very cordially accepted the paragraph, and was greatly relieved that all had finally agreed upon the declaration that Pennsylvania should make.

I may be pardoned for presenting the full text of the paragraph, as follows:

Ours is a national government, and has within the sphere of its actions all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and the duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no state, nor combination of states can voluntarily secede from the union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a state to withdraw at pleasure from the union without the consent of the rest is to confess that our government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the government. If the government is to exist all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed, and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every state. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national union at every hazard.

Curtin's Difficult Position.

The inaugural address was well received and the positive attitude assumed by the governor in discussing rebellion was generally accepted throughout the northern states as speaking for all of them. The inauguration ceremonies were of the most imposing character, and the clamor for place under the new state and national administration, both of which succeeded opposing political authority, greatly distressed the most considerate when the very existence of the nation was trembling in the balance. I well remember a pathetic expression of President Lincoln soon after his inauguration, when countless swarms of political importunities crowded the White House day and night, and when the dark cloud of civil war was hanging over the country and likely to break in violent tempest at any moment. He said that he felt like a man who was sitting in a temple allotting places in it when it was wrapped in destructive flames.

Curtin was fully prepared to act as he was entirely convinced from the information he had received from his own agents in the south that the southern people had passed the point of compromise, and while he heartily joined in the peace conference, and appointed Pennsylvania's ablest men to attend it, he had no hope whatever that war could be averted.

In the early part of the session without conference with Curtin I offered a resolution in the senate instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether any of our statutes in any degree impaired the comity due from one commonwealth to another, and to report by bill or otherwise. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and in due time the report was made that there was not a single law of our state that was not in entire accord with the utmost comity between the states.

I had made the motion because of letters I had received from several old Whigs of Virginia, including A. H. H. Stewart, who was in the Fillmore cabinet; Col. Boteler, who had been a Whig congressman, and strange as it may now seem, Jubal A. Early, then a prominent Whig and positive Unionist, but one of the few of the confederate generals who boasted that he died an unreconstructed rebel. They were very earnest Union men and were under the impression that Pennsylvania had some statutes which hindered the arrest and return of fugitive slaves, but the report of the committee confirmed the assurance I had given that Pennsylvania had even gone beyond her obligations to facilitate the execution of the fugitive slave laws.

Senate of 1861.

The state senate of 1861 was the ablest senatorial body that ever met in Pennsylvania. I doubt not that any senate before or since had quite as able men in it as the ablest of the senate of 1861, but no other senate possessed so many men of eminent ability, and the discussion in the early part of the session on the question of federal relations was not only the ablest ever had in that body, but it was the most sober and dignified of which there is any record. The occasion was so grave that demagogic utterances of the hustings would have harshly jarred the sense of senators.

The senate consisted of 27 Republicans and only 6 Democrats, with William H. Welsh of York the Democratic leader and Clymer a new senator from Berks, a close second. The Republicans steadily maintained the most generous courtesy toward the little Democratic minority. The impassioned speeches of Welsh and Clymer, declaring that the Republican party was solely responsible for the disturbed condition of the country, were pointedly rebuked with mingled dignity and severity.

Welsh was chairman of the Democratic state committee as I was chairman of the Lincoln committee, and the utterances of both were accepted, in some degree at least, as speaking for the party they represented. Welsh delivered a carefully prepared speech demanding that the Republicans should at once halt and give peace to the country by compromise with the south, and I immediately followed him, disputing his premises and defining the attitude of the party that had triumphed. The debates were reported in full, and the following was the concluding paragraph of my reply to the Democratic chairman:

"We labored not for injustice to others, but for justice to ourselves, in redressing these wrongs by the election of a Republican president, and the true measure of that national triumph is to be realized. This duty we owe to the whole nation, and when the peaceful and faithful aims of our policy shall have passed into history, those who come after us will be amazed that a dispassionate verdict of our people in behalf of the dignity and prosperity of labor, and in vindication of the Constitution, shall have given us rebellion. But so it is, and we must meet it. We shall do so by a faithful adherence to right, by a liberal forbearance to wrong, by generous concession to honest brethren, and if for this we must avert a dismembered union at the cost of fraternal conflict, let the south be responsible to posterity and to God."

Lincoln's Cabinet.

The question of a Pennsylvanian entering the Lincoln cabinet became the absorbing issue after the election of senator and the inauguration of Curtin. As stated in a former chapter, Cameron had been tendered a position in the cabinet by Lincoln in the latter part of December, and it was at once ostentatiously proclaimed by his friends, who felt confident that they could dominate the patronage of the national government. Wilmot, while not an aggressive factionist against Cameron, was not friendly to Cameron's promotion, and when Cameron entered the senatorial fight and defeated Wilmot, the great leader of the anti-slavery men of the north, he was reluctant to assent to Cameron wearing cabinet honors.

I was much surprised to receive a letter from Thaddeus Stevens early in January expressing a most earnest desire to enter the Lincoln cabinet as secretary of the treasury. It was the longest letter I ever knew Stevens to write, and he had evidently made a studied effort to depart from his usually unintelligible writing to make the letter readable. He had then been elected to his fourth term in the house, having been chosen in 1848 and 1850 and again in 1858 and 1860, and his position as leader of the house, for which he was so well equipped, with absolute certainty that he could retain his position as representative of Lancaster as long as he was willing to accept it, seemed to me to make his new aim a singularly mistaken ambition. I wrote him frankly on the subject, and told him that after my conference with Lincoln at Springfield, Cameron would probably be refused a cabinet position, but, if so, I was quite certain that no other Pennsylvanian would be called to the place. He made an appointment to meet me at Harrisburg, and I was amazed to find Stevens entirely absorbed in the idea of taking the secretaryship of the treasury.

Pre-eminent as he was among the great men of the nation as parliamentary leader and disputant, he was almost wholly destitute of the executive qualities necessary for a cabinet officer, and his record as commoner of the war when grave financial extremities confronted the nation proved how utterly unfitted he was for administering the finances of the nation. He was opposed to the many severe safeguards by which Chase protected the credit of the government, and only yielded to Chase's views when absolute necessity required it. His theory was to issue treasury notes ad infinitum, regardless of the depreciation that must inevitably follow.

Of course, I did not discuss with him his relative qualities for the position of popular representative and the position of administering the finances of the government, but I did earnestly but fruitlessly endeavor to convince him that he held a much greater position in the house than any man could hold in the cabinet. When Cameron's appointment appeared to become probable again after Lincoln had tendered him the appointment and recalled it, Stevens very earnestly protested against it, and he never had more than perfunctory relations with Cameron in the war department.

Cameron Appointed.

Cameron had gained a very strong position as a candidate for the cabinet by Curtin's appointment of a friend of Cameron as attorney general of the state, and his success in electing Edgar Cowen as his fellow senator, upon whose support he could confidently rely, enabled him to claim a seat in the cabinet with very strong influence from his own state. Lincoln had held the matter under advisement until he reached Washington, when, after very full deliberation, he decided that he would renew his tender of the position of secretary of war to Cameron, and Lincoln at once advised me of his purpose.

After a conference with Gov. Curtin and Secretary Slifer, I was enabled to assure Lincoln that no factional opposition would be exerted toward his administration, or any portion of it because of opposition to Cameron as a member of the cabinet. All felt that Lincoln was entitled to the earnest and united support of all his friends in Pennsylvania, and he was greatly gratified, not only because of the promise thus given, but because that promise was fulfilled faithfully.

When Cameron was compelled to retire from the cabinet nearly a year later, it was not because of aggressive factional hostility in Pennsylvania, but because a representative committee of the financial men of New York and Philadelphia demanded the retirement of Cameron as an absolute necessity to facilitate the handling of the additional loans required.

On my first visit to Washington after Cameron had been installed in the war office, I called upon him and we went out and dined together alone in a private room at one of the large restaurants of the city. Neither of us ever misunderstood the other. We had no political interests of a personal character which were in common, and our personal relations were always pleasant, while we were seldom ever in accord in political movements. In the many disputes which arose in the state during the earnest factional struggle between Curtin and Cameron, and in the disputes which often arose between the governor and Cameron as secretary of war, we often met and agreed upon conditions and compromises, all of which were faithfully fulfilled on both sides.

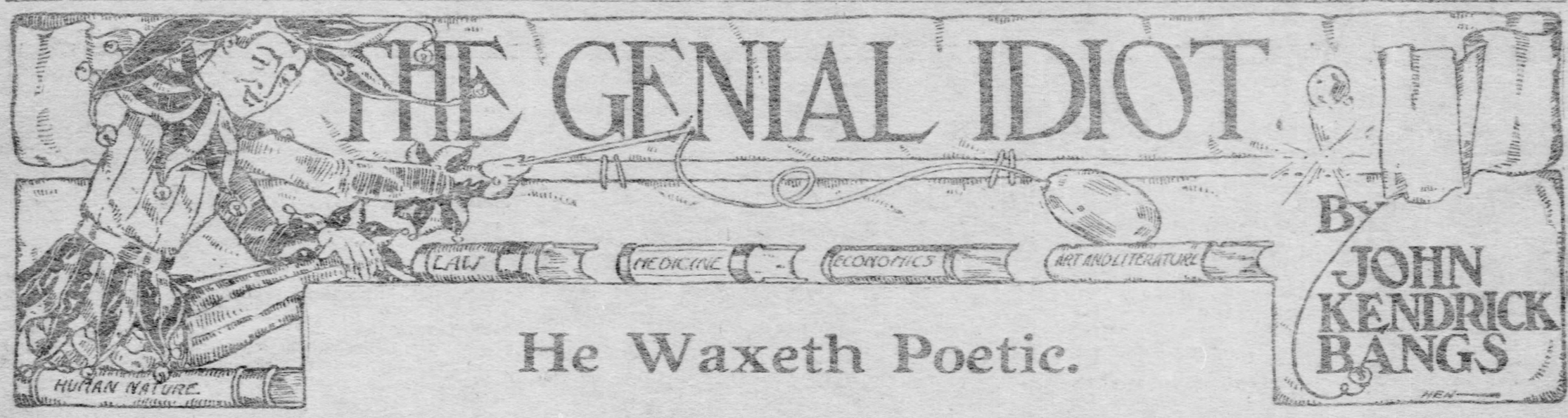
The factional feeling rising from these conflicts would have been increased to white heat and probably violent and revolutionary action but for the appalling events bringing us visibly each day nearer to civil war, which made even the most earnest factional forget all but his interest in averting fraternal conflict.

All Hospitals to Be Burned.

In order, in the most expeditious and thorough manner, to get rid of an old hospital for contagious diseases, that has stood for years in the immediate outskirts of Paris, and on the site of which it is proposed to erect a new building, the municipal functionaries set fire to the building recently and burned it to the ground. Taking that incident as his text, a prominent medical authority of the French capital has delivered a vigorous address before the National Society of Medicine, which was nothing more or less than a vehement plea for the similar destruction of every hospital in Paris. In support of this contention he advanced two arguments of a rather startling character. One was to the effect that in all that great city, so conspicuously up-to-date in every other respect, there is not a single institution for the cure or treatment of disease, or for surgical purposes, which would pass the strict scrutiny of a board of health that had a proper appreciation of its responsibilities, or to which any competent physician would be willing to entrust a member of his own family. The other argument was based on the theory that no permanent structure should ever be erected for hospital purposes, and that only temporary hospitals should be built, with the specific intention of their being burnt down after they had served their purpose for one year.

Both of these statements, to say the least, were novel and extraordinary, and so they seemed to impress the grave and reverend auditors. Yet the speaker elaborated his propositions with such clearness, and such presumably incontrovertible facts and figures, that the learned body gave many evidences of being converted to the viewpoint of the iconoclastic expert. In denouncing as most unsanitary the Paris hospitals that exist today, the physician did not claim that the institutions there were in any worse condition than those in any other big city. His proposition was that even with the exercise of the utmost cleansing care, the bacilli of disease must inevitably be secreted in the ceilings, walls and flooring of the wards, corridors and clinic halls. While admitting that the science of sanitation has made great progress in recent years, and that high-class modern plumbing and the architecture of today have obliterated many of the commonest and gravest dangers of a generation ago, he held that man has not yet invented any absolutely effective mode—except the complete destruction by fire—for eradicating the germs of disease from buildings that are continuously occupied by all classes of invalids. How much greater need, continued the speaker, must therefore exist in the case of buildings that have been used as hospitals for many years, and that must necessarily be deeply impregnated with the dangerous seeds of disease. He concluded by a presentation of forceful data to show that it would be the wisest economy of life and money for every community to destroy its permanent hospital buildings and erect in their place temporary structures that could in turn be consigned to the flames as soon as they had accumulated a 12 months' collection of microbes.

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.



He Waxeth Poetic.

"GOOD morning, Mr. Idiot," observed the Landlady as the Idiot entered the breakfast room. "I hope you slept well last night?"

"Very," said the Idiot, "but I had dreams, Madame, dreams of the Arctic region. I thought first that my name was Peary or Disappearey, or something of that kind, and that I had been employed by the Barbers Trust to seek the pole, cut it down, paint it to resemble a peppermint stick and bring it back to civilization to be set up before the head offices of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Chin Scrapers. I had reached the pole, had cut it down and was in the very act of painting the glorious red stripes of our country's flag upon it when a huge polar bear appeared before me, upset the paint pot upon the rich iridescence of the aurora borealis, and was just about to engulf me in his cavernous jaws when—I waked up."

"Extraordinary dream," said Mr. Brief. "Been eating welsh rabbits again?"

"No," said the Idiot. "There were no blankets on my bed and this is chill October."

Mrs. Pedagog smiled pleasantly upon the Idiot.

"I acknowledge my delinquency, Mr. Idiot," she said. "I am sorry if you were made uncomfortable."

"Don't mention it, Mrs. Pedagog," returned the Idiot suavely, "I cherish no resentment. Fact is, madame, I hadn't thought of the thing myself, so why should you? Only in view of the uncertainties of Indian summer I think it would be well if you were to provide our rooms with Navajo blankets. Then we shall be prepared for any emergency—but, isn't it fine that October has decided to come back again! Jingo—but it is the month of months for me! I love it, don't you, Mr. Poet? Everything crisps up so. Life is like a leaf of fresh escarole. The trees take on a semblance of tried and mellowed vigor. The air is bracing, and the knee of man weakened as to its cap by a prolonged debauch of summer days, braces, chirks up a bit and evinces a willingness to do its share of the business of life.

The russet's o'er the heather
And the punkin 'gins to grin,
And we find the autumn weather
Is as polished as a pin.
There is red upon the treetop
And there's quinine in the air,
For it's dear old chill October
Everywhere!

"Very nice, Mr. Idiot, very nice, indeed," said the Poet. "I never heard that poem before."

"Neither did I," said the Idiot. "Here's another from the same author:

Moan as ye please, ye Autumn Wind,
Moan and moan and groan.
I find ye pleasing to me mind
As I sit here alone.
For as ye wail and wail and wail,
And rise until ye Autumn gale,
I fancy myself asail asail
Upon a crisp cut zone—
A zone where 'spite a certain chill
There's naught to make me really ill;
And breezes fast and breezes still
Set hearts a-thrill.
The breeze that blows and blows with zest
And shows the country at its best,
And turns to russet all the leaves
Is not the breeze that grieves.
The promise 'tis that everywhere,
Blest by the crisp, sweet Autumn air,
Tho' we lack wealth,
We still have health—
And who is the millionaire—ionaire
Whose stealth
Brings richer things than health?
Egad, as long as I rest sober
Give me the glad winds of October!

"Dear me, Mr. Idiot," cried the Poet, "you really should not waste that—may I not have it?"

"Doesn't belong to me," said the Idiot. "Sold it already. Bought a fall derby with the proceeds.

My poems, let me tell you flat,
Keep me in socks and derby hat.
My Autumn song of fledgling scholars
Pays for my coming winter's collars.
A sonnet on the Springtide dews
Has kept me well in summer shoes;
And with my triolet on "Chance"
I've bought my pants.
And now when chill October comes
Foretelling winter, and its sounding drums,
An Epic 'tis my effort to uproll
To pay the man who brings my coal.
A triolet chock full of thrilling scenes
Once kept a Boston man in beans—
So why should not my rondeau on "the Martyrs"
Suffice for my suspenders and my garters?
Egad, my friend, the Muse now she has caught me
According to my needs must eke support me,
And if she fails to do her duty well
Why, she can go—well, she can rest a spell
Until she's learned what is her bounden duty
—The little Beauty!

"I really think you should collect your poems, Mr. Idiot," said the Poet. "I think they'd go."

"Sir, they have already gone," returned the Idiot dreamily. "They have gone I know not where—out into—out into the outerness, perhaps—Jove, say, old man," he added, coming to suddenly, "that's a good idea for a magazine poem, isn't it? Out into the outerness.

Come, let me go out
Into the Outerness!
Leaving the world of Doubt
For the sphere of Doubterness

Who cares for facts?
Or mundane acts?
Who cares for Charity
Mixed with fell Clarity?
Let me exist
Deep in the mist!
Let my out-loudiness
Mingle with cloudiness—
Mine an Existery
Chuck full of Mystery!
Constantly screening
All of my meaning
In words of haziness
Verging on craziness,
Yet full of something
That the poor dumb thing
If he could read at all
Chewing his cud
If he could heed at all
Hath understud!

"I don't see that that means anything," said the Poet, "and I've followed you pretty closely."

"Of course you don't," retorted the Idiot. "That's why I think it would go well in a magazine."

"I know," said the Poet. "But don't you think in view of the fact there are so many writers of magazine poetry and so few writers of good poetry that instead of emulating the many you would do better to imitate the few?"

"There is something in that idea," said the Idiot. "At the same time it pays to raise chickens at a time when there is a demand for broilers. I have watched the poetry market for several years and I have discovered that the only poets who have become great have been those who have written lines that to the ordinary mind don't mean anything until the thirty-eighth reading. The idea is that the reader uses up seven or eight copies of the magazine that prints the poetry trying to find out what it is all about."

"That may or may not be true," said the Poet. "But why should you with a nice knack at rhymes and a comfortable salary on Wall street bother your head with trying to do the commercial thing? Instead of going into competition with men like Yeats and Bloodgood Cutter and Marie Perkins Blenkinsop, strike out in your own vein and say the plain thing in good verse. I like your line:

Egad, as long as I keep sober
I'll sing the praises of October—

It's bully. Keep the thing up, and by and by you'll cease to be an Idiot and find yourself a poet."

"Good idea," said the Idiot, musing, "as for keeping it up—that's easy. Just to prove it, here goes:

As long indeed as I remember
I've loved the days of rare November
—December
—September
As long as I've been wise and chary
I've cheered our grand old January
—February.
As long as I've had veins of starch
I've doted on the blasts of March.
As long as Nature makes my shape thrill
With Springtime joys Oh give me April—

"Eh? that the idea?"

The Poet lasped into discouraged silence.

"I'd have trouble along about August," continued the Idiot, feiguing not to notice. "August is an awfully hard word to find a rhyme to.

But O my hopes all turn to sawdust
When on the calendar comes August—

Is all I can think of at the moment. Do you think that is good poetry, Mr. Poet?"

"No, I don't," snapped the Poet. "It seems to me sometimes," he added, "that you deliberately misunderstand me. I don't care a rap about your technique—it is frankly rotten, but you have an appreciation of the moods of nature that is rather different from that of the average stockbroker. When I advise you to keep a thing up I don't mean to advise you to run it into the ground. Don't keep on selling the same old stock short all the time. Maintain your mood—your optimism, and give it expression in a felicitous manner."

"Oh, I see," said the Idiot. "You want me to go on being lucid in my own foolish way."

"That's it," said the Poet. "Don't be bound down by any literary conventions. Use your own terminology. Be yourself. Browning, for instance, would never have used the term 'chuck full,' but you can do it with perfect impunity. Tennyson would never have referred to 'pants,' but there is no harm in your doing so—and so on. Be the poet of freedom, express your thoughts, which are worth expressing freely—"

"I catch on," said the Idiot. "Sort of

I do not care a Tinker's cuss,
You must take me as I am—

business, eh?"

"That's it, only you needn't even use the word cuss. Tinker's dam is not profane," said the Poet.

"Thank you," said the Idiot. "I'll remember this good advice of yours—and it is good. Be myself, eh? Don't imitate anybody else, eh?"

"Yes," said the Poet.

"Well, why don't you do the same thing yourself, Mr. Poet?" asked the Idiot.

"Too late," sighed the Poet. "I began wrong, by trying to do my work as somebody else would have done it—first Browning, then Whitman, and now—"

"Well, never mind, old man," said the Idiot affectionately. "I'd rather read one line of yours than any 40 of Browning, and personally I like you better than Whitman, whom I never met. Meanwhile listen to this:

No matter what the month may be,
I'm happy as the jumping flea.
Because, according to my plan,
I always do the best I can,
And if I don't do better—why,
It ain't at all the fault of I,
But of some force. Oh, bless your soul,
That's far beyond my poor control.
If I'd my way I do such things
As would embarrass Queens and Kings.
I'd be a soldier greater far
Than Bonaparte or old Cae-sar;
I'd be a novelist so big
That Thackeray'd be on the nig.
I'd be a Scientist so fit
That Newton's name would stand for Nit.
I'd be a Sailor so renowned
That C. Columbus would be found
So low among the immigrants
Theyd send him back to get his pants.
I'd be a Poet so inspired
That Mister Browning would be fired
From off the staff of any sheet
From Ponkapog to Hester street.
I'd be—oh, thunder! what's the use?
If I were Geese I'd be a goose
So big you couldn't stuff his ears
With all the apple sauce of years!
But as it is I e'en must be
The thing the Fates have chose for me,
And since I do the best I can,
I'm big as any other man
Who takes the tools that Nature gives
And wields them well the while he lives.

"First-rate philosophy," said the Poet.

"Thank you," said the Idiot. "I'm glad to have that criticism, for I believe that if poets will take care of their philosophy their poems will take care of themselves."

(Copyright, 1904, by K. H. Holmes.)

Is the Bible in Danger?

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

cerning the Bible had become of difficult acceptance. Questions pertaining to this topic are never discussed in the pulpit and but seldom touched upon in Catholic periodicals; for, according to Catholic belief, Holy Scripture is not the exclusive vehicle of God's revelation to man, the sole authority in matters religious. While it is held in a true, yet undefined and mysterious, sense to be the Word of God, it is not considered as a direct and immediate rule of faith. God's dealings with man are primarily through the medium of an organized living body, and the sacred writings, however precious, are relatively to the living church only incidental.

Bible Critics the World's Scholars.

By the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage.

In considering the controversy over the higher criticism of the Bible one is constrained to ask, "Who are these critics that are supposed to be assailing revelation, religion and the hope of man?" They are simply the representative scholars of the world. They are the great scientific thinkers, leaders, teachers and archaeologists who have uncovered the records of old times and long buried civilization, the critics who have studied the history of ancient religious life and who have particularly studied the Bible.

Now, the men who are supposed to be assailing the Bible, assailing God's truth, undermining revelation, are those who are patiently seeking after light and trying to find out just what is the truth. They have little respect, indeed, for what people fancy, imagine, dream—particularly when they assume that these fancies, imaginations and dreams are infallible and attempt to impose them upon the intellectual life of man. These critics are simple, earnest, devoted truth-seekers. They are trying to find the way, and patiently, day by day, year after year, they sift over the dust heaps of the past, grateful if they find one gem of any value—anything that will help build up and lead the world, making it better and happier.

The Bible makes no claim whatever as to inspiration and infallibility. I suppose God might have given us an infallible book if he had chosen, and if he had it seems to me that we might reasonably suppose that he would have made us sure of it.

Every religion in the world has its Bible, but the religion existed first. Let us not tremble over the fate of any book. If the Bible can be destroyed it ought to be, and if any man's theology can be destroyed it ought to be, for it would simply mean they were not true, since truth cannot be destroyed.

Religious Authority Weaker.

By Dr. Felix Adler.

Never has the religious condition of the world been in such a state. The battle between religion and science has come to a lull, both sides having a sense of having been beaten. Religion is wounded in many places, and many of her seemingly impregnable positions have been taken. Among the educated classes her authority has become very weak, and the bankruptcy of science as a substitute has become known to the world. The truth of that in which we most wish to believe is in doubt, and the educated man finds the church no more holy than any other building, hence the turning toward new beliefs, like Christian science and theosophy.

JOHN MORLEY

Who Will Be Pittsburgh's Guest On Founder's Day.

By FREDERIC HARLAND MORRIS

AT LAST Andrew Carnegie has succeeded in getting his particular crony, John Morley—undoubtedly the most intimate of his friends, and also the man who of late has had most influence over him—to promise to go with him to America. So this interesting pair will set forth in a few days, and Mr. Morley will be Pittsburgh's guest during the early part of November and the principal orator on Founder's day.

The Rt. Hon. John Morley comes nearer than anyone else to being the successor of his old friend Gladstone as England's most distinguished plain citizen, partly because of his great name as a man of letters and partly because of the height and general remoteness of the political pinnacle on which he sits, looking down rather sadly on the squabbling and muddling that goes on below him. There was a shrewd and sympathetic picture of John Morley in Israel Zangwill's novel, "The Mantle of Elijah," of which the statesman who is about to visit the United States for the first time was undoubtedly the hero. Therein you can get some idea of the only man in political life on whom the king has conferred the recently invented Order of Merit—an order worth considerably more to John Morley than the peerage he could have had if he had cared for such tawdry things as coronets.

Carnegie's personal devotion to John Morley is so pronounced as to have become proverbial. Whenever the statesman speaks, either in the commons or on the stump, there—if he can get there—is the Pittsburgh-Skibo steel king, drinking in every word as if it were gospel, and applauding like a schoolboy every time he gets a chance. Whenever Carnegie goes to London the two queerly assorted pals are sure to be together most of the time, and whenever the Laird of Skibo is in the Highlands, the latchstring is always out for his dearest friend.

It is not to Morley's profound scholarship, his rare intellectual gifts, his brilliant literary achievements or his statesmanship that he owes the unique position which he occupies in public esteem. People may differ from him in matters of opinion—the majority have generally done so—but political friends and foes alike are all one in their belief in his bed-rock honesty of purpose. It is this which has won for him the familiar sobriquet of "Honest John" in the house of commons. Not even for the advantage of his party—and for party ends many good men have done some shady things and found no difficulty in quieting their consciences—will John Morley stray by a hair's breadth from what he believes to be the right course. Of this implacable rectitude he furnished a striking example early in his parliamentary career. In the general election of 1886—he had then been only three years in the house—he stood for Newcastle. Organized labor had there declared in favor of the eight-hour day, and insisted that their parliamentary representative should adopt the same view. But Mr. Morley believed that compulsory limitation of the hours of labor by legislative action was inimical to the interests of the workingman. He declined to obey the mandate, even if it cost him his seat—and it very nearly did.

Accepting office in Gladstone's new ministry as chief secretary for Ireland he was faced with the necessity, in accordance with English law, of again appealing to his constituency for election. Opposition to him on account of his attitude on the eight-hour question was stronger than ever. The temptation to temporize would have been irresistible with most men now in public life. His defeat would have administered a staggering blow to Gladstone's government and might have involved its collapse. Apart from all considerations of his own political future, on seemingly high patriotic grounds he might have found plausible reasons for tampering with his convictions. But such a course never seemed to have suggested itself to his mind. He went down to Newcastle, nailed his colors with firmer hand to the mast, fought the fight over again, and won it again by a greatly increased majority. Since then, as proofs of his indifference to personal and worldly success have accumulated, respect for his character has grown even stronger than admiration for his great intellectual powers. He is commonly regarded, not

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY.

as a partisan, but as a sage among statesmen, an adviser of the nation in times of doubt, and one whose chastening is accepted in times of trouble.

It was, by the way, Gladstone's selection of Morley as Irish secretary which first caused a personal estrangement between the Grand Old Man and Mr. Chamberlain, producing a rift within the lute that, quickly widening, made the music of their friendship mute. The pushful Birmingham member had expected the office himself. Had he obtained it the history of the Liberal party in recent years might have been a very different one. But it made no difference in the cordial relations between Morley and Chamberlain. Though they have so long been political foes they remain fast friends. When parliament is in session "Our Joe" and "Honest John" often drive down to the house together and indulge in a friendly fight as to who shall pay the cabby.

Not So Cold as He Seems.

In most respects the two men are strikingly dissimilar. John Morley has not a personality which makes for popularity with the masses. To most people he appears as a stern, unsympathetic person—the incarnate genius of political rectitude in a frock coat and high hat. He has an austere physiognomy and a grave sedateness of demeanor which keep people at a distance. But those who know him intimately, as Andrew Carnegie does, declare that the common view of him as a frigid philosopher, who is indifferent to all the softer emotions, is founded on an entire misconception of the real man. He has a rich, well-cultivated imagination and a great deal more of the poetic temperament than most of his contemporaries.

In private life he is described as one of the most genial of hosts and cordial and delightful of companions. But one thing he lacks which marks him as a man apart from most of his fellows. He has no amusements. He neither rides, nor cycles, nor does he indulge in that favorite pastime of the man much given to meditation—fishing. Golf has never tempted him. There is no record that in his younger days he ever played cricket or football. From his youth up only intellectual pleasures have appealed to him. He revels in long walks across the hills, or solitary meditations in country lanes. Still more does he enjoy a good book and a shady seat in some quiet garden. He seldom goes to the theater. His one relaxation is music, of which, like Mr. Balfour, he is passionately fond. But from the house of commons, or the platform, he delights most of all to retreat to his library where, with some well-thumbed work in his hand, he forgets the intrigues of the lobbies and the heresies and vagaries of his political associates.

While to the world at large he appears as the embodiment of hard, cold intellect, he is as tender with animals as if he were a believer in metempsychosis. At one time when living in the country some distance from London, on the top of what is called the Hog's Back, he indulged in the luxury of keeping a horse, and the noble animal used to be sent to the station to meet him. But he could never bear to ride behind a horse except when on a tolerably easy gradient. The horse used to walk down the hill to meet him, and used to walk up again in front of him, and it was not until he reached the summit of the hill that he entered the vehicle. While most men can't abide cats he is very partial to them, preferring them to dogs. It is perhaps because they are more addicted to a life of quiet contemplation, and are not eternally on the go.

Spelled God With a Little "g."

It is rather curious to recall that John Morley who, when he first sought to enter public life, was fiercely assailed as an atheist, and denounced from the pulpit because he once spelled God with a little "g," was designed by his father, a Blackburn surgeon, for the church. But in his Oxford days he fell under the influence of John Stuart Mill's teachings, and for him thereafter the church was impossible. It was from Mill's works he imbibed that passion for justice which has always distinguished him.

Coming to London in the early sixties, when just over twenty, he sought to make a living by his pen, and went through the usual Grub street experience of young literary aspirants, at one time having to sell some of his beloved books to keep the wolf from the door. But hard times did not last long with him. His powers of logical reasoning, combined with the charm of his literary style, soon gained him recognition and he was invited to join the band of brilliant young men who were fighting the early battles of the "Saturday Review." The late Lord Salisbury, Sir William Harcourt and other men who subsequently helped make history were among his associates on the "Saturday Reviler," as it soon came to be called. In 1867, when only 29, he was made editor of the "Fortnightly Review," a position which has been called the Blue Ribbon of the English literary world. For 15 years he controlled its destinies and meanwhile wrote some of his best-known books. Then he entered the realm of daily journalism and for three years was editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, with W. T. Stead as his assistant.

Now Mr. Stead is a first-class journalist, though he has made several frightfully bad breaks. He has a profound admiration for Mr. Morley, but editing a philosophical magazine is a very different thing from running a daily paper, and Mr. Stead has frankly stated his opinion that as a newspaper editor Mr. Morley was not a success. "Mr. Morley's mental characteristic," he says, in one of his character sketches, "is not agility, but solidity. This lack of nimbleness of mind was a drawback to him as an editor of a daily paper. He was not a born journalist. He was deficient in the range of his sympathies. No power on earth could command Mr. Morley's attention in three-fourths of the matter that fills the papers. He is in intellect an aristocrat. He looked down with infinite contempt on most of the trifles that interest the British toms fool, as the general reader used sometimes to be playfully designated when considerations of management clashed with editorial aspirations. He had no eye for news and he was totally devoid of the journalistic instinct. To him a newspaper was simply a pulpit from which he could preach, and as a preacher, like all of us who are absorbed in our own ideas, he was apt at times to be a little monotonous."

It was rather hard on Stead to have to submit to Morley's blue pencil, and to find his articles returned to him, as he records, "with all the most telling passages struck out," for Morley was a great stickler for severity of style and restraint and sobriety of expression. "But," writes Mr. Stead, "there was never any trouble in the office. He believed in authority and I believed as implicitly in obedience. No one ever took liberties with Mr. Morley. Every one went more or less in awe of him. When the thunder-cloud gathered in his eyes, or the gout was prowling about his extremities, we all minded our p's and q's at the Pall Mall Gazette. But we all liked him, and for my part I had never worked with anyone before with whom comradeship was at once such a pleasure and such a stimulant."

His Maiden Speech a Failure.

Morley was only 27 when he first tried to enter parliament and met with crushing defeat. Many years he waited before trying again, and it was not until he was 46 that he found a constituency with sufficient faith in him to elect him. His career in the house of commons has furnished a striking exception to the rule that only those who enter it in their young manhood can achieve high parliamentary renown. But his maiden speech was a failure. It was carefully prepared, full of weighty matter, and read beautifully, but as he painfully stumbled through it, with parched tongue and blanched face, it fell flat. It seemed to his friends that the disciple was destined to repeat the tragic parliamentary failure of his master, John Stuart Mill.

The position that he has long held as one of the ablest speakers of the house of commons was acquired by slow, dogged effort. He always had it in him, but for several sessions could not get it out. As a platform orator he now shines even more than as a parliamentary debater. But it was some years before he mastered that art by discarding carefully prepared addresses and letting himself go, trusting to the "fire in his belly," to use a favorite Carlylean phrase of his.

It is only a great man that can win the friendship of great men, and many great men have been numbered among John Morley's friends. The intimate relations that existed between him and that apostle of sweetness and light, Matthew Arnold, are well known. His biography of Gladstone is a monument to another friendship. But among all his friends, the one who exercised the most beneficent influence over him, when his mind was still in the formative period, is, as he has acknowledged, George Meredith, the novelist. It was Meredith, more than any other, who took him out of himself and awoke in him that feeling for nature which has ever since remained one of the greatest pleasures of his existence.

Characteristics of His Home.

His intense love of nature is well shown in his new home on the outskirts of Wimbledon, one of the prettiest suburbs of London. In many respects the house is characteristic of its occupant. The front of it—that which greets the passersby—is severely plain and somber. But back of it is a large and beautiful garden. And here, connected with the house itself by a covered passage, Mr. Morley has built a study, where, among his books he does his work, finding solace and inspiration in the flowers and shrubs and trees that he sees when he glances out of the windows. And here he receives his friends and shows himself as he is and not as the world conceives him to be. His domestic life is said to be a happy one, but Mrs. Morley is one of those wives of great men who stay very much in the background. She seldom accompanies her husband when he takes part in public functions or visits distinguished people. They have no children, although Mrs. Morley has a daughter by a former marriage.

There is no space here to go into the question of Mr. Morley's religion—or lack of it. That is set forth in his writings. But denunciation of him as an atheist, because he rejects the claims of Christianity to be regarded as a divinely inspired religion, has long since given way to the perception, among the best exponents of Christianity, that he is a man of intensely reverential spirit. He once told a friend that his "Psalm of Life" was Goethe's "Das Goettliche"—The Divine. The last verse is well worth

John Morley's New House at Wimbledon.
The Building on the Right Is His Library and Workroom.

The Workingman in America and in Europe.

By JOHN MITCHELL.
President United Mine Workers of America.

IT SEEMS almost presumptuous to make a comparison between American and European labor conditions after only a few months' stay in Europe. To carry out such a comparison thoroughly and completely would require many years of study devoted to this single subject. No one, however, who is interested in labor problems can travel through Europe without being struck by certain salient, important differences between American and European conditions.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of making this comparison lies in the fact that in each country of Europe conditions are different. There is a greater variation between the situation of the British miner and the miner of Silesia than between that of the British miner and the miner of the United States. One can speak only in general terms and can give expression only to those impressions which are the most obvious and striking.

Generally speaking, the material situation of the American workingman is far superior to that of his European brethren. Although wages, hours of labor and general conditions of work are far from satisfactory in the United States, the situation of the American workingman in these respects is better than that of the European workingman. Wages, measured both in money and in what money will buy, are higher in the United States than in England, and are much higher in the United States than in Germany, France or Belgium. The intensity of work is much greater in America than in any of the countries named. There is less idling, less dawdling, less "soldiering" and more precision and activity in the work of the average American than in that of the Englishman, Frenchman or German. The productivity of labor is also far greater in the United States. The average American workman produces in a day much more than his European brother, and the higher wages which the American workman receives are, therefore, often compatible with a lower cost of production than is possible in Europe. This greater output of the American workingman is due to the fact that, owing to his better nourishment and better training, as well as to his better education, he is able to accomplish more and to work with greater muscular and nervous energy. Moreover, the higher wages of the American workingman constantly stimulate the employer to introduce labor-saving machinery and to effect economies which are not at the expense of the workman. In addition, the greater natural resources of the country and the larger and more efficient manner in which industry is organized in the United States, permit the American employer to pay higher wages without entailing a greater cost, which fact should be borne in mind when estimating the advantages and disadvantages under which the American workingman labors.

Comparative Standards of Living.

In Europe, as in America, one constantly hears the statement that the dollar of the American workingman does not go further than the shilling of the Englishman, the mark of the German or even the franc of the Frenchman or Belgian; in other words, that the cost of living is in proportion to the wages earned. Nothing could be further from the truth. The standard of living of the American workingman is far from what it should be in a country of our surpassing wealth and great natural resources, but it is higher than the standard of living in England, and much further advanced than on the continent. The European workman spends less on living because he has less to spend, and he receives less of the decencies, comforts and luxuries of life than does the American workingman. He lives on less money, but he lives also on less food. He has fewer clothes and they are of poorer quality, and his lodgings, with some exceptions, are much worse. The chief article in the budget of the workingman—food—is on the whole not less expensive, and in many cases is more expensive than in the United States; house rent—which is the second largest item—is not much less expensive, and in some cases is more costly than would be similar accommodations in places of the same population in the United States. On the whole, the things which are cheap are those which do not enter largely into the consumption of the working classes or which do not have a great influence upon the purchasing power of wages.

Taking into consideration the whole of western Europe, it would seem that women work more, and, perhaps, at harder toil than in the United States. The conditions surrounding many women workers in our great American cities are so entirely bad that nothing in Europe could well be styled worse; but the proportion of women who are working, especially the proportion engaged in occupations requiring great muscular effort, seems to be larger in Europe—and especially on the continent—than in the United States. It is not many years since women were still employed inside the Belgian mines. Even at the present time there are tens of thousands of women engaged at the difficult and tedious work of picking slate above the surface of the English, Scotch, Welsh, Belgian, French and German mines. Women are very largely employed in agriculture, and in many towns are put at work cleaning the streets, or are engaged at other toilsome and wearying tasks. In many countries women still seem to be the cheapest and most serviceable beasts of burden; in some they are employed at occupations from which, in America, they would be excluded by public opinion. The prevalence of barmaids in Great Britain may be taken as a case in point.

The Spirit of Unionism.

The spirit of unionism is stronger in the United States than in any country on the continent, but it is weaker here than in England. In the latter country labor organizations have existed for so many years that the principles of unionism have been transmitted from father to son, and the organizations can always count upon a loyalty and a love possible only after such a period of life. On the continent, the unions, while growing in strength, are neither so powerful nor so firmly knit as are the American unions. The repressive measures of the government, the constant clash of political and industrial ideals, and the newness of unionism itself, all have tended to retard the progress of the organizations.

On the continent, moreover, relations between employers and employed are not so favorable as in the United States. There are, perhaps, fewer strikes, and there may even be less direct friction, but in these countries the workingman, whether unionist or non-unionist, is not accorded the social position which he enjoys in America, and his organization is not, as a rule, recognized or dealt with. Even in England the independence of the workingman appears to be very much less marked than in the United States, as one labor leader in England remarked, the Pullman porter in America is a free man, while the English waiter is a slave.

In no country—not even in England—do the working classes possess the same opportunities for voicing their ideas and ideals as in the United States. In our country most of the trade unions publish journals, supplemented by scores of other labor papers, while many of the great city dailies are distinctly friendly to the cause of unionism and devote many columns to labor news. In England, on the other hand, the larger newspapers devote scarcely any space to the doings of the workingmen or their representatives, and both in that country and on the continent there seems to be a dearth of intelligently directed appeals to the working classes.

In some respects, however, the condition of the working classes in Europe is very much superior to that of their brethren in America. Both in England, and to a still greater extent on the continent, regard is manifested for the safety of the workingmen and there is less of that reckless spirit in which the lives of thousands of American workmen are sacrificed to the profits of the employer. The number of accidents to employes upon American railways is very much greater—both absolutely and relatively—than in any country of Europe. The number of miners killed or permanently injured is far greater in the United States than in England or upon the continent, and in practically all other industries the death rate from accidents is less than in the United States. Moreover, in Europe the injured and disabled workmen and the widows of the workmen killed are not thrown aside to become a burden upon the community, but in all these countries provision is made by some system of insurance to guard them against unmerited misery. Also, in many countries provision is made for the insurance of the workingman against illness, old age and invalidity. In most of the countries of continental Europe he can look forward to the payment of a definite pension in case of illness, or when, through age or weakness, he is unable to work longer. In Europe, as in America, however, there is practically no provision against unemployment, except in so far as this is furnished by the out-of-work benefits of the trade unions. In this matter the old-established British unions are far in advance of the American organizations, and more protection is afforded the English workingman than is given the American laborer.

The Same Problems Everywhere.

In many respects the European workingman is obliged to meet the same problems as are met by the American workingman, and to encounter the same difficulties. As in America, the workingman in Europe has been compelled to struggle for the limitation of the hours of labor of women and of children and for the prohibition of night work for women. He has also sought to obtain the passage of laws regulating the health of the workmen and the ventilation and sanitation of mines, mills and factories. In England these regulations appear to be more minute and more rigidly enforced than in any of our American states, while in no part of western Europe is there such an utter absence of protective legislation as in some of our southern states. As in America, the sweating trade exists in London, Paris, Berlin and practically all the large towns of Europe. The difficulty of regulating home industry has been met only partially there, as in the United States, and in Europe, as in the United States, there are hundreds of thousands of men, women and children condemned to work at starvation wages under unspeakably unsanitary conditions.

Perhaps the most salient fact about labor in Europe is its ineffectiveness and the extent to which it is wasted. In almost every trade the output per worker is very much less than in the United States. The workmen do not appear to labor with the same nervous intensity as in this country. This is true of England, and still more true of Germany, France and Belgium. There seems to be a much greater indisposition upon the part of both employers and workmen to introduce new machinery and processes and to adopt new methods of work, although in Germany there is an ever-growing improvement in this direction. A much larger proportion of the labor of the people, moreover, seems to be devoted to the production of luxuries, or of articles intended for the exclusive use of the rich. In no country of Europe does the consumption of the workingman play so large a role in the demand for goods, and nowhere do workmen produce for their own class to the same extent as in the United States. For this reason the union label, which is so important a factor in American industry, is practically non-existent in England and on the continent.

Another great point of difference between Europe and the United States is the fact that in the latter country the labor population is constantly changing, whereas in Europe it is largely stationary. In America one nationality after another is supplanted by races which have immigrated more recently, and the great problem of the American workingman at the present time is to raise the standard of living of the newcomers to the level of the men already employed. In Europe, on the other hand, there is relatively little immigration and the population is practically homogeneous. Moreover, the European workingman does not move so readily from place to place, but is far more fixed and immobile. The result is that in Europe, and especially on the continent, the wages of labor are to a much less extent regulated by unrestricted competition, and in a large measure are determined by custom and tradition. In Europe, also, the professional strike-breaker who may be moved from place to place and put at any job is almost non-existent.

It is no mitigation of the real hardships of American workingmen that the conditions in this country are not so bad as they are in Europe, and the American workingmen should, as heretofore, strive to secure further improvement in conditions and more fortunate lives for the whole working class.

Carnegie's Splendid Gift to His Best Friend.

He bought Lord Acton's library of 50,000 volumes, many of them of great value, as a present for Mr. Morley, but the latter decided that it would be selfish to keep such a magnificent collection for himself and, with donor's consent, turned it over to the University of Cambridge. The photo shows the books as they have been received at Cambridge, waiting for places on the shelves.

JOHN MORLEY.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

quoting as the faith by which Mr. Morley lives. Literally translated it runs:

'Tis the glory of man
To be helpful and good,
Unwearied procuring
The useful, the right:
A prototype so
Of the gods we grope after.

So, groping after gods, and finding none, to this faith of his, both in his precepts and in his practice, he has certainly been true. "The one commanding law is that men shall do right, if the very heavens fall," he says, somewhere. He is a veritible Puritan of politics with a passion for righteousness.

Most characteristic of the man was his presentation to Cambridge university of the late Lord Acton's splendid library which Andrew Carnegie had purchased as a gift for his chum. "For some time," he wrote to the chancellor of the university, "I played with the fancy of retaining the library for my own use and delectation. But I am not covetous of splendid possessions; life is very short, and such a collection is fitter for a public and undying institution than for any private individual." Sad rings that sentence—"life is very short"—from Mr. Morley, for he will soon be within four years of the allotted span.

Interested in America.

For many years he has wished to visit America. Alfred Mosely wanted him to come along when he took out his educational commission, but Mr. Morley was then too busy with his "Life of Gladstone" to accept the invitation. Besides, as a member of a delegation, pledged to a specific object, he would hardly have found an opportunity for doing much spying around on his own account. He has always been greatly interested in the working machinery of American politics, and is immensely pleased that he will be able to witness the fierce battles and final scenes of a presidential election. While in New York he will investigate Tammany a bit and try to find out the secret of the Tiger's strength. Educational and industrial matters will engage much of his attention, and generally he will try to ascertain why Uncle Sam is forging ahead of John Bull so fast. As a biographer of Cobden and one of the great apostles of free trade it is not likely, however, that he will become a convert to protection. He is one of the men who never permits himself to be interviewed in England, and American reporters will probably find him as hard a proposition as the archbishop of Canterbury.

Geographical Fables.

"In the good old times" geography was a much more fascinating study than it is today. Stanley had not then followed Livingstone through Africa; the English had discovered nothing interesting about the roof of the world, nor had they begun to speculate on the probable identity of the chief Tibetan river with the Brahmaputra; Pike had not found his peak, nor Lewis and Clarke the "Stony Mountains." So little was positively known about the distant world and so much depended on the tales of seamen that each geographer chose his facts to suit himself. Thus, says the author of "Old-time Schools," there was a never-ending variety about the geography books.

"The joint snake," declared the author of "Geography Made Easy," more than a hundred years ago, "is a great curiosity. Its skin is as hard as parchment and as smooth as glass. It is so stiff it can hardly bend itself into a hoop, and so brittle that when it is struck it breaks like a pipe-stem. You may with a whip break it into pieces not an inch long and not produce the least tincture of blood."

"In California," runs a later paragraph, "there falls in the morning great quantities of dew, which, settling on the rose-leaves, becomes hard like manna, having all the sweetness of refined sugar, without its whiteness."

"In the Friendly Islands," the student was told, "their great men are fond of a singular kind of luxury, which is to have some one sit beside them all night and beat on different parts of their body until they go to sleep; after which they relax a little of their labor, unless they appear likely to wake, in which case they redouble their exertions until they are again fast asleep."

In answer to the question, "What curiosities are there in France?" appears this incredible "yarn:" "A fountain near Grenoble emits a flame which will burn paper, straw, etc., but will not burn gunpowder. Within about eight leagues of the same place is an inaccessible mountain in the form of a pyramid reversed." So the writers ranged afield, describing the odd manners of the inhabitants of the earth, from Guinea to New England.

Books and Bookmen

BY GEORGE SEIBEL

PITTSBURGH is not much of a publishing center nowadays, but it has a glorious past, attested by two volumes of poetry printed here when Indianapolis was but a potential possibility. The Hoosier Hub was laid out in 1821, but "Poems on Various Subjects," by Robert McKissen, was published in Pittsburgh in 1820. In his second volume, "Original Poems on Various Subjects," printed nine years later, the bard's name is spelled McKisson. Such orthographical divagations are common in the early days of poetry—was not Shakespeare's name spelled in 16 different ways, which is not at all remarkable when we consider that a certain Mr. Wise showed it could be spelled 4,000 different ways. Whether McKissen or McKisson be the correct form of the name, its bearer was to Western Pennsylvania what Horace was to the countryside back of Rome. About 30 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Kiskiminetas, lies the town of Apollo, originally called Warren, which owes its classical and poetic name to Dr. McKisson. He was the first burgess of the town, its leading medical practitioner, its earliest newspaper publisher, its first merchant prince, and the father of various other enterprises, but he will be longest remembered as a poet. His verse ran the gamut from Pope's learned stateliness to Tom Moore's playful sentiment, but he delighted especially in classical quotations and allusions, and the dedication is in Latin that would have made Cicero gasp. Dr. McKisson's scholarship was above the average of the present day, however, and his poetical gifts were not to be sneered at. In his wrath he was as terrible as the Wicked Wasp of Twickenham, as witness these lines in a little Dunciad aimed at some one who had offended him:

If I in transmigration could believe,
Or if false reason could so far deceive,
To think men's souls, when from their bodies free,
Would animate beasts of a low degree;
I then would think his soul might lodging take
In some vile jackass, skunk or rattlesnake.

But Dr. McKisson was not always thus acid. There are many verses in praise of friends, breathing tender affection; there are devotional poems than which the hymn-books enshrine many far less worthy, for instance:

When nature's viewed in every form,
The gentle breeze, the roaring storm,
The sweeping cloud, the falling shower,
The burning sun, the shady bower,
The ragged steep, the sloping hill,
The swelling flood, the gurgling rill;
All turned to good by Him above:
It proves to man that "God is love."

The office in which he edited and published the "Warren Lacon," is still standing in the town he rechristened Apollo. When he became its first burgess, in 1848, the population was 159 white and 2 colored. Although a hunchback, eccentric, irascible and sarcastic, considered a great "crank," his medical skill and sterling character won him the esteem of all. He hailed from the north of Ireland, was educated at Jefferson university, came to Warren from Canonsburg about 1816, and toward the close of his life removed to Iowa, where he died. Apollo still tells stories about his quaint ways, some of which have been garnered for me by Dr. T. J. Henry of that city.

Dr. McKisson himself engaged in the publishing business at Warren and issued a primer beginning, "A is for Admiral who follows the main." He started the Warren Lacon in 1835 and continued to publish it for several years. It contained no news except marriage and death notices, but he frequently reviewed the sermons of the preceding Sabbath, and as he was fully as able as the ministers they sometimes received very caustic criticisms. If a sermon failed to please he would walk out of the church muttering condemnation and go to another church for the rest of the services. The next week's Lacon would generally have a scathing review of the sermon. One preacher, who remonstrated with him over a criticism, was compelled to flee precipitately to escape being caned by him.

He was a lover of books, and frequently when he was in Philadelphia buying goods for his stores—for he was merchant also—he would bring boxes of books home to read or lend. He would sometimes say to some young man: "Here is a book. Read it. It will not cost you anything. Tell me some day what is in it. Perhaps, if your father had had such an opportunity, he would have been more successful." He himself would often spend hours reading in the woods.

✦ ✦ ✦

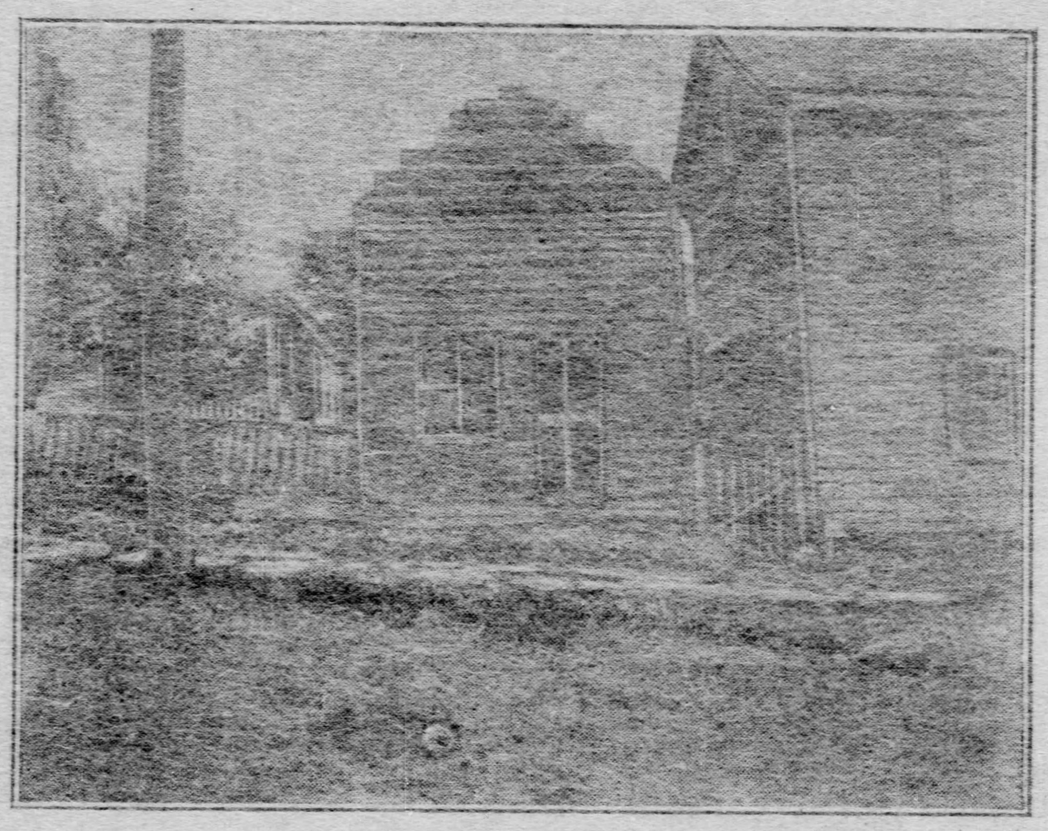
The worthy doctor, it seems, was a precursor of Andrew Carnegie in a small way, but his generosity was doubtless doubly appreciated at a time when books were few and costly. Literature is abundant now and cheap, though not so cheap as Howard Wilford Bell, the publisher of the Unit Books, would have it. At a small book-stall in southern Germany he was offered the complete works of Heine, six volumes, for $1.50; on the same shelf stood Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," priced at one mark; Bremer's "Dictionary of Music," one mark 20 pfennigs; and he was told that for slightly more than $200 he could buy more than 1,200 complete works, the masterpieces of 30 languages translated into German and published with that accuracy for which the Germans are noted. The collection described is known as Reclam's Universal library, which has been called in the "Fortnightly Review" the eighth wonder of the world. There is nothing like it in England or America, and Mr. Bell decided to fill the proverbial "long-felt want." The Unit Books are the result. The volumes so far issued are certainly beautiful in typography and reasonable in price. For each unit of 25 pages the price at first was fixed at one cent, but this has been doubled, so that a book of 400 pages now costs 32 cents in paper covers. A cloth cover is 30 cents additional; a leather cover 50 cents. The print is clear and accurate, the paper white and opaque, the bindings beautiful and substantial. Altogether, the Unit Books are the best cheap books ever made, and the first eight volumes of the series are admirably selected. The titles so far issued are "The Marble Faun," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Letters and Addresses," by Abraham Lincoln; "Tales of Mystery," by Edgar Allan Poe; "Life of Jesus," by Ernest Renan; "Prue and I," by George William Curtis; "Domestic Manners of the Americans," by Mrs. Trollope; "The Study of Words," by Archbishop Trench; and "National Documents," a collection of state papers from the charter of Virginia to the Panama Canal Treaty.

✦ ✦ ✦

L. C. Page & Co. have published two calendars for 1905—the "Calendar of Omar Khayyam" and "The Smoker's Year"—which will appeal to the literary devotees of the bibulous bard and the fragrant weed. The Omar Khayyam calendar has a quatrain appropriate for each month, with pictures by Blanche McManus. The Smoker's calendar contains a little screed about the virtues of the "sovrane herb," with many quotations from authors so wide apart as Byron and Marryatt, and Miss McManus' pictures of various nations with smoking devices ranging from the cigarette to the hookah. Both calendars are dainty and appropriate as gifts.

✦ ✦ ✦

Lafcadio Hearn, who died at Tokyo, Japan, on Monday last, probably had as varied and adventurous a career as any author that ever lived. His father was Irish, his mother was Greek, he himself married an American octoroon and became a Japanese by adoption. He was intended for a Catholic priest and became an agnostic. Drifting from Dublin to Paris, from Paris to New York and from New York to Cincinnati, he finally got a position as reporter on the Enquirer. He became famous by his account of the "Gas House Horror," which has become a reportorial classic, and by a steeple-climbing exploit which showed his daring spirit. A steeple-climber was going to scale the spire of the cathedral to repair the cross 200 feet above the sidewalk. On the day when he first climbed the steeple, thousands of people watched him breathlessly. Of course, he was interviewed, and said boastingly that the task was so easy that he could carry a man up on his back. That noon Hearn said to his city editor that he had read of the steeple-climber's offer and would be glad to ascend the spire on his back. The editor tried to point out to Hearn the peril of the thing, but he would not listen, and arranged for the feat. At the appointed time Hearn mounted the steeple-climber's shoulders and the dizzy journey began, tens of thousands of people watching the foolhardy pair. At last the cross was reached and Hearn left his perch on the climber's shoulders, while the mob in the streets cheered. Hearn went back to the office and wrote two columns describing his sensations and the glories of the view from the steeple. Such a wonderful description of a city from such a great height has never been read before or since, but the most wonderful thing about it was that Hearn was so near-sighted he could not see five feet beyond the tip of his nose.



The Office of the "Warren Lacon" as It Stands Today in the Town Rechristened Apollo by Its Pioneer Physician and Poet.

Eight years ago he went to Japan, and before long he seems to have found a mode of life which was like the fulfillment of his dreams. He mastered the language of the Japanese, lived among them, wore their garments, ate their food and found occupation as a teacher in their schools. The result in time was his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan." He became a Japanese of the Japanese, married a Japanese wife and was proud of the son born of this marriage. He had a Japanese house in Kobe, where he lived, and as if to complete the transmutation, he took a Japanese name, and was no longer Lafcadio Hearn, but "Y. Koljumi."

✦ ✦ ✦

J. M. Dent has been giving to a London literary magazine some figures relating to "The Temple Classics." A quarter of a million copies of "The Temple Shakespeare" are sold annually, 100,000 volumes out of this total being sent to America. It seems that the comedies sell far more freely than the tragedies. Dante is more "popular" than Byron. "The Essays of Elia" are the most frequently sold of all the books published in the series.

A Higher Critic of the Old Testament.

"Early Hebrew Story." By John P. Peters. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 308 pages. Price, $1.25.

THE recent researches of Delitzsch, the results of which he laid down in his "Babel and Bible" lectures, stirred up many orthodox theologians; the discussion of Hammurabi's code, in its relation to the Mosaic law, has also caused much lamentation and recrimination. Periodically such waves of criticism pass over the Christian church—Baur, Renan, Strauss, Knenen, Colenso, Wellhausen, every one of these names has caused fear and trembling for a time; the foundations of ancient belief seemed crumbling, the pillars of faith tottering, the very heavens ready to fall. The storm passed over and the vital element in religion remained undisturbed. It is true that the boundaries of the essential have been moved backward with each generation; it is not so long ago that Archbishop Usher's chronology was looked upon with hardly less reverence than the canon, and Hebrew was regarded as the language spoken in the Garden of Eden. But it is also true that every important change of opinion has been wrought from within the church; by evolution, not by revolution; the bitter assaults of Voltaire and Paine left hardly any impression upon the theological armor, whereas Baur and Wellhausen, theologians themselves, have profoundly influenced the thought and teaching of all the churches. In this way, from within the church, there has been a gradual and slow, but plainly perceptible, change of attitude toward the Bible, until opinion today, as evidenced in Dr. Peters' lectures at Bangor seminary, would appal the old-time exponents of plenary and literal inspiration.

The modern view of the Scriptures, represented by Dr. Peters, considers the Bible as literature. This is neither a novel nor a distinctively modern view. Jerome, in the fourth century, proposed to call it "the Divine library;" later it was known as "the Books;" not until the thirteenth century did it get the title of "the Book," by which it is familiar to us. It is in the application of the view that our theologians differ from Jerome. They apply to Bible history the same criteria as to Herodotus, to Bible poetry the same criteria as to Homer, and the result is sometimes startling. Dr. Peters says:

> The Old Testament is a survival of the literature of Israel. The stories which have been woven together in legend cycles, in genealogies, and finally in histories, in the books which have come down to us, are the survivals of a greater mass of stories told in the early days of Israel, first by raconteurs as individual tales, then built into cycles, and finally written down in the literary period of Israel, many of them to be ultimately lost.

On its face this general statement seems harmless enough. When it comes to particular instances, consternation will seize the pious-minded. Thus, when Dr. Peters plainly says that "Esther and Mordecai are clearly the goddess Ishtar and the god Marduk," figures from Babylonian mythology, one is apt to wonder who some other Bible heroes may be. If Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were races or tribes, not men; if Jonah is merely "the heir of the fish-god Dagon;" and if the Virgin herself "has become the successor of the sacred places and sacred beliefs which attached themselves to Ishtar and various heathen goddesses," then who can tell where Christianity and Judaism began or paganism ended? If the story of Jephtha and his daughter is to be bracketed, as is done by Dr. Peters, with Agamemnon and Iphigenia, or with Beauty and the Beast, it would seem that nothing remains for infidelity to controvert or combat. Here is Dr. Peters' manner of treating these stories:

> There are certain characteristics which appear over and over again in folklore, and which often make a tale, supposed to be historical, suspicious, because they are characteristic of folklore. Characteristic of folklore, for example, as we know it in Germanic story, as well as in the east, is the exaltation of the youngest son. The father has various sons, and the youngest son, whom all put upon and despise, turns out to be the one to do great things, just as in the story of Jacob and his children. So also the sacrifice of Jephtha's daughter, while in itself quite possible, is strikingly like an episode which appears in the folklore of many peoples. Moreover, the mourning of the women on the mountains for Jephtha's daughter is clearly a survival and reminiscence of some early pre-Israelite cult.

To Dr. Peters the story of Rahab in the book of Joshua "suggests the cosmogonic myth." Rahab is "evidently identical with the leviathan, the behemoth and the dragon which are mentioned in other biblical passages;" it is "the dragon of the book of Revelation, the great enemy who is cast out of heaven by Michael." Poor Rahab, her sins may have been many, but her punishment is more than she can bear!

Dr. Peters' comment upon the creation of Eve has a distinctly humorous flavor. "The rib seems to be chosen as the material for her construction, because ribs are relatively numerous and therefore superfluous in man's composition." With regard to Lot's wife, however, Dr. Peters is as serious in searching for a natural explanation as Eusebe Salverte himself might have been; to him "traditions like that of Lot's wife, who was turned to salt, show in a very simple way the natural superstitions which connect themselves with stones of peculiar form." Thus Dr. Peters goes on, flinging stones en passant at most of the things which the old-school theologians insisted must be reverenced as literal truth. Perhaps a passage in which he compares the historicity of the Bible narrative with that of a profane historian will serve best to characterize the present attitude of the higher critics toward the Old Testament:

> I might add that even after documentary history begins we still have in Israel, just as in Rome in the story of Livy, an abundance of folklore, primitive speculations, curious religious legends, which are not history, and which, if we wish to reduce them to what we call historical form, must first be sifted and recomposed.

Despite this attitude, which must seem irreconcilably destructive to every one nurtured in the old belief, Dr. Peters is an ardent defender of the faith, snatching at every straw that can be used to prop the sacred edifice. This is shown in his accepting the Mercuptah inscription, discovered at Thebes in 1896, as an actual reference to Israel. For many years it had been a knock-down argu-

ment of infidels that not the slightest reference to the Jews could be discovered among the monuments of Egypt, where according to the Bible they played so prominent a role. The Thebes inscription—if it is really a reference to Israel, which seems doubtful—would show that Israel was already established in Asia Minor before the time set for the Exodus. Despite all difficulties and perplexities, Dr. Peters adopts the view that the reference is actually to Israel. So, too, he believes in the real historic basis of the stories about Samson, while admitting that there is a strong admixture of sun myth and sex worship. And he exalts the Mosaic cosmogony, even while deriving it from the Babylonian creation myth, as a higher, purer, nobler and more rational philosophy. If any further proof were needed of the sincerity and reverence with which the higher critics go to work in dissecting the Bible like other literature, it may be found in the dedication to Dr. Peters' mother, "at whose feet I first learned to know and love the Bible."

The Story of Our Schools.

"A History of Education in the United States." By Edwin Grant Dexter. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 656 pages. Price, $2.

THE history of education is the history of self-conscious civilization. When man, who is always learning, begins to teach, it signifies that he has at last awakened to the value of knowledge. When this teaching is done at fixed times and places we have the school, the definite product of educational evolution. But the true history of education is concerned with schools, teachers and methods. Prof. Dexter is well fitted to write such a work, being professor of education in the University of Illinois, and he has come very near to doing it. However, it must be admitted with regret that he has made his book a history of schools, rather than of men and curricula. The only one of our educators to receive due prominence is Horace Mann, while the growth of the school, as distinguished from the increase of schools, is but inadequately presented. True, Prof. Dexter disavows any intention of delving into the philosophy of education, or of presenting much more than a chronicle of facts, and facts can best be hung upon stable and permanent institutions, but to state the difficulties does not excuse the deficiencies.

Within these limitations, however, Prof. Dexter's book is thorough and satisfactory. He begins with the Jamestown colony, with the grant of £1,500 in 1616 and the royal instructions to Gov. Yardly in 1818 to "build and plant a college for the training up of the children of those infidels in the true religion." He brings his history down to the correspondence schools that have grown out of the Chautauqua movement in our day—seemingly innumerable, but here definitely predicated at 25 in 1900. His comment upon these institutions is that "although there have been many 'get-wise-quick' schemes as well as 'get-rich-quick' schemes exploited under the guise of correspondence schools, when all is said, we cannot deny that as a class they have been productive of much good."

The story of our early educational growth is especially interesting because of the great array of curious facts gathered by Prof. Dexter. One of the earliest of the philanthropists who have endowed seats of learning was Benjamin Symms, who left by will 200 acres of land and 80 cows for a free school in Elizabeth county. Let it be accounted to his honor no less than the millions given by the Stanfords and Rockefellers. Just as quaint as such early bequests are the naive regulations of our first universities, with their wonderful orthography and strait-laced piety. Thus, to gain admission to Yale college in 1745 students must "be found expert in both ye Greek and lattin grammers, as also grammatically resolving both lattin and Greek authors, and in making good and true lattin. Every student shall exercise himself in reading Holy Scriptures by himself day by day yt ye word of Christ may Dwell in Him ritchly." Students are to "avoid profane swearing, lying, needless asserveration, foolish garrulings, Chidings, strifes, railings, jestings, uncomly noise, spreading ill rumors, Divulging secrets, and all manner of troublesome and offensive behavior."

For those who have noticed the deplorable tendency to emphasize "bread-and-butter" studies in our higher schools at the expense of the humanities, a table showing the percentage of secondary students in public high schools in certain courses and studies will be consoling. This table covers the years 1890 to 1901, inclusive, and shows that "the percentage of students who are taking Latin seems to be rapidly increasing, having grown nearly one-fourth in the 11 years covered by the table. Another, perhaps, unexpected showing is that for the sciences, every one of which, unless we include mathematics in the category, has seemingly decreased in popularity; physics having fallen from 24 per cent to a little more than 18 per cent, chemistry from 10.20 to 7.56 per cent, with most of the others in like proportion." Prof. Dexter tries to explain and excuse this showing, but it requires neither explanation nor apology. It probably marks a natural revulsion against the one-sided pragmatic educational theory of Herbert Spencer, which overemphasized science and made it the aim of our educational institutions to turn out metallurgists and electrical engineers instead of men.

The chapter on the Education of Women brings out some interesting facts on the advance of co-education. It appears that of 470 colleges only 146 admit men only. Deducting 64 Roman Catholic institutions, we find that of the rest only 20 per cent are not co-educational. As to the policy itself, Prof. Dexter admits that "there is a feeling of uncertainty in some quarters as to its ultimate results. The intellectual equality of woman is not questioned, but the disproportionate increase in the number of women students points to a time when the student body may be over-feminized. Already, in a number of colleges, women outnumber the men." This tendency is but natural; the battle of life and the spirit of enterprise forcing most men into productive work at an earlier age, while women, who are usually supported by parents until marriage, have ample time to put on educational frills. But the only way to forestall the danger that our women will ere long crowd the men out of the "double-headed" schools is to limit the proportion of female students, as Leland Stanford and Northwestern universities have done in a crude and tentative way.

The chapters on Text-Books, on Libraries, on the Preparation of Teachers, on the Education of Defectives, on Summer Schools and a dozen similar topics are full of facts and suggestive of thought. Herein, also, lies the great merit of the work as a whole. It has cost much research, and the arrangement is logical, while the style is clear and concise. It will be a useful source of valuable information for many years to come.

By Mary J. Holmes.

"Rena's Experiment." By Mary Jane Holmes. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 310 pages. Price, $1.

There are no problems in the stories of Mary J. Holmes, and they are sure to end happily, two qualifications that endear them to thousands of readers who would get the blues from Thomas Hardy. Her new story is like the others, sweetish and sentimental, with an idiotic hero and a petite heroine, a fortune and an odd will, and a haunted well which reflects the face of your future husband or wife if you hold a mirror above it. The odd will was made by Sandy Macpherson, and left the fortune to the great-grandson of his first wife and the great-granddaughter of his second wife on condition that they marry. She wishes to meet him without his knowing her, and gets a beautiful and stately cousin with an astonishing pompadour to take her place while she plays the poor relation. Of course the hero likes little women best, though he tries to love the other one, and falls into a fever when he sees her face in the mirror at the well. The designing creature had sneaked up behind him and peeped over his shoulder, but her deeply laid plot is exposed, which served her right, and she is punished by having to stay away from the wedding under pretense of la grippe. The best thing about the wedding is that the petite heroine doesn't marry the idiotic hero, taking a poor but honest lawyer instead. Whether he is poor because he is an honest lawyer or honest because he is a poor lawyer we are not told, but that is a problem anyway, and there is no place for problems in a Mary J. Holmes story.

Lilian Bell's New Book.

"At Home With the Jardines." By Lilian Bell. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 322 pages. Price, $1.50.

The gentle variety of humor which used to have Frank Stockton as its chief exponent pervades Miss Bell's new book, as it did her other volume, "Abroad With the Jimmies," to which this is a sort of sequel. The loquacious American girl of that tour is now married to an husband whom she adoringly apostrophizes as "Angel," but her wit and tongue are in nowise impaired by the matrimonial venture. She evolves an ingenious plan to coerce a house agent who would not furnish heat before the 15th of November, but hadn't calculated that his tenants might go to the Waldorf and send him the receipted bill in part payment of the rent; she tames a cook who never had dinner ready on time by refusing to eat it when it comes late, thereby nearly breaking the cook's heart. Of course, it might be contended that these exploits rest upon two doubtful assumptions—that house agents are endowed with consciences and cooks with hearts. Bee and Jimmie make their appearance again, and Jimmie furnishes one of the most amusing episodes in the book, with a barrel of bricks as stage properties. He essays to lower them from the third floor to the cellar of a newly-built house, by means of a rope and pulley. First he is pasted against the skylight; then as the bottom of the barrel gives way, he descends to the bottom; and lastly the staves of the reascended barrel fall upon his bruised and defenseless head. It is rough-and-tumble fun which Miss Bell may have found in the comic supplements, but it is exceedingly effective. The book is quite as amusing as its predecessor.

A Standard Art Dictionary.

"Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." Volume IV. Nabholz to Ryther. Edited by George C. Williamson. Litt.D. Quarto, 309 pages, 80 plates. Price, $6.00.

The fourth volume of Bryan's great art dictionary includes a number of painters and engravers whose personality and work must ever command the highest interest. Three names—Raphael, Rembrandt and Rubens—would suffice to prove this, but besides these there are Paul Potter, Guido Reni, Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, D. G. Rossetti and Jacopo Robusti, called Tintoretto, all figures of intense individual and artistic significance. Malcolm Bell contributes the article on Rembrandt, which is notable only on account of its exhaustive list of his canvases and engravings. Julia Cartwright writes on Raphael, and her essay is a masterpiece of critical equipoise and literary style. Malcolm Bell also furnishes the article on Rubens, doing this more justice than to Rembrandt. H. C. Marillier's account of Rossetti, Frederic Harrison's brief note on Ruskin, Selwyn Brinton's article on Pisano, J. L. Caw's presentment of Raeburn, and the editor's own article on Francia, are among the other commendable features. It is gratifying that American artists have not been overlooked—for Martin Hardie contributes a note on Thomas Nast, and the two Peales are included among half a dozen others. In all there are over 350 new biographies, many more have been rewritten and upward of 1,000 corrections have been made. Another volume will complete this monumental work, which should remain the leading authority in matters artistic for many years.

For Sportsmen and Naturalists.

"Our Big Game." By Dwight W. Huntington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 347 pages, illustrated. Price, $2.

Sportsmen and nature-lovers will both be interested in Mr. Huntington's volume. It was his good fortune to visit the haunts of our big game when the bison, in vast herds, still covered the plain for many miles—when the elk and deer could be seen peacefully grazing on the open prairie. Now they have vanished, but Mr. Huntington does not share the pessimism of zoologists—he thinks the big game is holding its own much better than some years ago, though the big game hunters have multiplied.

This picture of Count Tolstoy was taken by the Countess on Jasnaja Poljana. The count is leaning on the arm of his physician, Private Councillor Leo Bertensan, of St. Petersburg, court physician to the empress of Russia, and for many years the physician of the Tolstoy family.

He writes of the wapiti or elk, the moose, the mule-deer, the caribou, the black-tail and Virginia deer, the bison or buffalo, the musk-ox, the big-horn, the mountain goat, the antelope, black, brown, grizzly and polar bears, the cougar and the lynx. He speaks with special praise of the achievements in camera-hunting with a jack-lantern by George Shiras of Pittsburgh. He regards President Roosevelt as our foremost authority on the cougar or mountain lion. The chapter on the bison is a melancholy but intensely interesting chronicle which harks back to the days when a passing herd of buffalo delayed a train for three hours, and an Indian could say that the western plains were "one vast robe." Comprehensive and practical, Mr. Huntington's book will be warmly welcomed, both as a guide by the wilderness hunter and as an interesting contribution to the literature of sport and adventure.

An Up-to-Date History.

"The South American Republics." Part II. By Thomas C. Dawson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 513 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.35.

Mr. Dawson's second volume on the South American Republics in the Story of the Nations series treats of Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. The inclusion of the youngest republic, with the story of the events that led up to its separation from Colombia, serves to show that Mr. Dawson's work is up-to-date, while his accuracy and fairness are splendidly demonstrated in doing justice to Balmaceda, the misunderstood and maligned president of Chile, who, if he was a tyrant, should provoke friends of freedom and progress to cry out with Byron:

Ah, could the present moment find
Another tyrant of the kind!

The scope of Mr. Dawson's work is well set forth in his own prefatory words, for it "begins when Pizarro and Almagro, Valdivia and Benalcazar led their desperadoes across the isthmus to the conquest, massacre and enslavement of the prosperous and civilized millions who inhabited the Pacific coast of South America," and it ends "with the United States opening a way through that same isthmus for the ships, the trade, the capital of all the world; with American engineers laying railroad iron on the imperial highway of the Incas; with British bondholders forgiving stricken Peru's national debt; with their debtor bravely facing the fact of bankruptcy, and turning over to them all its railways."

Doubly Tempting Fate.

"A Pioneer Doctor." By Elizabeth Porter Gould. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 269 pages. Price, $1.50.

"One's Self I Sing." By Elizabeth Porter Gould. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 155 pages. Price, $1.50.

It is a daring author that brings a novel in one hand and a volume of poems in the other. As for the novel, "A Pioneer Doctor" is artistically crude but well meant, and interesting in spots. Mareda, the heroine, is always talking about the higher life; the atmosphere is oppressive with Browning and Goethe and Matthew Arnold wherever she moves and has her being. She goes to Syria as a medical missionary and writes boresome letters home, and at last she dies and becomes "a ministering spirit" to her loved ones left behind. To sum it up, here is a Sunday school story with a veneer of Bostonese culture. The poems are informed by the same spirit. Now, there can be no objection to anyone's aspiring to the higher life if they live in Boston, nor to their voicing such aspirations in bursts of song, but they run danger of provoking a smile when they write stanzas such as this:

O Rosa, happy Rosa,
Gone where the good dogs go,
Dost find such fields as "Fairfields,"
More love than we could show?

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BY CHARLES M. BREGG

KING BAGGOT, BIJOU

JOHN AND EMMA RAY - DUQUESNE

IF the weather man continues to interfere with the preliminary theatrical season as he did last week the poor managers, already uncertain as to what awaits them, will be reduced to a state of actual despair. I see no reason, however, for such a condition of mind for, taken all in all, the first few weeks of the present season have not been especially bad. In one or two instances extraordinary business has been done for the time of year. The Avenue had a splendid week with "Are You a Mason?" the Grand has enjoyed great prosperity and the "Buster Brown" week was phenomenal at the Duquesne. I have heard no definite report of the Duquesne's business during the past week, but on Monday evening the little playhouse was packed to the doors. Of course the Bijou has done its usual big business, and Manager McCullough tells me that the Empire has not fallen behind its usual September patronage. I do not think the Nixon has had a big audience this season, though Fritzi Scheff did a flattering business and Raymond Hitchcock played to a seasonable profit. The Nixon is, of course, in a class by itself and must undergo conditions unlike those that surround the other playhouses. In the first place its clientele does not affect the theater until later in the season, and then, too, its prices appeal largely to those whose social duties are numerous. The time has come when only an exceptional entertainment can command universally a maximum price. All these things enter into the preliminary business of the beautiful Sixth avenue theater, and affect conditions that may be changed with the advancing season and by the introduction of really high-class entertainment. The Fritzi Scheff opera last week is the nearest approach to harmonizing price and production that the Nixon has had so far this season, good as was "The Yankee Consul." But there is no use mincing matters, the musical comedy or extravaganza in these days of its "sere and yellow leaf" must be extraordinarily fine to be worth $1.50 or $2.00 per seat.

✦ ✦ ✦

It is a rather singular commentary, however, and seemingly a direct contradiction of this theory that in both instances where big business has been recorded in the local season the attractions were of ridiculous and frivolous character. It was "Are You a Mason?" that gave the Avenue its best week and it was "Buster Brown" and "The Runaways" that packed the Duquesne. In the case of "Are You a Mason?" ridiculous and somewhat coarse buffoonery with the most hackneyed and overdone use of a mother-in-law joke caught the fancy of the erratic amusement seeker. Of course the stock company played it well, but I am pretty sure that no member of the company was at all flattered by the vociferous plaudits of the audiences. At the Duquesne the Buster Brown idea was doubtless the drawing card, but the idea was so completely submerged in coarse vaudeville and slap-stick humor that it is a wonder to me that with all his personal accomplishments and his Gazette prestige Buster managed to pack the house at every performance. In the case of "The Runaways" this wonder grew into positive amazement. I cannot understand how this idiotic concoction can be called even a musical comedy, and heaven knows that the title is nothing to commend a performance these days. In New York when "The Runaways" had Fay Templeton, Van Rensselaer Wheeler and several other good people it may have been worth while as one of the bubbles of nonsense that excellent talent sometimes lends itself to promote. In those days the diminutive Dunn was fourth in the list of "featured" people. At the Duquesne Dunn carried the whole business, and a sorry sort of business it was, too. But who am I, thus to inveigh against incipient stage insanity? Didn't the crowd laugh and applaud down to the very ushers in the rear? Avaunt, ye dyspeptic critics! The popular priced patronage is in for a dosing of musical comedy. Somebody must pay for the tons of trash that have been threshed over and spurned by the higher priced folk. If the popular priced people like it I am sure no one else has any strenuous right to interfere.

✦ ✦ ✦

When it comes, however, to giving the high-priced patronage double doses of musical comedy there is room for protest. At the Nixon this week "The Sultan of Sulu" plays a return engagement. This is the sultan's third year on the stage. Even in his youth he was not an hilariously funny or brilliant proposition, but we accepted him somewhat joyfully at $1.50 and even $2.00 a seat because George Ade wrote the libretto, and much more because a new and clever comedian, Frank Moulan, gave him quaint expression. Now Moulan is gone, and whatever freshness and novelty the ruler of Sulu once possessed has faded into commonplaceness. The management of the Nixon's booking is unfair to ask the prices of that fine high-grade theater for a "show" like "The Sultan of Sulu." I am told that it cannot be helped for the reason that in order to book any one of Mr. Henry W. Savage's pieces the Nixon had to take them all. That is, producers hold theater managers up and with one or two good attractions manage to force down the public throat a half dozen or more "has beens." This may be all right from the view-point of the manager, who has a number of productions on hand on which he doesn't care to relinquish profits. It is in the "one theater" towns like Pittsburgh where he can get in his fine work. This week several thousand intelligent art-loving patrons of the stage and several thousand more would-be patrons who regard the theater as an educative possibility will be forced to pay $1.50 for a seat to hear again the impossible Ki-Ram sing a song about the "Water Wagon." Candidly, that sort of thing is what is ruining the theater. Of course, now we have a very fine and intelligent stock company to fall back on, but looking over the field for this week I see nothing outside of a promising little sketch by a well known actress in vaudeville as a bid for those lovers of the drama who are waiting to be induced to go to the theater.

✦ ✦ ✦

This is not written in a spirit of censorious criticism. It is a serious and positive reflection upon a state of affairs in which the big public is vastly concerned. "The Sultan of Sulu," with a depreciated cast and its twice told humor should not be readmitted to a theater of the high-grade of the Nixon unless it be played at "bargain prices," and I am of the opinion that when the "bargain" business strikes the Nixon that truly magnificant playhouse will follow the traditionally fine old Alvin into the shadows of theatrical suicide. Let us be fair with the public. With six popular-priced chances for people who enjoy and like their amusements at as low a figure as possible, why in the name of good management should the first-class house join the army and attempt to give "popular-priced" entertainment at a maximum figure. I sincerely trust the present case is an accident, and in justice to the ambitions which the owner of the Nixon has expressed publicly for that house, I believe it is, but it is an accident that should not be allowed to happen again. And all this perfectly legitimate comment doesn't fail to take account of the fact that "The Sultan of Sulu" was a pretty good skit of its kind. I very much enjoyed some of its humor and there are one or two of the Walthall airs that are undeniably bright and catchy. Perhaps I should say "were" instead of "are," for when we are asked the second time to undergo the original cost for a less attractive and clever presentation of the same humor it ceases to be so very funny.

✦ ✦ ✦

Frank Moulan's role in the Ade skit is being played by young Tom Whiffen, who comes of excellent theatrical antecedents. He is the son of an old-timer, Thomas Whiffen, who in his day was a capital comedian. His mother is the well known actress who was for so many years a member of Charles Frohman's Empire theater stock company. Thomas Whiffen, Jr., was destined to become a civil engineer. He was a graduate of the class of '97 from Stanford university of California, where he underwent an engineering course. The stage, however, held out stronger inducements to him and instead of following his profession he abandoned the career mapped out for him by his parents and became a member of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum stock company, in which he played nearly everything. He was a school boy, an English butler, an English earl and during his three years with this company he worked his way from juvenile roles to stage manager. His next appearance was as a member of Henry Miller's company in San Francisco. He also played one season with James K. Hackett. He then abandoned the straight comedy for musical comedy, appearing in succession in "Three Little Lambs," "Morocco Bound," "The Casino Girl," during its run in London, "The Geisha," both in London and in New York; "The Chaperons," and last year he finished the season as the Chicago insurance agent in "The Sultan of Sulu." Miss Maud Williams, who plays the role played here by Maud Lillian Berri, created that part, but left the company at the time of the internal troubles that put Moulan into court and his wife, Miss Berri, in the cast of "The Sultan."

✦ ✦ ✦

It is not the custom of this department to review entertainments that have accomplished their work, whether good or bad, and have, like the Arab, "folded their tents and silently stolen away," but it is worth while saying that the Avenue stock company gave real lovers of the drama the best entertainment of the week. Fully as I have been convinced that the Davis players form quite the best stock company that Pittsburgh has had in many moons, if ever before, I was surprised at the artistic excellence with which the Willard play was put forward. There were several individual "hits" made. Mrs. William McVay, for instance, delighted the lovers of clever acting by an enactment of the role of Effie that it would be hard to excel. Mrs. McVay has not for some years been on the stage though her former work was of the most creditable kind. Certainly her portrayal of Effie is one of the cleverest I have ever seen. I am glad Mr. Courtenay played the Willard role with such fine artistic skill. I said last Sunday that he would, and one likes to have his prophecies so intelligently fulfilled. The Avenue will use a very much less artistic medium this week, though I doubt not it will be made interesting. "The Cavalier" will be remembered as the dramatized version of Mr. Cable's southern story that was used by Miss Julia Marlowe. As I remember it there is much genuine southern sentiment and atmosphere, especially in the first act, where preparations for the marriage of the heroine are going on. The stock company has proven its right to the highest artistic consideration and will no doubt give the play a clever and interesting production. At the Grand Miss Annie Irish will give a playlet of pleasing interest as the chief feature of another good vaudeville bill. The public owes Manager Davis a debt of gratitude for his heroic maneuvers on the vaudeville battle ground last spring. Whatever may be thought of the move by which vaudeville competition was shut out and the Grand turned into a "continuous" house, it has certainly saved us from an overdose of possibly poor vaudeville. Now the very best is concentrated at the big Fifth avenue theater and delivered on a silver salver so far as the conduct and equipment of the house is concerned.

✦ ✦ ✦

Perhaps the Fritzi Scheff opera at the Nixon last week was not up to a very high standard of operatic composition, but certainly it was very beautifully put forward, and Miss Scheff's singing was a perfect lyrical feast. Her interpolation of the Arditi song Thursday evening was a treat rarely enjoyed by the patrons of light opera. Then, too, the production discarded the fripperies of musical comedy, lingerie and "limbs." For this, good Lord, make us truly thankful.

✦ ✦ ✦

At the Duquesne the strenuous Rays are to be seen in a new musical melange with Johnnie in the role of a janitor. To those who remember John's piano mover it is easy to imagine that there will be a noisily hilarious time at the Duquesne. Perhaps these players do not represent "high art," but there are very many people who prefer the Rays to Henry Irving, and I am sure if they like it I am not the one to quarrel with them. "Down the Pike" is the title of the piece that the Rays are using this year and I have no doubt that the name is quite as useless as a connected plot or story would be. It only means that another opportunity will be given the rapid-fire Rays to disport themselves in accordance with their peculiar talents. At the Empire "The Flaming Arrow" will play a return engagement with a genuine Indian in the cast, while the Bijou melodrama is fitted with a name which though long is poetically unobjectionable—"More to Be Pitied Than Scorned." At the Academy "The Rentz Santley" company will be seen, one of the oldest burlesque organizations on the road.

✦ ✦ ✦

A well known manager in Pittsburgh said to me the other day that he was actually becoming shy as to introductions to strangers, so persistent has the "graft" habit grown in recent years.

"I was dining at an up-town restaurant with my wife a few evenings ago," said this manager, 'when I was introduced to a man who said he had recently moved into my neighborhood and would therefore be a near neighbor. I expressed the usual platitudinous pleasure over this event, but when I was making my way out of the restaurant my new acquaintance drew me aside and said: 'I guess it will be all right if I want a couple of seats to the theater sometime.' He seemed somewhat amazed when I told him that the box office was open six days in the week and that it would be entirely 'all right' for him to buy his seats at anytime he might want them."

This is not an extreme illustration of the abominable "grafting" habit that prevails almost universally, and, surprising as it may seem, among all classes of men and women. The disposition of some people to get a "pass," whether it be the ward politicians' thirst for a railroad pass or the theater grafter's desire to pass the doorkeeper is one of the most unhappy illustrations of human weakness that one comes in contact with. Of course there are certain courtesies that both a railroad and a theater hold in reservation for those to whom it looks for reciprocal courtesies. But it is always and only a courtesy. A seat in a theater means so much in money. It is the manager's stock in trade just as shoes are the shoe merchants' stock, or hats the source of income for the hatter. There is no law or reason why the theater manager should give up his seats for nothing any more than that the shoe merchant should give away a pair of shoes, and yet each have the right, if they have a friend to whom they want to pay a courteous compliment, to give away their wares. The trouble is there is altogether too much "free seat" business in theaters, even among those who pretend to have some claim on the courtesies of the house. For the out-and-out grafter there is only the most pitying contempt.

Stage News and Gossip.

IN THE death of Harry Williams (Walker) the theatrical business in Pittsburg loses a man whose activity has been continuous over a long period of years. Mr. Williams' connection with the stage never passed prominently beyond the field of burlesque and vaudeville, but his efforts have none the less been directed always to giving the public the best of this kind of entertainment. Personally, the dead manager was an honest, clean business man. He was not "a man around

MAUD WILLIAMS
SULTAN OF SULU — NIXON

THOS WHIFFEN
KI RAN — IN THE SULTAN OF SULU

town" nor did he always cultivate intimacies, but to those who knew and understood him, he was extremely popular, a true friend always and a fair and open enemy, if antagonism had to be expressed. Those who knew him loved him, for he was what, in theatrical parlance, men call "white." For Pittsburgh he had a profound affection and the best years of his life were spent in providing entertainment for her people. In a business that has become honeycombed with uncertain and sometimes corrupt methods, he kept close to the line of honest policy. His death means the passing of a theatrical landmark, the ending of a personal influence that never sought to harm a single individual.

Peace to his ashes.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. William McVay, who made such a hit last week at the Avenue theater as Effie in "The Professor's Love Story," is by no means new to the stage. Her maiden name, which was also her original stage name, was Ann Hathway and she was a California girl. On her native heath she was well-known and liked as an interpreter of ingenue roles. Prior to her marriage to Mr. McVay she shared leads with him in "Our New Minister," in which they both were featured. She was featured also with Mr. McVay on the coast in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." Mrs. McVay will appear in the "Cavalier" in a "pickanniny" (darkey) part next week.

✦ ✦ ✦

Coming to the Empire theater will be a new drama by name "At the Old Cross Roads."

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Clara Rackett of the Racketts, who comes to the Academy next week, is a resident of this city. Miss Rackett is a cousin of William Clifford, who, with Clifford and Burke, played in this city last week.

✦ ✦ ✦

E. J. McCullough, manager of the Empire theater, is one of the veterans in the "show" business, and has had "experiences" from Maine to California. Of course he has a fund of reminiscences and a "story" always in stock. Recalling some of his experiences while manager of the Duquesne theater in this city Mr. McCullough tells a story that aptly illustrates the modern rage for "realism" on the stage. An actor by the name of McCleary who was in the cast of "Ingomar" that was played at the Duquesne during Mr. McCullough's career there, conceived the idea that as one of the Alemanni he would be more really en rapport with the character if he covered the upper part of his body with hair. So, instead of using the conventional goat-skins, he secured some sort of adhesive glue and smeared it over his chest and shoulders and then applied the hair of goats or some other animal. The result was amusing to everybody but the actor himself. He was in his dressing room until daylight trying to remove his "goat skin," and most of his own skin came off with it. It is safe to say he never tried the "real thing" after that experience.

✦ ✦ ✦

Billy B. Van in "The Errand Boy" follows The Rays at the Duquesne next week. The play is by George Totten Smith, while Ben Shields is responsible for the music.

✦ ✦ ✦

This department is indebted to Frederick H. Groves of this city for a beautifully printed copy of his newest song, "Grace O'Leary." Mr. Groves is a well-known local composer and is the author of several clever bits of music. His latest song, "Get in My Airship," is now in print.

✦ ✦ ✦

"The Two Orphans" with a big star cast is an early Nixon attraction.

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Lulu Glaser, the young Pittsburgh girl who achieved another success in her latest comic opera, "A Madcap Princess," will be seen soon at the Nixon.

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Selma Herman in a new play "Wedded But No Wife," is underlined at the Bijou.

✦ ✦ ✦

Ada Rehan will have the benefit of a remarkable supporting company when she begins her tour. Charles Richman, the star of "Captain Barrington," and for many years leading man at the Empire theater, will play opposite her in "The Taming of the Shrew," "The School for Scandal" and "The Country Girl." Oliver Doud Byron, Joseph Weaver, Blanche Weaver and William Redmond will be other members of Miss Rehan's organization.

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Mary Mannering will not be seen on the stage this season.

✦ ✦ ✦

"A Little of Everything," which comes to the Nixon soon, with Fay Templeton and Peter Daly in the cast, carries a chorus of eight to enact one particular scene called "Evolutions in Rag-Time."

✦ ✦ ✦

Helen Nichols, who plays the part of Chiquita, the favorite wife of the "The Sultan of Sulu," in the musical satire of that name, is the only Greek prima donna on the American stage. Her real name is Helene Catechakes. She was born in Athens, of which city her mother was a native; her father was an artist, and first saw the light of day in Crete.

✦ ✦ ✦

Manager Harry Davis spent the greater part of the past week in New York, whither he went to perfect arrangements for the opening of the Alvin theater, on October 24.

✦ ✦ ✦

Alice Gale, who has been indisposed and out of the bill at the Avenue the past week, has now recovered, and will appear in "The Cavalier" tomorrow afternoon.

✦ ✦ ✦

Despite the repeated emphatic denial of Edna May that she is impatient to be divorced from Frederic Titus that she may become the wife of A. E. W. Mason, an English author and playwright, those who know her best say it is her most ardent hope that she will be freed legally from her husband. It is also believed that she intends to marry Mr. Mason before next New Year's day.

✦ ✦ ✦

"How many actors know that they have a patron saint? They have—his name is St. Genesius, and his day is the 26th of August. Actors were of so little importance at the time their saint was made that the encyclopedias may be searched in vain for any account of his martyrdom. He was, like Roscius, an actor in Rome, and when he was converted to Christianity the noble Romans doomed him to death, just as the Christians afterward doomed heretics. There is in London a Free Mason club of actors, called the Genesius, in honor of the saint; it meets every Sunday morning, and is practically a lodge of instruction. Except this, there is no professional recognition of the first actor who suffered for being too good—there have been other instances, but not in our day. The suggestion is in order, therefore, that St. Genesius' day—the actors' day—should be celebrated wherever there is a theater.

✦ ✦ ✦

Chauncey Olcott's appreciation of humor will stand the strain even when the point is against him. He tells of being at a reception and of meeting a particularly bright and even impertinent miss.

"I wanted to say something apropos to her," he said to a friend; "she was so pretty. She looked as if she might be athletic, played golf, and all that."

"'Ah, miss,' I inquired, 'do you love out-door sports?'

"'Oh, I don't know,' she replied coyly; 'if they're not too old. Are you one?'"

✦ ✦ ✦

The big Marlowe-Sothern Shakespearean combination is the Nixon underline.

✦ ✦ ✦

It is very probable that William Gillette, when he concludes his American tour in "The Admirable Crichton," will go directly to London to present his latest play written by himself. Gillette's play is the first he has written since "Sherlock Holmes," which was turned out nearly five years ago. The new play is to be called "Clarice," and is described as being a strong drama of American life, with scenes laid in the south.

✦ ✦ ✦

Richard Mansfield spent last week in New York arranging his plans and selecting his company for his coming season. The tour of the actor will begin on October 31, and he will be seen in this city. His company will be practically the same as that of last year. On tour Mansfield will use "Ivan the Terrible," and other plays from his repertoire.

✦ ✦ ✦

Annie Irish is having a play written for her to be called "The Triumph of Love" in which she contemplates starring next season. Mrs. Martha Motton-Conheim who is writing the drama expects to have it finished in a short time. Mrs. Conheim is the author of "An Actress' Christmas," which Miss Irish will present at the Grand this week.

✦ ✦ ✦

A report has come from St. Louis that Blanche Bates is to marry Richard Hotaling, a San Francisco millionaire.

✦ ✦ ✦

"Gordon KQeith," Thomas Nelson Page's novel, has been dramatized by Preston Gibson and will probably be given a production by a New York manager in the near future. The dramatization follows the book closely.

✦ ✦ ✦

The position of matinee favorite is one that carries its responsibilities and one that must be guarded against certain mistakes of the stage. For instance, William Courtenay, leading man at the Avenue theater, will not play the leading role in "The Cavalier" next week. The character is that of a villain and it isn't thought wise to tamper with the adoration of the matinee worshipers by having their hero appear too often as a villain. So Mr. Wyngate will play that role and Mr. Courtenay given a part more in accord with his position in the affections of the tender-hearted feminine contingent. Then, too, there is a greater artistic harmony and independence in this ability to arrange a cast according to exigencies rather than upon the basis of "leads."

AVENUE THEATRE
Harry Davis PROP'R & MGR
Bell Phone 570 Court
P. & A. 474 Main

Now giving distinction to a season of extraordinary dramatic achievements, attracting representative audiences of old friends and new with a company of notable players that is the crowning triumph of the Stock's career in Pittsburgh.

WEEK COM. MON MAT. OCT. 3 THE GREATEST OF ALL CIVIL WAR PLAYS

ALL THE GLITTER AND POMP OF WAR

THE HARRY DAVIS STOCK COMPANY

In Paul Kester's Dramatization of Geo. Cable's Thrilling Story

"THE CAVALIER"

The Original Version and Scene Models Employed by
MISS JULIA MARLOWE

Realistic Pictures of the South
Federal and Confederate Camps
Oldtime Fashions and Quaint Manners
Special Music, Southern Ballads & Negro Songs

DAILY MATINEES—Reserved Seats 25c and 50c

Week of Oct. 10—"LORD AND LADY ALGY"

Grand Opera House

PERSONALLY DIRECTED BY THE OWNER
MR. HARRY DAVIS
PITTSBURG'S ONLY CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE THEATRE

COME WHEN YOU PLEASE STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE 1.30 TO 10.45 PM

RESERVED SEATS SOLD IN ADVANCE
PHONES BELL 2524 COURT P&A 2200 MAIN

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Week Beginning Monday Afternoon October 3.

ANNIE IRISH Late Leading Lady With "BEN HUR"
and Company in "An Actress' Christmas."

GILLETT'S MUSICAL DOGS

BASQUE QUARTETTE

CLAUDE GILLINGWATER
AND COMPANY

BAILEY & MADISON

PRESS ELDRIDGE

THE SA-VANS

SIG. LUIGO DEL ORO

VERA KING
WOOD & RAY
AMOS

Lyde'l & Butterworth
MAY EVANS
Kinetograph and Others

15—HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE ACTS—15

DAILY MATINEES, BEST SEATS 25c and 50c.

Programs for the Week.

Avenue—"The Cavalier."

It is extremely doubtful if a better war play, treating of the struggles of the civil war, occupies the American stage today, than "The Cavalier," dramatized by Paul Kester and George Middleton, from George Cable's widely read novel of the same name. It served Miss Julia Marlowe with one of her most effective portrayals, in the role of Charlotte Durand, a southern woman, with the honor of her country at stake. Miss Kennark will have in the principal part her finest opportunity since she joined Manager Davis' company. It is that of an ardent, intrepid, expeditious young woman, who has made an unfortunate marriage, and whose fortune it becomes to behave with exemplary fortitude, heroic audacity, expert ingenuity and brilliant spirit, under some of the trying consequences of this deplorable domestic alliance. The time of the play is the American civil war; the place is Louisiana; the heroine is a typical southern woman; the chief persons implicated are officers, respectively of the union and confederate armies and the dramatic purpose is an illustration of woman's wit and valor, in a difficult and perilous emergency

Mr. Courtenay will essay Lieut. Ferry and Mr. Wyngate Capt. Oliver. Other important factors in the general excellence of the cast will include Mr. Paulding, Mr. McVay, Mr. Dailey, Miss Dills, Miss Dunn, Miss Gale and Miss Darling. Stage Director Huffman will have fine scope in reproducing a Louisiana mansion, while the military spirit of the play will be carried out to the letter. There are many striking incidents which Mr. Huffman will elaborate upon.

✦ ✦ ✦

Duquesne—The Rays.

The attraction announced for this week at the Duquesne theater is of more than ordinary interest to theatergoers, as it signalizes the return to Pittsburgh in musical comedy possibly the two most locally popular comedians on the stage—Johnny and Emma Ray. It is now three years since the Rays appeared in their famous play, "A Hot Time." Since then they have been in vaudeville, but this season have returned to their first love in a big production, entitled "Down the Pike." This piece carries 50 people, a large proportion of them being handsome show girls. As may be supposed from the title, a portion of the action takes place at the St. Louis fair. The first act, however, shows the interior of a magnificent apartment house in New York, with Johnny Ray playing a side-splitting part as McCorkle, the janitor. The piece is practically a satire on the modern janitor and the lines are said to bristle with smart comedy at the expense of these latter day autocrats. While Mr. Ray is responsible for most of the eccentric comedy, his wife has an important and congenial role as a strong-minded, jealous wife, a part admitting of the display of several of the fine gowns Mrs. Ray is famous for. A strong supporting company is promised, with brilliant costumes and beautiful scenic effects.

✦ ✦ ✦

Nixon—"The Sultan of Sulu."

"The Sultan of Sulu," with his retinue of wives, courtiers, soldiers, slaves, native dancing girls and everything that goes to make a Philippine monarch's life one of luxurious ease and oriental splendor, will be at the Nixon theater this week, and the comic potentate will hold court on Monday, and each succeeding night. The words and lyrics are from the facile pen of George Ade, author of the famous "Fables in Slang," and the music is by Alfred G. Wathall, professor of music of the Northwestern university. The book is particularly good and leading critics say it is the best that has been offered on the musical stage since the palmiest days of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is written in a keen, satirical vein, and the humor is refined and delicate. Wathall's music is of the light, catchy kind that pleases the major portion of comic opera lovers. The plot is one that can be discovered without the aid of a telescope, and there is just enough romance in it to give it a distinctly pleasing flavor. It deals with the social and political conditions following the purchase by the United States of the little island of Jolo, or Sulu, in the Philippines.

In the cast are Thomas Whiffen, George O'Donnell, Walter A. Lawrence, Fred Frear, Robert W. Parkin, Willard Curtiss, William Hetherington, James L. McGee, John J. Fogarty, John T. O'Day, Maude Williams, Flo Irwin, Nellie V. Nichols, Helen Tomlinson and Bernice Hart.

✦ ✦ ✦

Grand—Annie Irish in Vaudeville.

Manager Davis has again arranged another unusually strong bill of refined vaudeville for the delectation of the patrons or the Grand this week. There are a number of entertainers, always billed in other cities as headliners, who will be on the program. The place of honor in this case is given to Miss Annie Irish, the finished actress, who has had a brilliant career in the dramatic field and who recently entered vaudeville, making one of the most pronounced artistic hits of the season. On the occasion of her appearance here Miss Irish will present "An Actress' Christmas," dramatized from the French by Martha Morton-Conheim. The offering is said to be a dramatic etching in which humor and sentiment is delightfully blended. The playlet gives Miss Irish ample opportunity to display a variety of emotions, which she is said to do in an artistic manner that is thoroughly enjoyable. Among the other excellent features of the bill of 15 high-class acts is the Basque quartet, the famous operatic vocalists. Another dramatic offering will be Claude Gillingwater. With the aid of his company he will present "The Wrong Man," a sketch which is said to be one of the most amusing on the vaudeville stage. The Sa-Vans, a noted comedy acrobatic team, will be most acceptable in a laughing act of mishaps. Then there is dainty Vera King, a young woman of pleasing stage presence, who will appear in monologue and songs. There will be 15 acts in all.

✦ ✦ ✦

Bijou—"More to Be Pitied Than Scorned."

This week's attraction at the Bijou will be a new melodrama by Charles E. Blaney, entitled "More to Be Pitied Than Scorned." For his plot Mr. Blaney has hit upon the novel theme of intermingling people of both the church and stage, and has been able, it is said, to treat the subject in a fair and impartial manner. The story has to do with the love and marriage of Viola Keith, the minister's daughter, to Julian Loraine, a handsome and romantic young matinee idol, and the folly of keeping marriages secret from the parents and friends. The play is well woven together and many of the scenes are thrilling in their intensity, never failing to hold the audience until the final curtain. The cast requires over 50 persons.

✦ ✦ ✦

Empire—"The Flaming Arrow."

The Empire theater will present for one week, commencing tomorrow night, Lincoln J. Carter's western drama, entitled "The Flaming Arrow." As the title would indicate, the play deals with events that occur on the western plains and the Rocky mountains. It is not as blood-thirsty as the title would naturally indicate, but it is said to tell a consistent story of love, adventure and comedy. There is a double story so developed in the plot as to admit of strong dramatic action on the one hand and of well contrasted comedy on the other. Army and Indian life are equally well illustrated and the stage commingling of the two elements is skillfully utilized in striking scenic productions and climaxes. Not only has much attention been paid to the scenic and spectacular effects of "The Flaming Arrow," but the management has provided an exceptionally strong cast for its presentation this season.

✦ ✦ ✦

Academy—Rentz-Santley Company.

For the ensuing week at the Academy the famous Rentz-Santley company will be the attraction. Manager Leavitt has exceeded all his previous efforts in organizing his company for the present season and for striking costume and scenic effects the production cannot be excelled. The company presents a strong array of vaudeville talent, including Ernest and Clara Rackett, Charles Douglas, Hawthorne and Burt, Ella Claus and Myrtle Montez, Cliff Farrell, the Bijou Comedy Four, Blanche Marten and Jeannette Lansford. Departing from the conventional type of burlesque offerings, Manager Leavitt will present a new musical extravaganza, entitled "Looping the World." The extravaganza offers many opportunities for the introduction of many characteristic and pretty musical ensembles, which are splendidly presented by a coterie of pretty maidens. The comedy lines are bright and witty and are in the hands of capable comedians, who extract laughs in plentitude. The scenic and costume effects are in keeping with the production, and judging from how the organization has been received in other cities, it is said to be one of the most pretentious offerings that has yet found its way into the burlesque field.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Sothern-Marlowe Combination.

The most important dramatic combination of 20 years, with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe as joint stars, and supported by the largest dramatic organization in America, will appear at the Nixon theater on Monday, October 10. It is impossible to conceive of any other two prominent players on the American stage, who could be brought together under like circumstances, with such promise of artistic results, or who could more fittingly exalt the best interests of theatrical art. They are among the youngest and most popular of American stars and their best work and greatest triumphs have been identified with the highest class of drama. Mr. Frohman will make a special production of every play in which Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe appear, and they will both be seen to advantage in every play. The repertoire to be presented here consists of "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Hamlet."

✦ ✦ ✦

"Lord and Lady Algy" Coming.

The famous Empire theater (New York) success, "Lord and Lady Algy," one of the most delightful comedies in the English language, will be presented at the Avenue theater by Manager Davis' players, following "The Cavalier." The announcement of this play in a stock theater possesses unusual interest, as it was revived only last season at the Criterion theater, New York, and its popularity with New York theatergoers is so great that the piece has never, until now, been permitted outside of one of Mr. Frohman's own companies.

✦ ✦ ✦

All-Star Cast Coming.

At the Nixon, week of October 17, "The Two Orphans," with an all-star cast, will be seen. James O'Neill will play the Chevalier in place of Pierre, which he previously undertook. J. E. Dodson will now be the Pierre and Louis James the Jacques. Jameson Lee Finney plays Picard; William Beach, the Count and Thomas Meighan, the Marquis. Grace George will resume the part of Louise and Clara Morris that of Sister Genevieve. Among other fine impersonations are the Henriette of Sarah Truax, the Frochard of Elita Proctor Otis and the Countess of Mrs. LeMoyne.

In New York Theaters.

The week in New York has been marked by several openings and has also carried indications of one or two failures. Among the decided hits of the week has been Dave Warfield's appearance in "The Music Master." Mr. Warfield is credited with making the most pronounced success in a role entirely new to his style. He appears as an old German musician. In the heyday of his career in Europe his ambitions were checked by the faithlessness of his wife, who fled to America with his daughter. He, too, follows to this country and an endless search for them begins. From the conductor of a great opera in Europe to a little band of musicians in an East Side cafe, is an idea of his vicissitudes. In his East Side lodgings, where there is a sort of Bohemian existence, his own daughter comes to arrange for music lessons, and the pathetic side of it comes in when this musician visits the home of the girl to give her education, and discovers that she is sheltered by the very man who ruined his career, and poses as the girl's father.

The play is by Charles Klein, and David Belasco has given it a strong cast.

Edna May's engagement in "The School Girl," at Daly's, has been extended, and when the time arranged for at this theater expires Miss May will take the popular skit to the Herald Square theater.

George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," seems to have caught on well at the Garden theater, where it was presented. A feature of the New York production was a speech by Mr. Ade and one by Henry W. Savage.

Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan stock company, in a revival of "Becky Sharp," has made a profound artistic sensation, but the business has not been especially large.

Several important first nights are scheduled for this week, including Jeff De Angelis in a new opera, in Chicago; Viola Allen, in "A Winter's Tale," Broad Street theater, Philadelphia; Mme. Schumann-Heink in "Love's Lottery," Broadway theater; Nat Goodwin, in "The Usurper," Powers theater, Chicago; Mrs. Pat Campbell, in Washington, D. C.; William Gillette, in Toronto, and Maxine Elliott, at the Harlem opera house.

NIXON THE WORLD'S PERFECT THEATER
BALCONY 50c, 75c, $1 — NOTE THE PRICES NO SEAT OVER $1.50 — GALLERY 25c
THIS WEEK—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
Henry W. Savage Offers George Ade's Musical Satire,
THE SULTAN OF SULU!
"There's a Cherry in It."
"A Governor is the Noblest Work of the Campaign Committee."
MUSIC BY ALFRED G. WATHALL.
AMONG OTHERS IN THE CAST ARE
THOMAS WHIFFEN, GEORGE O'DONNELL, WALTER A. LAWRENCE, FRED FREAR, ROBERT W. PARKIN, WILLARD CURTISS, JAMES L. McGEE, WM. HETHERINGTON, JOHN J. FOGARTY, JOHN T. O'DAY, MAUDE WILLIAMS, FLO IRWIN, NELLIE V. NICHOLS AND HELEN TOMLINSON.

NEXT WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN
Presents
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
In Combination, and Special Selected Company in the Following Plays of Shakespeare:
Romeo and Juliet.
Much Ado About Nothing, and Hamlet.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

Monday Evening, Oct. 17th—One Week Only
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
A DISTINGUISHED ALL-STAR CAST,
INCLUDING
JAMES O'NEILL, J. E. DODSON, WILLIAM BEACH, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, LOUIS JAMES, THOMAS MEIGHAN, CLARA MORRIS, SARAH TRUAX, GRACE GEORGE, MRS. LE MOYNE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, BIJOU FERNANDEZ.
IN AN ELABORATE REVIVAL OF D'ENNERY'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TWO ORPHANS
DIRECTION OF A. M. PALMER.
As Produced at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York City.
Seats on Sale Thursday, Oct. 13. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, PITTSBURGH.
NINA DAVID
FAMED COLORATURA SOPRANO.
Friday Evening, Oct. 21st, at 8:15
Under Personal Direction J. R. Gran.
OPENING OF CONCERT SEASON
SEATS, $1.00 TO $2.50.
Orders for Seats and Boxes will be filed in order priority at MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE, 312 Fifth Avenue.

The Foreign Stage.

By CURTIS BROWN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Beerbohm Tree's revival of "The Tempest" ought to have a page to itself in the permanent annals of the stage. The reason this Shakespeare fantasy has been given so rarely in the present generation is doubtless that its human and dramatic interest is so thin, and that the expenditure required for enough scenic interest to supply the deficiency has been appalling. But, whether or not one considers Tree a great all-round actor, no one can deny his zeal, taste and lavishness as a producer of plays. Thus it is that "The Tempest" now fills the big stage of His Majesty's theater with scenes the like of which have not been equaled except perhaps in the same actor-manager's production of "Ulysses." Gorgeous opal sunsets, groves of delicate flowers, impressive rocks for Caliban's cave, wonderful stretches of sand and sea, weird grottos, dainty waterfalls, glints of light shining on rugged peaks, troops of nymphs, swains and monsters; rare care for details of costume, and above all a shipwreck beyond precedent for the opening scene—all were contributed with open hand by Mr. Tree to this collaboration of his with Shakespeare. Probably no such adequate shipwreck was ever put on the stage before. The ship, rolling and tossing madly in fitful gleams of lightning, filled the whole front of the stage, instead of being represented at a distance that would permit details to be slighted. There was such a terrific roar of storm that all the dialogue was lost, but doubtless Shakespeare, himself a keen manager, would have forgiven this loss for the sake of gain in scenic effect.

Mr. Tree chose for himself the part of "Caliban," and of a

CLARENCE BELLAIR EMPIRE

certainly out-monstered all other Calibans of stage history. his horrid, hairy sliminess as he crawled forth for his first appearance, gnawing a huge raw fish, seemed well-nigh too inhuman, too loathsome, to be simulated by a man and a brother, beyond sense of humor, nauseous. Rarely, if ever, has an actor of high standing and personal dignity made such sacrifice for realism. When Trinculo, the jester, complained of the stench of the monster, one could almost fancy that the cause of complaint was apparent to the audience, too.

The other notable feature of the performance was the appearance of Mr. Tree's attractive young daughter, Viola, as "Ariel." Nothing was left undone for her in the way of providing her with the center of the stage, with limelights, and with elaborate settings, and the general verdict seems to be that she acquitted herself gracefully and well; although without much evidence of that mysterious quality called "personal magnetism."

✦ ✦ ✦

David Bispham writes, in response to my inquiries for further information about "The Vicar of Wakefield," which he is arranging to produce in the form of light dramatic opera, that the libretto is being arranged by a "very celebrated man"—whoever that may be; the music by Liza Lehmann, who rose to international fame by her "Persian Garden" music—a height from which she lately fell to the depths of "Sergeant Brue," for which she wrote music sinfully unworthy of her. "Goldsmith's book is replete with musical suggestions," writes Mr. Bispham, "and of these our librettist will make the fullest use. The wonder to me is that this lovely English story has not been requisitioned long ago as an opera. When the English begin to write opera seriously there lies at their hands an immense store of material, as yet quite untouched, and as fine as that of any other nation." Mr. Bispham is sailing in a few days for a long concert tour throughout the United States and Canada, returning for the London season next May.

✦ ✦ ✦

Even Mr. Pinero has bowed to the prevailing fancy for light comedy. His new play, the production of which at Wyndham's will probably mark the top notch of the London dramatic season, is to be "a farcical treatment of a grave domestic complication" according to the only authorized announcement. That statement, and the fact that the title chosen is "A Wife Without a Smile" reminds one of Haddon Chamber's best comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears." The first performance is expected in about three weeks, and the author is attending to every detail of the rehearsals with is usual scrupulous care.

✦ ✦ ✦

H. G. Wells' play, which has been written for James Welch, is to be a stage version of the authors's novel, "The Wheel of Chance," but the first act is to deal with events previous to the opening of the novel. Mr. Welch is to play the part of the old man.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mascagni's new opera, "Amica," is to have its first night in Monte Carlo next spring with Mascagni in the conductor's chair, and Calve in the title role. It is to be a modern tragedy, for which the scene is laid on a farm in Piedmont, the district after which the new crown prince of Italy is named.

✦ ✦ ✦

At the Folies-Bergere, Paris, a new sensation has been introduced—a variation of "looping the loop" or "flying the flume"—called the auto-bolide. The apparatus resembles somewhat a huge S, with the junction of the two curves cut away. Starting at the top of the curve, a woman descends in an automobile with terrific speed, and is hurled upside down against the opposite curve, leaping a space of about 10 yards.

✦ ✦ ✦

Frau Froitzheim, a German opera singer, had her flat in Homburg painted a while ago. The man who was sent to do the job sang at his work one day when he supposed no one was around, and Frau Froitzheim, who was in the next room, concluded after she had listened for a few minutes that she had made a great discovery. She called the man in and had him sing to the piano. His voice proved to be a tenor of rich quality and extraordinary range. Hamburg folk were interested in the man and have subscribed money enough to send him to Berlin, whither he is now gone to study for the stage—taking his wife and a brood of children with him.

A Traveled Veteran.

Marcus R. Mayer Is in Town and Has a New Bunch of Reminiscences.

Marcus R. Mayer, the veteran, he of the silk hat of the vintage of 1860, is in town, and on the Rialto is the target for all eyes, and among his friends, the chief historian of the American stage.

Few people—outside of steamship employes—can claim to have crossed the Atlantic more than a dozen times at most, but Marcus R. Mayer has the proud distinction of having made the long trip 45 times.

As usual, he returned from his last visit abroad a short time ago, with much interesting information about London theatricals and European stage matters generally, for Mr. Mayer makes it a point to keep abreast of all that takes place behind the footlights. His present position is manager of the all-star cast of "The Two Orphans." He has been manager for every European star who has ever appeared in this city, including Sarah Bernhardt, Henry Irving, Adelina Patti, Edwin Booth, Mary Anderson and scores of others.

Speaking in a general way of London theatricals, Mr. Mayer says that "The Duchess of Dantzig," "The Cingalee" and "Veronique," are having quite a vogue, all of which are to be brought to this country. The first mentioned is to appear in New York in January. George Edwardes, the English manager, will accompany the organization on its trip to this country, making his first visit to America.

Considerable interest attaches to Mr. Edwardes' coming, for in the past year he has produced a number of fine new musical comedies in London, among them "The Orchids," "Mme. Sherry's," "The Duchess of Dantzig" and "Veronique." The

BLANCH MARTIN ACADEMY.

average player little appreciates the expense of producing such plays, these five averaging about £12,000 each, or a total of $300,000 in our money. Mr. Edwardes' productions are not by any means confined to England, for "The School Girl," just produced in New York, as well as "The Girl from Kay's," are both his.

From his observations, Mr. Mayer concludes that dramatic plays, as a rule, are non-success in England. Tastes there run to musical comedies. Evidently there is small demand in the English metropolis for new playhouses, with the result that there are few in the course of erection.

It is interesting to know that the veteran manager has in preparation a volume of reminiscences on "The Stars I Have Tried to Manage," a work that will be eagerly waited for, as Mr. Mayer's experience has been more extensive in the number and variety of "eccentricities" that "genius" yields, than any other manager in this country.

The following comparison of the original and present cast of that old play, "The Two Orphans," will doubtless prove interesting to play-goers in view of its early appearance here:

Union Square Theater N. Y. Season, 1874-75.	Characters.	On Tour Season 1904-05.
Charles Thorne	Chevalier	James O'Neill
F. F. Mackay	Pierre	J. E. Dodson
McKee Rankin	Jacques	Louis James
Stuart Robson	Picard	Jameson Lee Finney
Kate Claxton	Louise	Grace George
Kitty Blanchard	Henriette	Sarah Truax
Marie Wilkins	Frochard	Eliza Proctor Otis
Rose Eytinge	Marianne	Bijou Fernandez
Fanny Morant	Countess	Mrs. LeMoyne
Ida Vernon	Sister Genevieve	Clara Morris

Indeed the comparison is particularly interesting in that it proves that today's cast is the better of the two, for while it is true that nearly all the members of the original cast did actually become celebrities eventually, still, their professional standing at that time—30 years ago—was not so eminent as that of the artists participating in the revival. Among the "originals" (indeed almost the only one)—who were occupied in both productions of "The Two Orphans," is Richard Marston, the eminent scenic artist, who painted the scenery 30 years ago, when the play was originally given at the Union Square theater, (to be exact, December 21, 1874)—and who, as nearly as memory, assisted by a few old sketches, would serve him—faithfully reproduced the old scenes, hue for hue and color for color, for the present revival.

Harry W. Williams' Academy

MAT. 2 EVE. 8

Sign of the Big Electric Light.

The Home of Burlesque

2—SHOWS A DAY—2

Commencing Mon. Mat., Oct. 3

THE FAMOUS

Rentz-Santley Burlesque COMPANY

A New Elaborate Scenic and Costumed Production Entitled

Looping the World

A Satire on Jules Verne's Famous Story, "Around the World in 80 Days."

8—BIG OLIO ACTS—8

—AND A—

BUNCH OF BEAUTIES

MISS CLARA RACKETT

and the following Society Girls:

Jeanette Lansford	Gladys Rogers	Kitty Wood
Stella Claus	Belle Lewis	Nellie Nelson
Jeanette Wolf	May Williams	Beulah Cannon
Cora Adams	Corinne Dixon	Iola Nicola
Theresa Ross	Della Faytille	Nettie Gray
Belle Court	Myrtle Montez	Anna Raymond
Lydia Collins	Blanch Martin	Zona Percell
Reba Fernandez	Winfred Beetham	Mamie Chapman

Marie Greene Bessie Aiken

Entire Lower Floor Reserved

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK BAR GAIN MATS. MONDAY WED & SAT BEST ROWS SEATS 25 & 50

'Phones—Bell 1445 Grant; P. & A. 382 Main.

MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED

(FIRST TIME IN PITTSBURGH.)

The Talk of the Country.

Chorus of 20. 50 People in All.

NEXT WEEK—Selma Herman in "WEDDED BUT NO WIFE."

Duquesne

"Special Price" MATINEES

Tues. Thurs. Sat. Best Reserved Seats 25 & 50

"THE HOME OF COMEDY."

DIRECTION B. M. GULICK & CO.

'Phones: Bell 3506 Court. P. & A. 3111 Main.

THIS WEEK

JOHNNY EMMA

THE RAYS

OF "HOT OLD TIME" FAME

IN THE MERRY MUSICAL FROLIC

"DOWN THE PIKE"

Great Company of 50 People. Gorgeous Costumes. Big Beauty Chorus.

Evening prices—Best reserved seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

NEXT WEEK—

Billy B. Van in "The Errand Boy"

EMPIRE THEATER UP-TOWN Collins Ave.

P. & A. 'Phone 351 East. Bell 'Phone 9141 Highland

Reached by All Car Lines.

E. J. McCULLOUGH, - - - - - Manager.

WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY EVE., OCT. 3

Lincoln J. Carter's Special Production

THE FLAMING ARROW

The Extreme Limit of Melodramatic Magnitude

Introducing the World's Greatest Genuine Indian Brass Band

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday

The People's Prices, Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Matinees, 25c and 50c.

Next Attraction—At the Old Cross Roads

TOMORROW YOU CAN HEAR ONCE AGAIN THAT

Brilliant, Dashing, Climax-Producing

ORGANIZATION OF PERFECTLY DRILLED ARTISTS, THE

BANDA ROSSA

CONDUCTOR

EUGENIO SORRENTINO

First Return to Pittsburgh in Four Years Fresh from a Harvest of Triumph at the WORLD'S FAIR

GREAT CONCERTS With Programs that appeal to heart by their SWEET MELODY

IN BIG BRIGHT HALL OF MUSIC AT EXPOSITION NEXT TO COME IS THE GREAT DAMROSCH

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

FIVE weeks from next Tuesday the election for president of the United States will be held. So far as its effects upon the stock market is concerned, the event might be five years off. The apathy begot of confidence on the part of Republicans, and the apathy begot of inability to raise a clear-cut issue on the part of the Democrats, has resulted in a political campaign that is as strikingly inactive as the bull campaign in the stock market has been strikingly active. It is the popular thing to look upon a sustained movement in Wall street as prearranged and manipulated to the end, and that is the light in which the present market is viewed. It is no reflection upon the foresight or judgment of the most prominent operators in Wall street to assert that not one of them foresaw the continuous advance and recovery to the present level of prices, which is the highest for more than a year. When the movement began the experience of the past and the indications for the future all suggested that the market would relapse into dullness during the dog days, turn weak during the critical period for the crops and do no better than hold its own during the latter part of the presidential campaign. Its course has been the exact opposite. From the day the delegates began to assemble for the first nominating convention to this past week when the last important letter of acceptance was given out by the Democratic nominee, the course of the stock market has been almost uninterruptedly upward and the volume of speculation has increased. The situation has been almost, if not altogether, without parallel in the history of Wall street.

O ⊙ O

Thus far the character of the presidential campaign has also been almost without parallel. Ohio is a hotbed of politics, and can usually manage to produce some excitement, no matter what the conditions may be in other parts of the country. The other day a business man from central Ohio was in Pittsburgh. He was asked about political feeling in Ohio. "There is none," was the prompt reply. "In my experience of more than a quarter of a century's active interest in the affairs of our state I cannot recall a time when there was such absolute lack of enthusiasm. The situation is so striking in its difference from other presidential years that I instituted a little self-analysis and then made inquiries among my friends in both parties in the hope of accounting for it. But I give it up." That seems to be the case all over the country. It does not appear to be the kind of apathy that will cut down the total vote—on the contrary, the elections held in the early states showed an increase in the total vote, an increase in Republican pluralities, and a decrease in Democratic pluralities—but there is a widespread indisposition to enthuse over what appears to be a foregone conclusion. Unless the unexpected now happens the presidential campaign of 1904 will go into history as one which had absolutely no unfavorable effect upon the money market or general trade.

O ⊙ O

While the average business man did not look forward to the present political campaign with anything like the degree of apprehension of eight years ago or even four years ago, it is nevertheless true that he did not feel so free to go ahead with his calculations as he would have done if it had not been a presidential year. This feeling of caution is quite natural in a country where the chief economic policy of the government is liable to be reversed at the polls every four years. But the average business man cannot look unmoved upon a stock market that rises steadily for almost four consecutive months; upon a money market that remains easy while the surplus reserves of the banks are being cut in two within the space of three weeks, or upon the preparations of the largest manufacturing concern in the world for a large expansion in business early next year. These things have been conspicuous in the financial and industrial situation during the month just closed, and they are beginning to have their effect in commercial circles. A spirit of optimism is growing. This is the pronounced feature at the opening of the last quarter of the year, and it is making its appearance precisely at the time when most people thought there would be hesitation on account of the approach of the election.

O ⊙ O

The stock market displayed fresh signs of bullish confidence during the week. There was a steady increase in the volume of dealings, and while the total did not reach a million shares for any single day, there were times when the rate of transactions promised to establish a new record for the year. Prices rose steadily until Thursday, when there was a slight reaction, but on Friday the advance was resumed with renewed vigor and prices rose to the highest average level since April, 1903. One main factor in the early advance was the favorable weather for the maturity of the late corn crop. Mr. Hill reiterated his low estimate of the total yield, but as a rule the experts were forced to admit that their fears of frost damage had been groundless. While it must be admitted that the export clearances of wheat, flour and corn were again small, prices were well maintained, and official estimates of the French crop indicated that the foreign demand for our breadstuffs later on would be large. Another factor in favor of the bulls on stocks was the increased railroad earnings reported for the third week in September by roads in the west and south. At this time a year ago the financial depression that was sweeping the east had not reached the west and south and business in the latter sections was quite prosperous. That roads like Louisville & Nashville, Southern Railway, all the members of the Gould group in the southwest, and Canadian Pacific, in the northwest, should now be reporting large gains in gross earnings over the corresponding season last year is significant of conditions in widely separated agricultural sections of the country. Still another encouraging factor was the evidence of industrial revival. One of the announcements of the week was the resumption of operations at the plants of the International Harvesting Company and the Pullman Company, the shops being opened after a considerable shutdown. The roads carrying coal and coke have also been compelled to put on additional trains and crews, and the shares of these roads were among the most prominent in the advance and activity. Of course, the increased earnings of the western and southwestern roads are due to the rapid marketing of wheat. Primary receipts have been running away ahead of the total for the corresponding period last year. The advantage to the farmer this year over some previous years is that the high prices for grain occurred while the crops were being harvested, instead of at the end of the crop year. The farmer is taking advantage of the circumstance and is marketing his crop at the highest average prices for years. This will mean much later when the agricultural classes begin to spend their money for merchandise or to invest their surplus in securities.

O ⊙ O

However, there is a growing feeling that the stock market is anticipating the effect of agricultural prosperity and industrial resumption. It has been advancing since the latter part of last June. It has had no reaction worth speaking of, and the temptation is daily becoming stronger on those who bought stocks from 5 to 15 points below current prices to take profits. It was a matter of remark by close observers of the market last week that the public and the small professional operators were doing comparatively little; that the great bulk of the transactions, contributed mainly by specialties, was for account of large interests, who evidently have some object in view beyond the immediate present. There was fresh buying of Reading common and of a number of low-priced stocks, and the mystery of the heavy transactions in Atchinson and Union Pacific remain unsolved. To add to the interest of the situation there was a revival of activity in Northern Securities stock which advanced to the highest price of the year, and there were rumors of an agreement out of court among the conflicting interests who have stood in the way of a distribution of the assets of the combination, and incidentally have tied up an immense amount of money which could not be disbursed as dividends. There is a possibility that while this Northern Securities litigation has been pending the financiers have come to some agreement, or that in anticipation of the final settlement of the matter the conflicting interests have been fortifying themselves by making some changes in the railroad map. Some of the strength in the general market may have been manipulated for the purpose of producing a favorable situation to meet the interest and dividend disbursements which come with the advent of the new quarter. The railroad bond market has been slowly broadening with the improvement in stocks, but it is not yet broad enough to bear the new issues that must be made to take up the short term notes floated last year and the year before and which will begin to mature in 1905.

O ⊙ O

U. S. Steel preferred was the real leader of the market last week. The transactions in it averaged considerably more than 100,000 shares a day, and the market not only greedily absorbed enormous offerings, but advanced steadily, the net gain for the week being equivalent to a year's dividend. From the low point touched last May, when doubts were entertained as to whether the regular quarterly dividend could be maintained, there has been a recovery of $23 a share, equivalent to 45 per cent. The actual improvement in the iron market has not amounted to 45 per cent, but the sentimental improvement has been much greater because the industry has made the turn and is now on the up-grade. Men are not now wondering how much worse the iron market may get without bringing disaster, but are calculating how speedily the present rate of recovery will carry the industry back to the maximum of 1902. Still, there seems to be something more than a renewal of confidence on the part of the public behind the buying of the Steel stocks. It is probable that at one time this year the short interest in U. S. Steel was larger than that in any other stock ever traded in in Wall street. Six months ago it was a foregone conclusion in the street that Steel common would never pay another dividend on its present capitalization, and it was almost as sure that the rate on the preferred would have to be scaled. It seemed such a "sure thing" that everyone who could put up a margin sold a little short. The covering of this short interest would account for some of the rise. From the character of the recent buying, however, the impression is growing that the corporation is exercising its privilege of converting preferred stock into 5 per cent sinking fund bonds, and possibly is taking advantage of current conditions to market some of its bonds for cash. At the last annual report the corporation had $50,000,000 bonds available for exchange for preferred stock and $30,000,000 bonds which could be sold for cash at the discretion of the directors. Some such operations as these may be going on.

Mining Gulch at Fair.

Marvelous Reproduction of the Processes by Which Gold Is Secured—Primitive Methods of Mexicans—The Turquoise Cutting Booth.

By MARTHA L. ROOT.

YOU will understand a good deal about mining after a few hours spent in the Mining Gulch. You can see for yourself how gold is mined, how turquoise is brought to market, how diamonds are cut and polished, where the winter coal comes from and discover that Missouri furnishes 80 per cent of the zinc of the United States. Before visiting the gold mining of South Dakota in the Gulch it is a good plan to go to the Mines and Metallurgy building and see the gold processes there. Colorado has a miniature gold mine in actual operation, which the Pittsburgh exposition management considered so realistic that they wrote asking to have it brought to the Iron City, and it may be sent there after the world's fair and the Portland season. There is only one other similar representation in the world today; that is in Columbia university, and was built by the same man, James T. Hayward.

You go into a little theater and on the stage before you lifelike automatons electrically propelled are engaged in stoping veins or drilling for ore. Part of the miners use hand picks, while others employ compressed air drills, and the ore is hoisted to the surface by means of a windlass. The picture is so absolutely accurate that mining engineers from all parts of the world have praised it, and even Antwerp, Belgium, sent a special request to have it brought to her exposition. One unacquainted with gold mining sees how the first surface gold is loose in the earth, being acted upon by the oxygen of the air, but further in the ground it is compressed into veins. Back of this mine, which is as full of life as a buzzing bee-hive, one can see in the distance a burro train going up the Ute Pass, the original route to Leadville and the interior portion of the state, before railways were built; over its windings thousands of gold seekers must have passed in their mad scramble for wealth. Far in the background is the Mount of the Holy Cross, a peak in the Northern Saguache range. This famous mountain bears a cross of snow on its bosom formed by deposits, in an upright and transverse canon.

Having seen where the ore comes from, you can next step over to the Utah exhibit and see just how the gold is separated from these rocks. The process is the same in Colorado as in Utah, but the latter state is the one which shows the mysterious machine called a concentrator, which separates the bright gold from the baser metals.

W. C. McCarty explained the new concentrators as the latest and most perfect machinery to be found in mining enterprises. The great concentrator, which is 30 feet high, does not resemble any other machine ever made. Long burnished steel tubes spread out over it and run from the top to the bottom, they cross and recross like the tentacles of an octopus. Through these tubes passes the ore, mingling with water, and assisted by it, separating and each going o nits way to the places assigned for it.

The ore brought to the world's fair grounds from Utah comes in chunks about as large as squashes. These are crushed to particles about as large as "pea gravel." There are four "jigs," the last one reducing the ore to mere sand. Through these processes every particle of pure ore is collected and thrown on to a table with a slightly inclined surface; this table is then shaken lengthwise at the rate of 240 strokes a minute. The dull colored sand and metal reach the table through a long tube, carried by a stream of water. The heavier metal is carried the entire length of the table; the sand, being quite light in comparison, and taking a shorter course, is thrown into a vat and carried away as waste. So, on this mining table is left a rainbow of metals which have aligned themselves. Gold, the heaviest of all, forms the outer edge, then follows the gray line of silver, followed within by copper and lead.

After seeing these two processes in the Mines and Metallurgy palace one is better prepared to go to Mining Gulch and visit the real mines. The gold mine out there belongs to South Dakota, and you walk through a place similar to the one you previously saw pictured in its entirety on the little stage, while outside is a machine crushing the ore just as voraciously as did the concentrator back in the Mines palace.

However, gold is only one feature of the gulch, and as a keen contrast to the skillful new methods representing millions in machinery you can step into a shady bamboo corral close by and see swarthy Mexicans mining copper ore just as it was done when Cortez came to conquer. This primitive reduction and smelting costs no fortune, as you will see when the manager explains that the whole outfit of furnaces and tools is valued at less than $50. The Mexican dawdles along as happy as the day. Wearing a broad sombrero, he takes a hammer, leisurely pounds the ore into a kind of powder and throws it into a slanting slatted trough where the lighter constituents are washed away and the heavier copper ore is left. This part is then roasted in an oven of clay and stone, over a fire of wood, to drive off the sulphur, which it does effectually as you can testify by the odor. The brown ore is next mixed with limestone and charcoal and fed into a little upright smelter of stone and adobe, where it is kept at fusing heat by bellows worked with foot power.

You do not feel like hurrying away from such a primitive arcadia, so you look over the huts of these natives. Bamboo poles stick up like four lattice curtains forming the walls of this home, but heaven protect them! Their roofs are of heavy tiles quite large enough to drain the whole mining gulch! The immense tiles cut through the middle are laid one up and the next curved down, so that the water is bound to run off them, but you would imagine they were death traps to any one who dared sleep underneath. Still this domestic architecture has been in vogue since the days of Tubal Cain and nobody has been hurt yet, or if accidents do occur these people have no newspapers to blazon the facts abroad.

The word newspaper brings you back to civilization, reminding you of a trip you began in Mining Gulch. Leaving the Aztecs so idle and so happy, you next go through a Pennsylvania coal mine, which is far and away the best feature of the gulch. It was described in a previous Gazette article.

A little chat with the whole-souled miners convinces you that they are different from church choirs. Jealousy! They haven't a bit of it! Each miner will tell you what interesting processes the other man has, until you are fired with an ambition to begin at the farthest end of the gulch and see everything straight through. Beginning with the first one, you will see that Missouri has a very comprehensive zinc mine, where you can stay any length of time, and then go on down to the Mammoth Crystal cave, a reproduction of the original cave near Hot Springs, South Dakota. The real cave, which is owned by the United States government, has more than 50 miles of underground passages and halls, over 1,400 rooms and 37 lakes. Every room is crystallized and the little reproduction shows a miniature of this magnificent scenery, over 300,000 pounds of natural crystals having been removed from the South Dakota cave.

One of the most interesting mines to women is the turquoise mine. It offers a good opportunity to learn all about the stones that are so rare. There are only three turquoise mines known in the world today—one in Peru, another in Mexico, and the third in New Mexico. The latter is represented at the fair by a miniature mine. Turquoise, as you will see by a visit to the underground cave, is found in veins from one to six inches wide, and a piece of the stone as large as your hand is worth $3,000 in the rough. Turquoise is an extremely hard stone, a hammer struck directly upon it causes no dent or chipping.

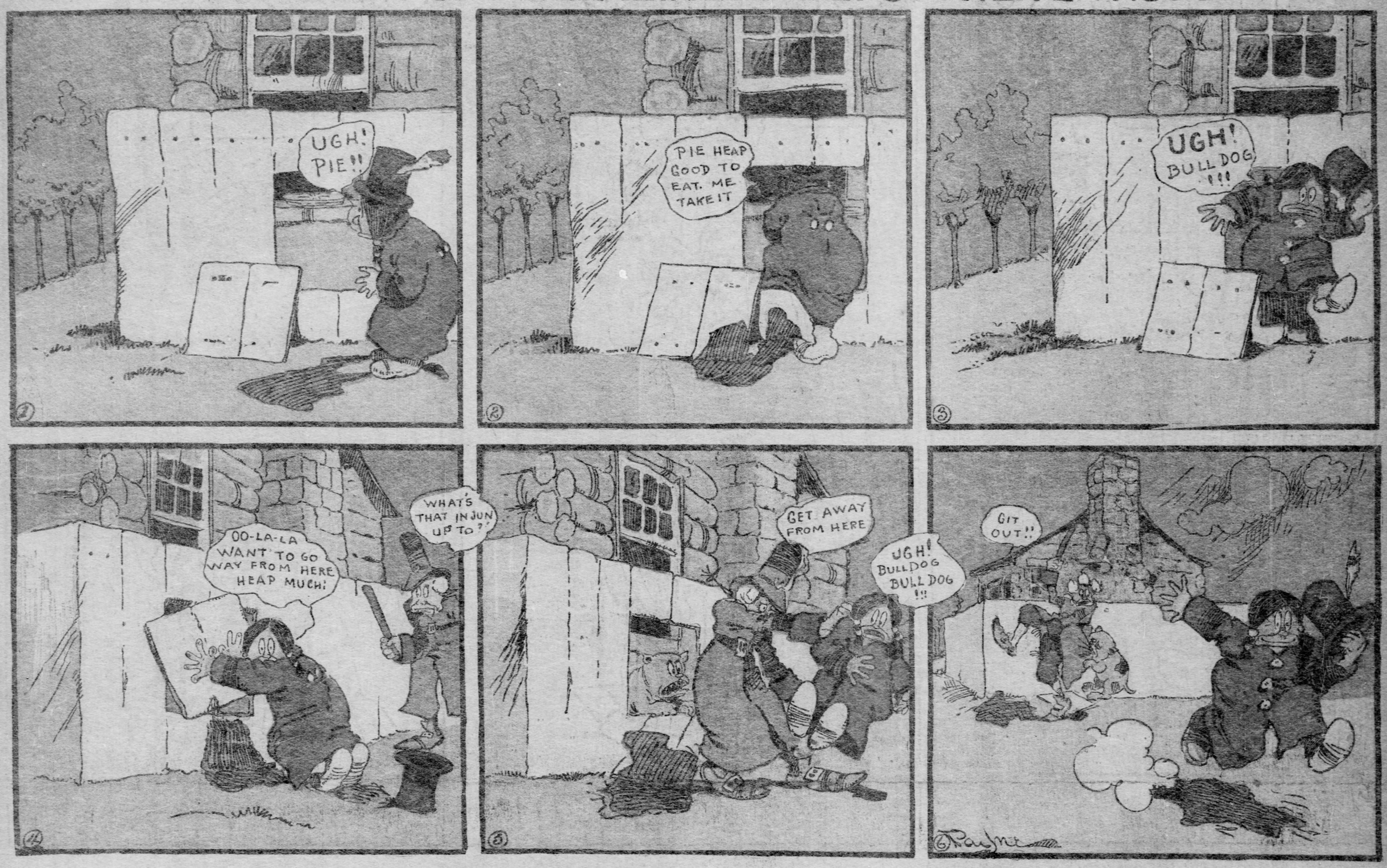
Leaving Mining Gulch you go to see the finishing of these stones in the Varied Industries palace. All smaller pieces and the larger ones which have been cut into pieces for setting are gined upon orange sticks of wood. Perhaps you will see 60 orange sticks with tips of blue turquoise. On a swiftly revolving wheel the cutter shapes these stones and then polishes them on another sandstone wheel. A real turquoise always has one of three marks on the under surface. The stones from New Mexico are not genuine unless an X is plainly cut in the bottom. These stones sell from 50-cent chips to $3,000 settings.

Diamond cutting in the Varied Industries building is right beside the turquoise cutting booth. Though mining gulch has no diamond mine in full operation, yet the fair shows the history of diamonds and their cutting. This should interest Americans, as our people are the greatest diamond lovers in the world, and want the best, too. They buy only 10 per cent of the weight of all diamonds cut, but they insist upon quality, and therefore actually buy to the extent of one-half the value of the total product.

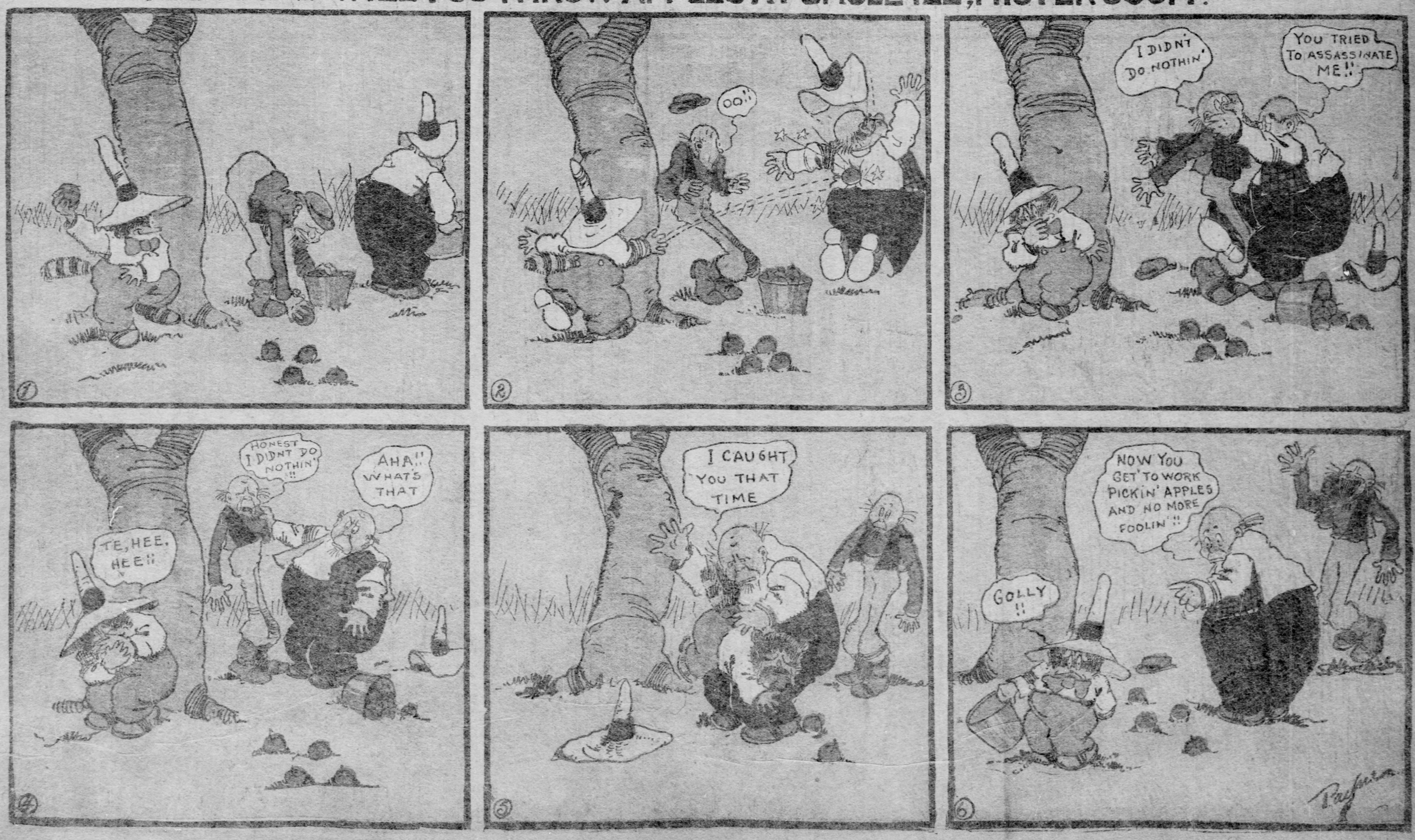
The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904. — FOUR PAGES.

OO-LA-LA DIDN'T GET THE PIE. HE NEARLY GOT A BITE THOUGH.



AHA! NOW WILL YOU THROW APPLES AT UNCLE IZZ, MISTER COON?

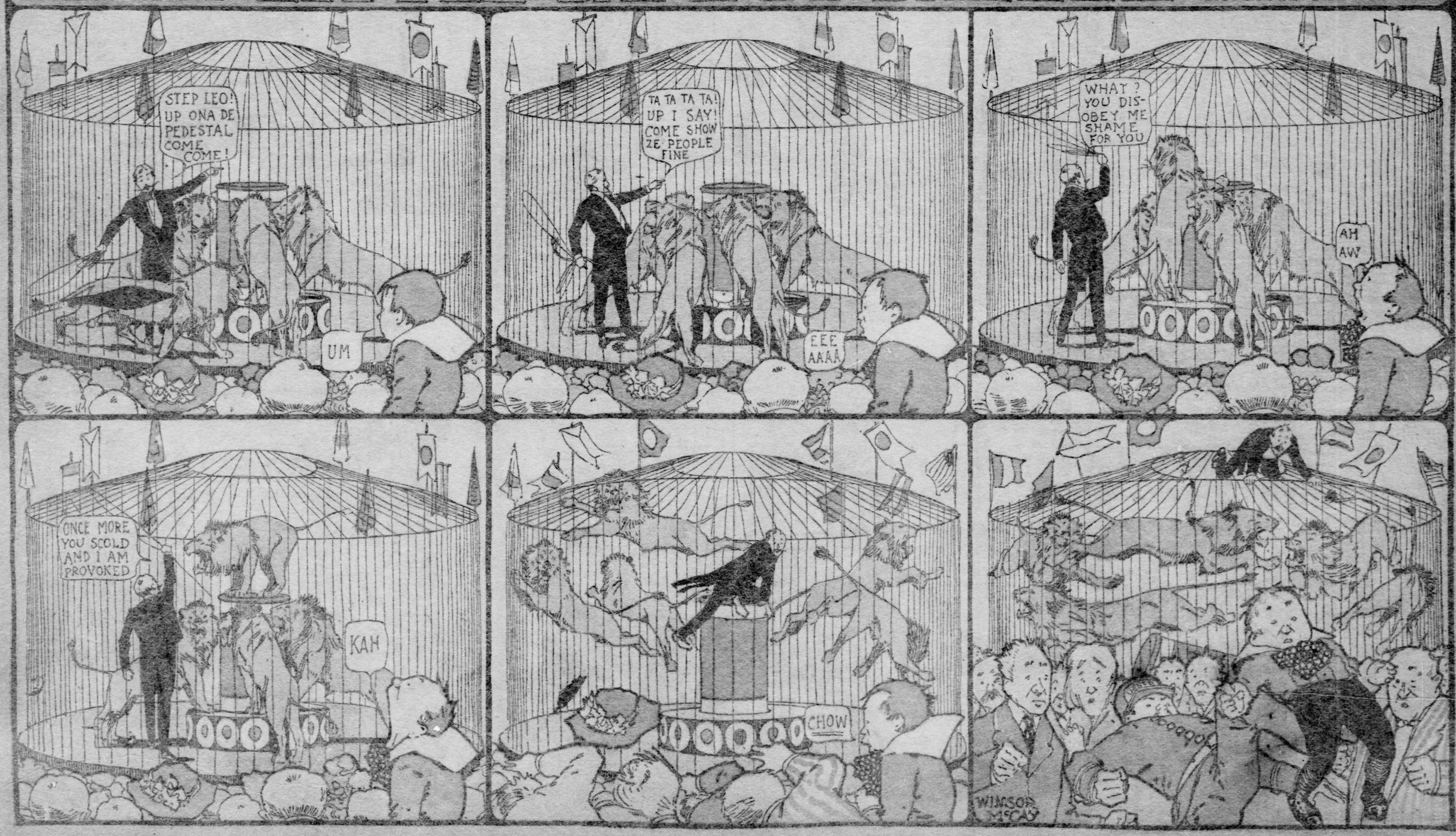


Betsy Bouncer and Sammy Sneeze

BETSY BOUNCER and her DOLL.

(COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)

HE JUST SIMPLY COULDN'T STOP IT — LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE — HE NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS COMING



The Handy Man and Dear Little Katy

THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO AND HIS FASCINATING TIGER

Copyrighted, 1904, by the American-Journal-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved

1. A lazy son of Italy rode on his donkey's back,
And let his poor wife walk behind and bear a heavy pack.

2. The Tiger and the Handy Man hove suddenly in sight,
Whereat both wife and husband were overcome with fright.

3. "You lazy rogue!" the Handy Man in great displeasure cried,
"To let a woman work and walk while you so coolly ride!"

4. The Tiger seized the lazy chap, who yelled aloud with fear,
And ducked him in a pond that lay conveniently near.

5. And as he clambered to the bank, unhappy, cold and wet,
The Tiger on the donkey's back the lady gently set.

6. In quite the proper fashion then they started down the road,
The lady on the donkey and the man beneath the load.

DEAR KATY! AND UNCLE WAS HAVING SUCH SWEET DREAMS

Copyrighted, 1904, by the American-Journal-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved

The Pranks and Resolutions of Buster Brown

BUSTER BROWN buys Tige a COLLAR

COSHAY, TAKE US TO A COLLAR SHOP, TIGE WANTS A COLLAR

COPYRIGHT 1904 BY THE N.Y. HERALD CO.

1

QU'EST-CE QUE C'EST?

COLLIER POUR CHIEN

NOW I SUPPOSE YOU'LL WANT A DRESSING TABLE AND TOILET SET

2

I'M GOING HOME NOW AND TAKE A LITTLE NAP

VOUS AVEZ SOMMEIL - S'PAS?

YAWN HARD BUSTER

3

I AM AWFULLY SLEEPY

YAWN HARDER BUSTER

4

I'M GETTING A LITTLE SLEEPY MYSELF

HERE THEY COME

5

6

SHAME. SHAME.

SAL BÊTE

I'VE GOT A COLLAR AND A NICE BEEF STEAK

7

RUN TIGE YOU'RE IT

AU VOLEUR! AU VOLEUR!

TIGE

8

HE GAVE YOU A MIGHTY GOOD CHASE

HE CAUGHT ME AND GOT THE STEAK AND THEN DELIVERED IT

RESOLVED!!!
THAT A YAWN IS CONTAGIOUS JUST IN THE SAME WAY ANY THING ELSE IS PURELY A MENTAL PROCESS. TIGE SAYS EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY AND IF HE'S CLEVER HE CAN GET A NIGHT OR TWO WHICH ONLY GOES TO PROVE THAT IT'S A LONG LANE THAT RUNS DEEP AND STILL WATER HAS NO TURN. TIGE IS GETTING VAIN SINCE HE CAME TO PARIS, HE NEVER WANTED A COLLAR BEFORE. HE'LL WANT A MANICURE SET NEXT. OH, VANITY.
BUSTER BROWN

9 R. F. Outcault